Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

VOL. XXVI.—No. 20. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1884. PRICE PER YEAR, If paid in advance, $4.00. $6.00.

THE "STAR BRAND" OF

VENETIAN RED and OCHRE.

For Samples and Quotations write to

HEMINGWAY & CO.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.
60 MARK LANE,

No. 90 WATER STREET,
New York.
P. O. BOX 990.

WORKS:
OLD PLACE MILLS, BROMLEY.
WEST FERRY MILLS, MILLWALL.
MARSH GATE MILLS, STRATFORD.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

WEBB'S

ALCOHOL AND COLOGNE SPIRIT.

Used by Druggists and Manufacturers throughout the world. Send for quotations.

JAMES A. WEBB & SON, 165 Pearl Street, New York

WHITING. TRUSLOW & CO., NEW YORK.

Raboteau & Moses,
Sponges & Chamois Leather.
72 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK.

UNION OIL CO.,

Providence, R. I., and New Orleans, La.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

COTTONSEED OILS,

Crude, Summer White and Yellow: Winter White and Yellow.

PURE SALAD OIL, OLIVE FLAVORED OIL

SALAD OIL IN BOTTLES AND CASES, WHITE AND YELLOW STEARINE, SCOURING AND FULLING SOAP AND SOAP STOCK,

Cottonseed Cake and Meal.

Lyman Klapp, President, Providence, R. I.

F.W.DEVOE & Co PAINTS-VARNISHES BRUSHES-ARTISTS MATERIALS

FULTON ST. COR. WILLIAM NEW YORK.
COFFIN, DEVOE & Co 176 RANDOLPH ST. CHICAGO.

STANDARD MATCH CO. PARLOR and SULPHUR.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Office and Salesroom,
30 Burling Slip, NEW YORK.

ST. DENIS DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL CO.

(LIMITED.)

Formerly A. POIRRIER, of Paris, France.

Aniline Dyes, Oil and Salt, Archill, Cudbear, French Dyewood Extracts, Indigo Extract, Mirbane Oil,

PATENTED AZO DYES.

9 N. Front St., Philadelphia.
111 Milk Street, Boston.

Sole Agents for SORDES, HUILLARD & CO.'S French Extracts of Woods
21 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

R. R. STREET & CO.,
184 Washington St., Chicago.

CLARK & WARREN,

TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK.

Refiners of Petroleum,

CORRY, PA.

We invite the attention of the trade to the fact, that having recently made great improvements in the manufacture of Cylinder Oil, Cylinder Stocks, and all grades of Lubricating Oils, we can most assuredly say that the goods we now make are fully 30 per cent. better than our former oils, so with these greatly improved methods it is utterly impossible to produce anything but a uniformity of goods which the trade has so long demanded. Our oils are sold through the

PENN'A OIL CO., L't'd, 182 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK,
And 240 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

AMERICAN LUBRICATING OIL CO.,

OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL GRADES OF

LUBRICATING AND MACHINERY OILS,

Railroad. Engine, Car and Coach Oils

A Specialty.

BELMONT OIL WORKS,

POINT BREEZE, PHILADELPHIA,

Office, 129 ARCH STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

WM. L. ELKINS & CO. Proprietors.

HIGH TEST CARBON OILS

A Specialty, for RAILROADS. 150° to 175° Fire Test.

CONTINENTAL,

150° FIRE TEST,

AND

ROYAL OIL

150° FIRE TEST,

IN CASES OR BARRELS. SAFE FOR

FAMILY USE.

ELKINS'

Golden Paraffine

OILS,

Crude and Refined

WAX.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Brands

"OPTIMUS"

A AND O

Lubricating Oils,

—FOR—

Car Boxes and Heavy Journals.

GASOLINE. all Gravities, from 62° to 10°.5.

Orders will Receive Prompt Attention.

PRATT MANUFACTURING CO.,

NEW YORK,

PETROLEUM REFINERS

PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND

Pratt's Astral Oil

OFFICE: No. 46 Broadway.

WORKS: Brooklyn, E. D.

Petroleum of all Tests, and all Petroleum Products for Export,

IN PATENT CANS AND BARRELS.

Benzine and Naphtha of all Gravities.

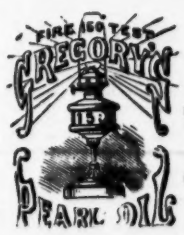
Pratt's Patent Prepared Gasoline for Gas Machines. Boulevard Gas Fluid for Street Lamps

---

BAUGH'S BONE BLACK.

BAUGH & SONS, 20 S. Delaware Avenue. - - PHILADELPHIA

BEST IN THE WORLD FOR
Filtering Oils.
FRESH STOCK made from SELECTED MATERIAL.
SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.



Vesta Oil Works,

REFINERS AND PACKERS OF

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

Office, 134 Maiden Lane, New York.

Works, First and Bond Streets SOUTH BROOKLYN.

Josiah Macy's Sons,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

189 & 191 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Brand

"Macy's Prime" Lard Oil.

SPERM, LARD, WHALE, COTTONSEED, ELAIN AND RED OIL, "CLEMENT'S" CORN STARCH, IN BOXES AND BARRELS, for Export and Manufacturers use. AGENTS FOR L. Z. O. OXIDE OF ZINC. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PRODUCE OLD ON COMMISSION.

INGALLS & COMPANY,

(Works, Grand Trunk Junction,)

Illuminating & Lubricating Oils

AGENTS FOR

Wilson & Evenden's Oil Tanks and Shipping Cans.

OFFICE No. 46 JEFFERSON AVENUE, - - - DETROIT MICH.

We Will Buy Good Second-Hand Carbon Oil and Naphtha Barrels.

Niagara Linseed Oil Works

BUFFALO, N. Y.

MANN BROS. & COMPANY,

(Successors to MANN, DAVIDSON & MANN,)

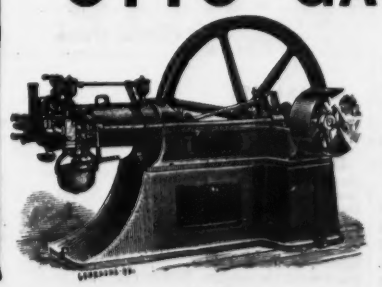
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE LINSEED OIL

BY THE OLD PROCESS ONLY.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

OTTO GAS ENGINE.



OVER 8,000 IN USE.

Requiring no boiler, steam, coal ash or legal inspection. Started at once by a match; when stopped all expense ceases.

Safety, Economy, Convenience.

Best power for running mixing machines aerated water machinery, &c. Unexcelled in running elevators.

Sizes 1, 2 4, 7, 10, 15 & 25 ind. horse power.

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO.,
N. E. Cor. 33rd & Walnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EMBRACING THE

DRUG, PAINT AND OIL TRADE, NEW YORK DRUG BULLETIN, NEW YORK DRUGGISTS' PRICE CURRENT, SOAP-MAKERS' JOURNAL, and OIL AND PAINT REVIEW.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY THE

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG PUBLISHING CO,

WILLIAM O. ALLISON, - President.

73 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Telephone address **Nassau, 691 J**

To insure prompt attention, address all communications to the Company. Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to

CHARLES T. ROOT, Treasurer.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One year, including postage.....**$6.00.**
If paid in advance.....**$4.00.**
To all foreign countries, including postage.....**$6.00.**

Subscribers in the business part of the city will be served by carrier. To all others the paper will be sent by the early morning mails.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TERMS: PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Less than one inch, 15 cents per Agate line each insertion.

1 inch, (14 lines) one insertion	$2.00
2 inches, one insertion	4.00
3 " " "	5.50
4 " " "	7.00
5 " " "	8.25
6 " " "	9.75
7 " (¼ column or ⅛ page) one insertion	11.00
8 inches, one insertion	12.25
9 " " "	13.50
10 " " "	14.75
11 " " "	16.00
12 " " "	17.25
13 " " "	18.50
14 " (1 column or ½ page) one insertion	19.75

Subject to following Discounts.

	Per ct. from above rates.
On 2, 3 or 4 insertions	30
" 5 to 12 "	40
" 13 "	45
26 "	50
52 "	60

LARGER SPACES, NET.

	1 t.	2 t.	3 t.	4 t.	13 t.	26 t	52 t.
One page,	$50	$90.	$125.	$160.	$475.	$800	$1400
Half page,	30	54.	75.	95.	275.	450.	750

First page, $75 per inch per year, net. Last page $60 per inch per year, net. Other special positions at special prices.

No Advertising received for the Saturday Extra.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

LOUIS K. BELL and J. J. COMSTOCK are authorized representatives of this paper.

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT:

ALLEN H. STILL, Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHICAGO AGENCY:

C. A. SERVOSS, 159 Lasalle St.

PARIS AGENCY.

J. G. DREYFUS, 39 Rue Notre Dame de Nazarette, is authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at regular rates.

No order given to any agent or representative of this paper becomes binding until approved by the Company.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

PETROLEUM OILS:

American Lubricating Oil Co.....3 &52
Borne, Scrymser & Co.....28
Bush & Denslow Manufacturing Co.....23
Beacon Oil Co.....35
Clark & Warren.....1
Chester Oil Co.....28
Columbia Refining Co.....23
Carter, Symes & Withington.....28
Crew, Levick & Co.....52
Devoe Manufacturing Co.....52
Doan, W. H.....52
Downer Kerosene Oil Co.....23
Delaware Oil Refining Co.....24
Elkins, Wm. L., & Co.....2
Elizabeth Paraffine Works.....24
Empire Refining Co., L'td.....35
Eclipse Lubricating Oil Co., L'td.....35
Galena Oil Works, L'td.....54
Hull, C. E., & Co.....24
Ingalls & Co.....3
McDonald, Alex, & Co.....52
Maverick Oil Co.....35
McKirgan Oil Co.....29
Meriam & Morgan Paraffine Co.....23
Pratt Manufacturing Co.....3
Pennsylvania Oil Co., L'td.....56
Quaker City Oil Co., L'td.....—
Reed, F. P.....23
Syracuse Oil Co.....52
Signal Oil Works, L'td.....52
Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle.....28
Star Oil Co.....52
Thompson & Bedford Co. L'td.....25
Tiemann, J. H.....24
United States Oil Co.....21
Vesta Oil Works.....3
Vacuum Oil Co.....28
Waters Pierce Oil Co.....54

ANIMAL OILS:

Arctic Oil Works.....24
Burk, F. N., & Co.....40
Coe, Eben S., & Co.....25
Davis Oil Co.....22
Delano, Geo., & Co.....52
Harbaugh, A. G. & Co.....—
Macy's Sons, Josiah.....3

LINSEED OIL, CAKE, &c.:

Cleveland Linseed Oil Co.....20
Colgate, Robert, & Co.....12
Dean, J. A., & Co.....13
N. Y. Oil & Varnish Co.....14
Myers, T. W.....40
Niagara Linseed Oil Works.....8
Ring, Frank.....40
Simmons & Gildemeister.....22

COTTONSEED OIL, CAKE, &c.:

Brode, F. W., & Co.....25
Chickasaw Refinery (R. G. Latting lessee).....22
Future City Oil Works.....56
Globe Oil Works.....23
Maginnis' Sons, A. A.....52
O'Shaughnessy, J. F.....27
Planters' Crescent Oil Co.....22
Simmons & Gildermeister.....22
Street, Edward C.....22
Union Oil Co.....1
Wiggs & Co.....24

PRESS BACCING.

Nutt's Son & Co., R. H.....27
Sugden, Thos.....27

WHITE LEAD:

American White Lead Co.....11
Anchor White Lead Co.....13
Briggs, John, & Co.....11
Battelle & Renwick.....11
Beymer, Bauman & Co.....13
Bradley White Lead Co.....13
Brandram, Bros & Co.....
Collier White Lead & Oil Co.....11
Colgate, Robt., & Co.....12
Eckstein White Lead Co.....14
Jersey City White Lead & Color Works.....—
Jewett White Lead Co.....13
Lewis, John T., & Bro.....13
McBirney & Johnston White Lead Co.....12
Morley, J. H., & Co.....—
Maryland White Lead Co.....—
Nichols, J, & Co.....20
Southern White Lead Co.....12
Salem Lead Co.....20
Wells, C. F., & Co.....12

PAINTS, COLORS, &c.:

Adler, S. & Sons.....16
American Bronze Powder Co.....16
Billings, Taylor & Co.....12
Briggs, John & Co.....13
Browne, Wm. E., & Co.....15
Belknap's Sons, E. S.....12
Barnett, James P.....16
Burgess & Newton.....17
Buel, Arthur.....11
Blackwell, Geo, G.....44
Clinton Paint and Varnish Co.....—
Cutter, W. E., & Co.....15
Crown Point Mineral Paint Co.....16
Devoe, F. W., & Co.....1
Dighton Color Works.....18
Dry Kalsomine and Fresco Paint Works.....15
Eagle Paint & Varnish Works.....20
Gridley & Co.....16&55
Gabriel & Shail.....15
Hemingway & Co.,.....1
Hore, Edward.....15
Hoffman & Kiessig.....20
Heller & Merz.....51
Jersey City White Lead & Color Works.....—
Keys, John.....14
Kohnstamm H. & Co.....12
Lucas, John, & Co.....19
Lucas, Wm. E.....19
Long Island Paint & Color Works.....52
Leech, Neal & Co.....—
Moser, Charles, & Co.....14
Martin, L., & Co.....14
Meier, Geo., & Co.....20
Michigan Carbon Works.....11
Mound City Paint & Color Co.....17
Page & Krausse.....16
Pierce, F. O., & Co.....18
Prince's Metallic Paint.....15
Reichard, F. A.....16
Shoemaker, Robert, & Co.....14
Smith, J. Lee, & Co.....13
Standard Paint & Color Works.....—
Standard Metallic Paint Co.....18
St. Louis Paint Manufacturing Co.....15
Salomon, A. A. & Bro.....32
Sondheim, Alsberg & Co.....16
Taintor, H. F.....17
Tiemann, D. F., & Co.....16
Truslow & Co.....1&16
Wetherill Co., L'td. The S P.....18
Wood's Sons & Co., Henry.....11

VARNISHES & VARNISH GUMS.

American Chemical Co.....18
Billings, Taylor & Co.....12
Burgoy Chemical Co.....18
DeGolyer & Bro.....56
Hill, Edward.....18
King Varnish Co.....11
Lamson, John S., & Bro.....18
New York Shellac Co.....41
Parrott Varnish Co.....56
Pope, W. C., & Co.....18
Valentine & Co.....18
Walker, W. R.....17

NAVAL STORES:

Chess Carley Co.....54

GLUES:

Baeder Glue Co.....17
Coignet & Co.....17
Conrad & Kammerer.....47
Greene, Jas.....17
Hodge, Alfred.....17
Townsend & Baremore.....20

GLASS:

Brookfield, William.....16
Crystal Plate Glass Co.....—
DePauw's American Plate Glass Works.....20
Vanhorne, Griffin & Co.....17
Wade & Co.....15

BRUSHES:

Devoe, F. W. & Co.....1
Whiting, John L., & Son.....20
White, D., & Sons.....20

DYESTUFFS:

Boston Dyewood & Chemical Co.....47
Beach & Co.....50
Banning, Bissell & Co.....55
Bloomfield & Co., J. C.....51
Crooks, Robert & Co.....45
De Ronde, Abram.....48
Ehret, M. Jr. & Co.....51
Farbwerk Griesheim Dittler Co.....51
Geisenheimer & Co.....51
Giebermann, Rudolph.....48
Gifford, Sherman & Innis.....48
Heller & Merz.....51
Hollingsworth & Peterson.....48
Holliday, Read & Sons.....48
Heineken, C W.....51
Klipstein, A.....32
Maas & Wahlstein.....51
Morgan, Jas. L., & Co.....51
New York Dyewood Extract & Chemical Co.....48
Pickhardt & Kuttroff, Wm.....50
Sadler, Forbes, Abbott & Co.....51
St. Denis Dyestuff & Chemical Co.....1
Sehlbach, E & Co.....50
Stamford Manufacturing Co.....48
Sharpless, John M., & Co.....56
Taylor & Barker.....48
Walpole Dye & Chemical Works.....48
Wessels, Edward J.....50

CHEMICALS:

American Glycerine Co.....43
Binns, Jos.....48
Binney & Smith, Agents.....40
Brooklyn Sulphur Works.....45
Brunner, Mond & Co.....44
Crooks, Robt., & Co.....45
Chappell, W. H., & Co.....48
Cochrane Chemical Co.....44
Continental Glycerine Co Ltd.....48
Davis, Wolt & Co.....48
DeHaen, E.....46
Delacamp, H.....55
Eglinton Chemical Co., L'td.....45
Emken Bro.....47
Fergusson Bros.....48
Forster & Gregory.....41
Gamble, Jos. C., & Son.....46
Grasselli, E., & Sons.....44
Giese, A., & Glocke.....55
Goodwin Manufacturing Co.....55
Gordon, W. J. M.....55
Guiterman, Alex.....47
Hartmann, Laist & Co.....55
Hendrickson, J. B.....47
Hill, Edward.....45& 55
Jarrow Chemical Co.....44
Jobling, Jas. A.....24
Knowles Bros.....47
Kalbfleisch's Sons, M.....46
Karcher, Ph. H.....51
Klipstein, A.....32
Lee, Jas., & Co.....45
Linder & Meyer.....46
Larkin & Scheffer.....44
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.....44
Matheson, W. J., & Co.....50 &56
Marchand, Chas., & Co.....47
Merrimac Chemical Co.....—
Mort, Liddell & Co.....27&—
Marsh & Harwood Co.....55
Meyer, G. A. & E.....46
Newcastle Chemical Works Co.....46
N. Y. Tartar Co.....32
Niagara Laboratory.....46
Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.....47
Powers & Weightman.....55
Pitt Charles F. & Sons.....46
Putnam Co. Chemical Co.....47
Riker, J. L. & D. S.....46
Salzbergwerk Neu-Stassfurt.....48
Standard Chemical Co.....45
Staten Chemical Company.....44
Solvay Process Co.....44
Thomsen, Alonzo L.....47
Wing & Evans.....44& 55
Welch, Holmes & Clark.....37

CHEMISTS.

Haines, Reuben.....48

PHOSPHATES & FERTILIZERS:

Heller, Hirsh & Co.....47

DRUGS, &c.:

Baker, H. J., & Bro.....56
Blair, Geo., & Son.....4
Boehringer, C. F. & Sons.....40
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.....56
Charras & Co.....41
Cocking & Co.....—
Codman & Hall.....40
Coffin, Redington & Co.....56
Columbia Chem. Works.....41
Colton, J. W.....—
Dickinson, Albert.....41
Dodge & Olcott.....41
Evans, Sons & Co.....56
Gould, Henry A & Co.....40
Hill, Edward.....55
Hillier's Sons & Co., R.....41
Keasbey & Mattison.....40
Liebman & Butler.....56
Mayer, Otto G.....40
Mayer Bros. & Co.....56
McAllister, F. E.....40
McKesson & Robbins.....56
Mollvaine Bros.....42
Moore, J. E.....40
New York Coal Tar Chemical Co.,.....56
Parke, Davis & Co.....—
Pfizer, Chas. & Co.....55
Philadelphia Coal Tar Chemical Co.....—
Penna Salt Co.....47
Schieffelin, W. H., & Co.....40
Schwartz, J. E., & Co.....32
Schering & Glatz.....41
Stickney & Poor.....42
Thurston & Braidich.....55
Tyler & Finch.....40
Thomsen & Muth.....40
Webb, Jas. A. & Son.....1
Windmuller & Roelker, Louis.....41
Zimmer, Conrad.....40

SPONGES:

Darrell & Ronan.....32
Raboteau & Mesca.....1

CORKS AND BUNGS:

Truslow & Co.....1&16

MACHINERY:

Alsing, J. R, & Co.....17
Bushnell, G. H., & Co.....25
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.....—
Clark, W. J., & Co.....24
Daniels, William.....20
Guild & Garrison.....24
Newell Universal Mill Co.....23
Piamondon, A. Mfg Co.....—
Remmy Richard C.....47
Ross, Chas. Jr.....12
Rutschmann Bros.....48
Schleicher, Schumm & Co.....3
Smith, Valle & Co.....25
Taylor, Wm. & Sons.....23

ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES:

Parker, J. H.....17

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baugh & Sons.....3
Impervious Package Co.....15
Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co.....56
Standard Match Co.....1
Vogel, William.....55

PETROLATUM, U. S. P.

G. BLAIR & SON,

CORRY, PA., U. S. A.

Samples and prices at 48 Dey St., New York.

MORRISON, CASWELL & CO.

"Bi-Chromate Soda,"

Abram De Ronde, 12 Cedar St., NEW YORK.

Carter, Symes & Withington
BRISTOL, ENG.
Brokers of Oils, Petroleum,
NAVAL STORES, &c.
AGENCIES WANTED.
Buyers on commission and shippers of English Varnishes, Non-poisonous Paints and Empty Petroleum Casks.

NOTICES.

LIME ACETATE. Wanted, lowest offers for lot of 200 to 300 tons of brown lime, f.o.b. New York, or quarry, Liverpool. Address "Lime." W. PORTEOUS & CO., Glasgow.

FOREMAN OF SULPHURIC ACID WORKS requires position. Can plan and erect works throughout for Pyrites or Brimstone. Also understands sulph and aqua ammo making, bone black, and fertilizers. Address SO_4H_2, office of this paper.

WANTED—A salesman familiar with the paint and color business. Applications requested only from first-class men who have an established trade. Address stating age, and full particulars as to experience, salary, etc., INDIAN RED, care this paper.

A FRENCH CHEMIST, ex-manager of large dye and printworks in France, Russia and Mexico, desires to find a position of that kind in the United States. Beside excellent references from manufacturers by whom he was employed, he is author of a work on the "Chemical Industries of Alsace, Normandie and Switzerland," and understands both practically and theoretically. Address, up to Nov. 18th, MR. PAUL DOSNE, Ingenieur Chemiste, Hotel Martin, University Place, No. 19, New York.

WANTED—Position by a practical corroder and grinder of white lead; well up in handling both patent roller and Burr mills, in grinding pure lead and lead and zinc; in charge of works at present time and can give solid reference. Address C. S. D., office of this paper.

WANTED.—Position as salesman with a paint firm. Several years experience, and can influence trade. "EXPERIENCE." Care of OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER.

FOR SALE.—200 barrels of Varnish Drips, in lots of 5 bbs. and upwards, at $6.50 per bbl., f. o. b., New York. Cash. Bbs. average about 47 gallons. Address Canada Linseed Oil Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SOAP MANUFACTURERS—The cheapest and most profitable fat for laundry, fulling, scouring and toilet soaps is Crude Cottonseed Oil. It makes smoother and brighter soaps than every other fat of this country, and yields more. The process is tauhht by a practical old soap-boiler for the amount saved on a single batch, which he will boil on demand. Address "Memphis," OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, 72 William St., N. Y.

TO LET—The conveniently located building, No. 23 Cedar street, near William. Has good office and storage accommodations. Apply to H. S. ELY, No. 22 Pine street.

SWISS LAUNDRY SOAP—SETTLED CURD Soap— Detailed receipt for above very good soap, enabling every practical Soapmaker to make the soap from 45 per cent. of fat and 55 per cent of rosin, (yield 155 lb. per 100 lb.), finished in two days; cost, $15. Apply to the inventor, who is willing to show the proofs in person, wherefore he charges traveling expenses and $5 per day for lost time. Address VERSED SOAP-BOILER, OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, 72 William street, N. Y.

WANTED—A man familiar with the manufacture of Nitrate of Iron. Address IRON office of this paper.

PORTABLE PAINT MILL for sale. Iron frame, 2 pair 30-in. stones, bevel gear, shaft pulleys for same. Wall castings and outboard bearings not much used. All for $100; f.o.b. cars LUZERNE OCHRE CO., Mooseheed P. O., Pa.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.
Address all correspondence to
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG PUBLISHING CO.

J. M. PETERS, - Managing Editor

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1884.

CONTENTS.

NOTE.—As the page containing this table goes to press some hours before many of the inside pages are made up, it is not always possible to fully index the contents, and interesting articles may be inserted, the titles of which do not appear herein.

EDITORIALS:—
Comparative Prices 5
Projected Combination of Lead Corroders. 5
The Quinine Industry 5
Gas from Petroleum Products 6
Lard Oil 6
Olive Oil from California 6
The Trade in Spermaceti 6
Our Naval Stores Trade Abroad 6
Nitrate of Soda 6
TRADE ITEMS 7
OBITUARY:—
Geo. W. Smith 7
CORRESPONDENCE:—
The Menhaden Fishing Season 7
BUSINESS CHANGES 7
CUSTOMS DECISIONS 8
PETROLEUM NOTES 8
MISCELLANEOUS:—
Politics and Business 8
Views of Chicago Druggists on the Campion Plan 8
Sulphur—Its Occurrence and Extraction .. 9
London Spice Sales of October 9
Commercial Outlook 9
Poisonous Effects of Aniline Dyes 10
The Culture of Indigo in the United States. 10
Olive Oil of California 26
Petroleum Distillation 27
Use of Petroleum as Fuel 30
The Oil Supply of the World 31
Natural Gas and Oil in Indiana 31
The Origin of Bitumen 38
Sources of Fertilizers 39
Reversion of Phosphoric Acid by Heat 49
Lutes for Hydrocarbon Stills 49
S. M. DEPARTMENT:—
Viennese Toilet Soaps 48
The Origin of Soap 49
IMPORTS, EXPORTS, &C. ..... 32 to 39
TRADE REPORTS 38
RECENT PATENTS 19
MARKET REPORTS:—
Paints ..... 13 to 17
Oils ..... 22 to 26
Petroleum 29
Drugs ..... 40 to 42
Chemicals ..... 45 to 48
Dyestuffs 50

WEEKLY REVIEW.

For a greater part of the week the market has been almost entirely neglected, the attention of business men having been centered, to the exclusion of everything else, upon the fluctuations of election returns on the bulletin boards, and their interest in votes superseded for a time that usually given to merchandize. The market has simply been quiet, no changes having taken place in prices. The chemical market has been dull but no changes have occurred. Paints and window glass are quiet and a small jobbing trade only has been done in drugs. The various grades of fish and mineral oils have been quiet and prices steady. Money on call loan closed at 1½ per cent. There is a limited demand for first-class commercial paper which is in good supply. We quote indorsed bills receivable at 5½@6 per cent, and four months' acceptances at 6@7 per cent. The following are the rates of exchange on New York: Savannah, buying ¼, selling ⅛ discount@par, Charleston, 3-16@¼ discount, selling par@¼ premium. New Orleans commercial, 50@75c per $1,000 discount; bank, $1 per $1,000 premium. St. Louis, 75c per $1,000 premium. Chicago, 75c per $1,000 premium. Boston, 10@15c per $1,000 premium.

Sterling, 60 days, nominal	$4 80	@	—
Sight, nominal	4 84½	@	—
60 days, actual	4 79	@4	79¼
Sight, actual	4 83	@4	83¼
Cable Transfers, nominal	4 83¾	@4	84
Commercial, 60 days	4 77¾	@4	77¼
Paris, 60 days	5 25⅝	@5	25
Sight	5 23½	@5	22½
Antwerp, 60 days	5 28¾	@5	28⅛
Swiss 60 days	5 25⅝	@5	25
Sight	5 23½	@5	22½
Reichmarks (4) 60 days	94½	@	94¾
(4) sight	94⅝	@	94⅞
Guilders, 60 days	39¾	@	39⅞
Sight	40	@	40⅛

The effects of the inhalation of fumes of strong ammonia on the system are deafness and catarrh. In some instances the troubles are very serious indeed. It will induce lung disease if there is any tendency to weakness of the lungs. The most valuable remedy is to inhale the fumes of strong glacial acetic acid which reacts upon the alkali ammonia.—*Manufacturer's Gazette.*

A leather varnish or polish, said to be of peculiar adaptation, is prepared at Gunther's establishment, Berlin, by mixing a filtered solution of eighty parts of shellac in fifteen parts of alcohol with three parts of wax, two of castor oil, and a sufficient quantity of pigment; this mixture being evaporated in a vacuum to a syrup. The varnish is applied the leather with a brush moistened with alcohol.

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

Following are the prices at this date during the last three years, of leading articles in the lines we report. A comparison with our market reports to-day will be found interesting as showing the present level of values.

	1883	1882	1881
CHEMICALS.			
Bleaching Powder	2 30	1 15	1 25
Caustic soda, 70 p. c	2 95	3 15	3 30
Caustic soda, 60 p. c	3 20	3 55	3 70
Sal soda	1 15	1 10	1 15
Soda ash 48 p.c. carb	1 60	1 55	1 50
Soda ash 48 p.c. caustic	1 55	1 57½	1 50
Soda ash 48-53 p.c. N C.	1 50	1 50	1 50
Soda alkali 58 p.c.	1 62½	1 60	1 75
Soda Nitrate	2 30	2¾	3¼
Brimstone	$28 00	$26 00	$32 00
Cream tartar	33½	31	33
Muriate of potash	$1 60	$1 75	$1 80
Chlorate of potash	15½	15	15½
Kainit	$8 30	$7 50	$7 25
PAINTS.			
White lead in oil	6	6¾	7½
China clay	$16 00	$18 00	$17 50
Chalk	2 00	3 00	2 25
Whiting, coml	45	45	50
Paris white	1 25	1 25	1 30
Orange mineral	7⅞	8	8¼
Ven. red, English	1 45	1 50	1 50
Ven. red, American	1 20	1 30	1 32
DRUGS.			
Opium	$3 80	$4 25	$4 10
Morphine (dom)	3 25	3 55	3 60
Quinine, German	1 70	1 65	1 70
Quinine (dom)	1 75	1 80	1 90
Cinchonidia (dom)	75	97½	65
Alcohol	2 24	2 26	2 19
Borax, City	11½	13½	13
Beans, tonka(Ang)	2 10	1 25	2 75
Cubebs	70	90	1 00
Cuttlefish	18	24	24
Glycerine (Am)	25	26	38
Oil, castor (City) cs	17	14½	14½
Oil, codliver, Nor	107 00	70 00	41 00
Quicksilver	37	39	43
Oil, bergamot	1 90	2 40	2 35
Oil, cassia	87	95	1 05
Oil cubebs	5 00	6 50	4 75
Oil, lemon	1 57	3 15	3 15
Oil, peppermint (tins)	2 55	2 55	2 60
Oil, sassafras	53	58	60
Aloes cape	13	12	15½
Asafœtida	18	40	17
Gum arabic, 1st picked	35	32	34
Gum arabic, sorts	16	12	11½
Camphor (bbls)	21½	23¾	24¼
Shellac, D C	33	32	37
Senna, Alex Nat'l	11½	17	9½
Gentian root	7½	8	4¼
Ipecac	85	85	1 00
Canaryseed, Smyrna	3½	3	3 1-6
Caraway seed, Dutch	6½	7	7
Coriander, English	8	7½	7½
Hempseed	4	4½	3½
Mustardseed, Cal. yel	5	4	4
Mustards'd, Trieste, br.	5¼	7½	7
Rapeseed, English	5	4⅞	5
Rapeseed, German	5	4⅞	4 4-5
OILS			
Linseed, (dom)	57	53	65
Cottonseed, prime S Y.	41½	55	50
Olive, Sicily	82	92½	1 00
Palm, prime	10	8	7½
Cocoanut, Ceylon	7½	8	7
Lard, prime city	65	1 07	90
Menhaden, prime crude	41	41½	34
Whale, bleached winter	63	66	61
Sperm, bleached winter	1 18	1 32	1 15
Paraffine, 25 gravity	16½	19½	18
Neutral, 34 gr. b'less	30	27	32
Black, 29 gr. 15 deg	11	13½	13½
Cylinder, 600 deg	23	25	35
Oil cake, western	29 00	26 00	31 00
Spirits turpentine	37	53½	55½
DYESTUFFS.			
Cochineal, Teneriffe S.	22	32	40
Cutch	7	7½	6¼
Gambier	7	7¾	3 90
Indigo, Bengal h grade	1 55	1 55	1 40
Bichromate potash	13½	15½	15½
Prussiate potash, yel	23½	24	24
Sumac, Sicily prime	120 00	65 00	75 00
Starch, West'n corn bls	3¼	3¾	4

PROJECTED COMBINATION OF LEAD CORRODDRS.

Our readers have already been apprised of the failure of the effort which led to a meeting at Cincinnati, to form a combination of lead corroders. The reason for that failure was the inability of the committee to devise a plan acceptable to all corroders, a result which seems to be the inevitable fate of every attempt to formulate any practicable scheme for a combination in this industry. While sectional differences do not present the obstacles they formerly did, there are still difficulties in the way of harmonizing conflicting interests which seem to be almost insurmountable. It must be admitted that the effort made after the recent Cincinnati meeting came nearer bringing the corroders together, upon a basis which possessed the elements of success, than have any previous attempts to form a combination. The rules prepared were not, in all respects, so stringent as we believe to be essential to the most complete success, but they were strong enough to give reasonable assurance of success. They did not meet general approval, however, within the time specified, and consequently the subject was dropped. The chief objection to the scheme seems to have been that a money forfeit was required and that the punishment for violations was left to the discretion of a committee. These provisions are not acceptable to a few corroders, who believe that combinations are prone to temporize with violators and that the honest member suffers from competition with the dishonest one who covers his tracks sufficiently to avoid punishment at the hands of a naturally lenient tribunal. If we believed such result to be unavoidable we should heartily oppose combinations. Our own opinion has always favored an iron-bound association, which can be legally established, is perfectly practicable and is always competent to regulate the business. One of the opponents of the plan suggested by the committee reported a substitute free from the objections which he saw in the committe's scheme, but it was far from meeting general approval, in that it gave to every member the privilege of terminating the contract upon evidence, uncontradicted by affidavit from the accused party, of violation of the agreement. A majority of the corroders do not seem to regard it as worth their while to enter into any compact the tenure of which is not more secure. A scheme which punishes violators without dissolving the combination is what most corroders seem to want, and is the only one that could hope for a long existence. Another feature of the plan suggested by this corroder was the equalization of freights to certain points, which opened to general competition the territory controlled by the Chicago and St. Louis pool. However indefensible the theory of territorial rights may be, it is an indisputable fact that "possession is nine points of the law," and that so long as the members of the pool alluded to choose to maintain their position any scheme which disregards it cannot secure their assent. It is not supposable that these corroders look for any form of combination which distinctly assigns to them a territory, but they do not, on the other hand, favor any combination which gives to any corroder any advantages that he does not enjoy by reason of location. It is evident that they will not go into any combination which does not allow them to take advantage of all their natural rights, because they believe that they can hold their territory as an open market against all competition. It will be seen, therefore, that any rule looking to the establishment of territorial limits which endeavors to give any section what it cannot hold under an open market, is not likely to meet favor, nor on the other would a plan meet approval which prevented any corroder from selling lead wherever he could, provided he maintained terms. In short, the territorial question has got to be dropped from any scheme that promises success. Within the past ten days another plan has been devised by a New York corroder and an effort made to secure the assent to it of all parties here, before any attempt was made to go further. It contemplated an association of all corroders, admission to which would be subject to an entrance fee of $3,000, and an assessment of $1.000, $3,000 or $5,000 on each corroder according as his production approximated most closely to 1,000, 3,000 or 5,000 tons. This system of assessment was intended to obviate the necessity of any corroder stating his exact production for the purpose of assessment. The money collected by assessment and as dues is used to pay the running expenses and to secure the payment of forfeits for violation. The association is to be left in the hands of an executive committee composed of not more than one member from each corroding point. The details of the scheme are left for the committee to devise, but the general principle thus far settled upon is that the organization shall be bound by such stringent rules that violation would be difficult and very unprofitable. The plan is entirely practicable and seems to be the most effective that has been devised. It is specially favorable to the smaller corroder, but is in no way objectionable to the larger concerns here, nor do we believe the heaviest corroders anywhere would oppose it. Certainly its adoption would place the entire trade in a position where reasonable profit would be possible. What will be the outcome of this proposition we cannot say as yet, but there is a more determined spirit manifested by corroders as a whole than we have heretofore noticed, and they have evidently not abandoned the hope of securing a combination by one means or another.

THE QUININE INDUSTRY.

The aggressive steps lately taken by the domestic makers of quinine appear to have forced the price of that alkaloid to as low a point as either they or their foreign competitors desire to see. The amount of foreign quinine sold at eighty cents has been comparatively small and there would be extreme difficulty in contracting for any considerable amount delivered here at that figure. The fact is that the expense of selling foreign quinine in this market is so large that at present prices the net results to makers is too small to make it any inducement for them to seek orders. The position of supplies evidently indicates to them that the American market is now to a large extent dependent on foreign sources for its supply, and with the surplus which had accumulated at Milan and elsewhere in Europe being rapidly reduced, the outlook for better prices would offer some encouragement to holders and may reasonably be accepted as explaining the firmer attitude which several of the foreign makers have manifested during the past few days. There is at present very little quinine being made in the United States, and if we may judge from surface indications and rumors, the industry here is undergoing certain changes that are intended better to equip it for competition with foreign makers and also afford it manufacturing facilities corresponding more nearly with the requirements of the American market. Whether domestic manufacturers hope to enjoy any material advantage over the foreigner, except the difference in the cost of selling, we do not learn, but they are evidently preparing to place themselves in a stronger position than they appear to have occupied during the past few years. The induction of foreign experience and ability into the American industry would seem to be a confession that the European makers have hitherto possessed methods superior to those employed here, and doubtless has for its object a nearer approach to equality in this respect. There has been a suspicion entertained by the trade for some time past that a fight was to ensue between domestic and foreign makers and possibly between the domestic manufacturers themselves, which must cause prices to rule lower. While this may be the case, present indications do not point to lower prices being forced by domestic manufacturers, and the opinion is gaining ground that there is more probability of a rise than a further reduction. Regardless of price fluctuations, we anticipate some interesting developments in connection with the quinine industry during the next few months. Mr. Christian Boehringer, lately of the Milan factory, is now with Messrs. Powers & Weightman at their Philadelphia factory. His brother Mr. Alexander Boehringer, formerly managing director of the Milan factory, is in America and, it is rumored, will take charge of another factory here.

The firm of Thomsen & Muth, Baltimore, has dissolved, Mr. J. J. Thomsen continues and Messrs. John P., M. J. and Geo. L. Muth have formed a co-partnership under the style of Muth Bros. & Co. and will conduct a wholesale drug business at 75 West Fayette street.

OUR NAVAL STORES TRADE ABROAD.

Exporters of spirits of turpentine have had good cause for complaining of dull trade, as a review of the business with foreign ports discloses an important falling off in exports during the first six months of the present year, compared with the same period in 1883. From January 1 to October 1, the total movement was 503,428 gallons, while the amount sent abroad in the same time of 1883 reached 1,139,743 gallons, or a decrease of 636,315 gallons for this year. The stocks of 1883 were valued at $516,171 and only $200,269 in 1884. which comprises the total stock sent from this port.

The shipments of rosin make a better showing. During the first six months just closed, the exports reached 206,558 barrels, against 199,881 barrels for 1883, or a difference of 6,677 barrels in favor of this year. The demand for pitch from abroad has also increased, being 8,983 barrels in 1884 against 4,819 barrels for 1883.

Italy and England were not in the market this year for spirits of turpentine to the extent of their large supplies in 1883, and their decreased orders, together with those from Portugal, Peru, North America and a few other ports, caused the heavy decrease in exports. The close of the present year, it is expected, will see a marked improvement in this direction. Consumption is going on at the same ratio and new stocks will be necessary to take the place of depleted supplies. In the matter of rosins, the countries increasing their demands this year were Venezuela, Uruguay, United States of Colombia, Spain, Scotland, Russia, Portugal, Porto Rico, Peru, North America, Netherlands, Mexico, Italy, Hayti, Gibraltar, Germany, French West Indies, France, England, Argentine Republic and Austria. The countries not in this market during 1884, are Sweden and Norway, Egypt and Austria.

The New York receipts of turpentine since April 1 reached 57,140 barrels against 83,631 barrels for the same period in 1883, and notwithstanding this apparent element of strength the market continues on an easy basis of thirty-one cents. This time last year the spot quotation was thirty-seven cents and in 1882 values were steady at fifty-four cents or two cents lower than the market of 1881. The receipts at the South are also limited, Wilmington reporting 49,603 barrels since April 1 against 59,067 barrels in 1883. At Charleston 40,828 barrels were received during the same time of this year and in 1883 the number reached 54,733 barrels. Savannah shows receipts to the amount of 94,541 barrels since April this year against 103,686 barrels for 1883. The supplies of rosins have also been comparatively small.

LARD OIL.

The trade in lard oil during the first six months of this year has been characterized by two prominent features. The volume of business has been much larger than during the same period last year, although the general depression in commercial circles was against any improvement in this direction. Lower values also ruled this year and if taken from a financial point of view, the balance would be in favor of last year. This fact is made very striking when the values of the stocks exported are compared. From January 1 to October 1, 1884 the amount taken by foreign countries reached 412,395 gallons, against 382,806 gallons for the same time of 1883, or an increase for 1884 of 29,589 gallons. The total exports of the first named period were valued at $273,536, against $304,568 for 1883, or a difference of $31,032 in favor of last year. The largest demand this season came from the United States of Colombia, which required 98,028 gallons against 18,206 gallons for the previous period. France received the next largest amount, the shipments aggregating 85,253 gallons, a decrease of 5,590 gallons. The countries showing an increase in their wants over the previous year are Africa, Australia and New Zealand, Belgium, Brazil, British West Indies, British Guiana, Dutch West Indies, Germany, Hayti and San Domingo, Netherlands, Porto Rico, and Venezuela. The exports of lard oil to England have fallen off considerably this year and on the same list may be placed the Argentine Republic, Central America, Chili, Cuba, Danish West Indies, Denmark, France, Mexico, North America, Peru, Sandwich Islands and Scotland.

The local market suffered most between April and September, when values were down in the fifties In the latter month a gradual improvement set in and the market has shown more stability since then. The possibility of it remaining above the line of sixty cents for prime oil is rather uncertain. Some pressers entertain doubt about the winter trade and do not expect to reach the values prevailing at the opening of this year. A great deal depends upon the course of the lard market, and as the latter is influenced by the speculative movements in other channels of trade, it would take a far-seeing prophet to mark out the future path. Large crops and over-production on every hand would seem to be against any important appreciation in values soon, but an increase of consumptive wants and restoration of general confidence are accepted as very encouraging elements of improvement. As will be seen by the foregoing, low prices have stimulated business and tradesmen have the satisfaction of knowing that the outlet is enlarging even if their margins are limited. The export movement keeps up remarkably well to the present moment and the home trade in prime grades is not discouraging. The outlet for the lower grades of lard oil, however, has been unusually restricted for the past few months, owing to the depression in the woolen industry. A comparison shows a large balance in favor of last season. The heavy harvest of corn and largely increased stocks of hog products during the winter may influence a downward tendency in values, and as there will be but little ground upon which to base any important speculative movement, a quiet feeling is expected to prevail.

NITRATE OF SODA.

The visible supply of nitrate of soda is being steadily absorbed in the hands of a few dealers, who are looking for more remunerative prices. The combination of producers is kept up rigidly and the output is regulated closely with the demand. The views of producers have been very firm lately and some are desirous of withdrawing from the market, according to late advices from Valparaiso. We find by the November circular of F. B. Nichols that the stocks in store and afloat in Atlantic ports on October 15th, was 126,376 bags, against 85,206 bags in 1883 and 117,234 bags in 1882. The total arrivals at Baltimore to the same date were 3,350 bags, against 13,086 bags in 1883 and 7,325 in 1882. The available stocks in New York are 97,912 bags with 33,000 bags to arrive. Boston is without any but has 24,633 bags on the way. There are 16,000 bags distributed between the ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, with 25,000 bags on the way. The total stocks on hand therefore aggregates 113,912 bags against 78,662 bags in 1883 and 114,960 in 1882, whilst the visible supply foots up 196,545 bags, against 162,162 bags in 1883. The deliveries for the two weeks ending November 1 reached 15,814 bags, which is a somewhat decreased movement when compared with the same time last year, having reached 19,630 bags. The total deliveries this year to Nov. 1 sum up 319,500 bags, while last year during the same time the deliveries were 313,802 bags, and 348,542 bags in 1882. Values are yet much below the prices of 1883-2, spot quotations being two twenty and twenty-five against two seventy in 1883 and three twenty-five the year previous.

GAS FROM PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

We understand that the five consolidated illuminating gas companies of this city have under consideration the advisability of adopting a new process for the manufacture of gas from petroleum products to supersede the laborious and expensive retort method of generating gas from bituminous coal. Many defective systems for making pure oil gas and oil gas diluted with air, have been tried and abandoned, but whether later patents give more satisfaction in this regard remains to be seen. Competition in all large cities makes it necessary for gas companies to meet the requirements of consumers in furnishing a pure and uniform quality of gas at popular prices, and to accomplish this more attention is paid to economy of production and simplicity of operation. Coal, water and oil have undergone the test with the results thus far in favor of the latter. The gas produced is said to be uniform in candle power and practically free from contaminating impurities or deleterious gas; no tar is produced, as the matter usually going to form tar is converted into far more valuable gas. There are no by-products and this fact may interfere with a general utilization of oil for gas purposes. In large cities where there are good markets for ammonia liquors, coke and tar, these three items swell the receipts of gas companies considerably. On the other hand it is claimed that the cost of making gas from oil is just one-half of the coal process. Works have been erected in a few small towns for supplying oil gas and large factories are preparing to use it for fuel. In places where the by-products of coal cannot be sold at a profit, it would certainly be the cheaper article of the two, and those interested are not slow to appreciate this fact.

The calculations on the cost of manufacture are based upon the use of a cheap grade of naphtha. Crude petroleum can be utilized instead to better advantage, but the cost would be materially increased. For every thousand cubic feet of gas three and a half gallons of naphtha and forty pounds of coal are required. The general introduction of oil gas will open a much larger outlet for naphtha, and if the obstacles named can be overcome its universal use is not far distant.

OLIVE OIL FROM CALIFORNIA.

In another column of this issue, will be found an interesting account of olive culture as pursued by the pioneer in the industry on the Pacific coast. Starting in a few years ago to try the experiment, his efforts have been rewarded thus far by being enabled to market 20,000 bottles of a fine grade of oil annually. Facilities are now being increased to make the production from this one plantation 100,000 bottles with the possibility of a much larger output. Experiments in former years to make olive culture in California a success, were fruitless for the reason that inexperienced parties found themselves mastered by the insect pest. The gentleman in this case made himself thoroughly acquainted with the business before commencing operations, and now has a substantial reward for his intelligent perseverance. He claims that it is an easy road to riches and advises farmers generally to direct their attention to the cultivation of this valuable product. The climate of certain portions of the Pacific coast is said to be well adapted for olive growing and a wide area now unoccupied or utilized for other purposes awaits the energy and capital of enterprising planters. It is said that the developments of the past few years have attracted considerable attention, resulting in widespread inquiries and adoption of the industry by many persons otherwise engaged. This new source of supply may prove of great benefit to consumers, by close competition with the foreign article and consequent depreciation in values. The limited importations and high prices abroad have sustained this market on a steady basis for some time, but it is natural to suppose that an excessive supply of the domestic product would weaken values here. This condition of affairs however, may not be realized for years to come. The disturbing element promises to come sooner or later, and until then the foreign oil will have exclusive control of the American field outside of the Pacific coast. A comparison of the two products has resulted in favor of the domestic, which is represented to possess the standard of purity, while all manner of adulterations are charged against the foreign article. Some wild statements have been made regarding the quality of oil imported to this country, but they are mere speculation based on the fact of large exports of cottonseed oil. We have no substantial proof that adulterations are practiced abroad and to accept it as truth without some knowledge of the fact, is doing an injustice to the olive oil trade. Lower prices would enlarge the movement and extend its usefulness. The comparatively limited outlet is attributed to the placing of values at a higher rate relatively than other oils of its character. If production is increased to the extent expected, the home industry may assume an important position in the trade.

THE TRADE IN SPERMACETI.

The inquiry for spermaceti from foreign ports continues good, notwithstanding the fear expressed some months ago that the substitution of paraffine wax would interfere in the movement of the former to some extent. According to the statistical position of spermaceti since the beginning of the year, the consumption has progressed at the usual rate with one or two exceptions. The total value of the exports from this port between January 1 and October 1 reached $34,640, while the foreign business done during the same time last year amounted to $36,680, or a difference of $2,040 in favor of the latter. The wants from England this year were curtailed, the shipments being valued at $8,146 against $18,267 for '83. Only a slight difference is to be noted between the supplies of the two seasons furnished Germany; this year it required spermaceti to the value of $15,257 and during the same period of '83 received stocks valued at $15,808. A much better showing is made by Scotland, the demands having largely increased over last year, the figures being $9,280 for '84 against 1,845 for '83. France is never a large buyer and its requirements this year have been less than last season. The stock shipped to that port from January to October was worth but $500, and during the same time of '83 it was in this market to the extent of $760. Italy assisted to enlarge the export movement this year by purchases aggregating $1,409, but last year it was entirely out of the list. The small wants of Mexico were satisfied this year to the amount of forty-eight dollars. Exporters report a good trade up to present writing and are encouraged to believe that the foreign movement will continue at the same ratio.

The supply and demand has been well regulated. Last Spring the market was strong at eighteen cents for bulk and an early advance was ex-

pected on account of the diminution of supplies which have not been large at any time during the past few years. Later on the market advanced to twenty one and a half cents, which is the ruling price to-day. The advance has been well maintained notwithstanding the depression and depreciation of values in other articles. The situation is more favorable for an increased production this year.

TRADE ITEMS.

A new window glass factory at Elmer, N. J., which has never yet been in operation, is advertised to be sold out at sheriff's sale.

There were 161 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the past week, as compared with 205 in the preceding week.

Mr. C. F. G. Meyer of St. Louis, the newly-elected president of the National Wholesale Drug Association, was in town for a couple of days last week.

The bark Aspatogan, for Dunkirk, France, with a large cargo of petroleum, made the passage from Philadelphia in the remarkable time of twenty-one days.

Mr. Ernst Boehringer, of Boehringer & Sons, Manheim, has returned to New York from his Western trip and will remain here a few weeks before sailing for Europe.

Mr. S. W. Knowles, the well-known dealer in vegetable oils, departed last Tuesday, after depositing his vote, for a trip to San Francisco, where he expects to remain two weeks.

The oleomargarine factory of the Pavonia Manufacturing Co., in Jersey City, was destroyed by fire last Friday night, entailing a loss of $25,000, partly covered by insurance.

A charter will be granted to the "Martin Color and Chemical Co.," the character and object of which is to manufacture and sell colors, chemicals and oils.—*Phila, Price Current.*

Dr. Charles A. Robbins, who was expected to arrive from Europe by the Umbria, has been detained by slight sickness and is a passenger on the Aurania, which left Liverpool on Saturday.

Mr. M. Alsberg of the well known paint manufacturing firm, Sondheim, Alsberg & Co., of this city, is spending a few weeks in Germany visiting his mother, whom he has not seen for many years.

In South Carolina the drouth and consequent short crops have produced much despondency in trade, and there is a manifest disposition to curtail business and planting operations for next season.

The Ithica Glass Works, at Ithica, N. Y., has shut down indefinate y. No reason for the suspension was given, but it is generally understood to be dull trade. The company has been operating three pots ever since September 1.

The Standard Metallic Paint Co. by three months incessant mining, working day and night, have completed their new ore shaft at Lehigh Gap, Pa., and claim to have a superior quality of metallic paint, which they are now offering to the trade.

In North Carolina there is reported a rather unsatisfactory feeling in business circles, resulting from the short crops. The cotton crop, on which so much depends, is generally reported very light, and the low prices now being obtained for it cause much complaint.

In an article copied from the New Orleans *Democrat* a few weeks ago, the statement was made that three and a half pounds of glycerine were obtained from one gallon of crude cottonseed oil. We presume that per cent. instead of pounds was what our contemporary intended.

Increasing demand from this market has led Messrs. Codman & Hall of Boston, to open a branch office at 120 Front street this city, where they will conduct an essential oil business, making a specialty of Boilers' oil of lemon, for which they are the sole agents in the United States.

Upon the completion of mills now being constructed the Southern States will have 1,200,000 spindles, against 583,696 reported by the census of1880. The estimate of present number of spindles in the United Siates assigns 12,250,000 spindles to the Northern and 1,050,000 to the Southern mills.

Mr. Geo. West, who is a large paper manufacturer at Ballston Spa, N. Y., was elected to Congress by a handsome majority at the recent election. He was in the city on Friday last and was the recipient of many congratulations from his many friends in the chemical and paper trades.

Attention is called to the announcement of The Dighton Color Works, in this issue, of the closing out sale of a large line of French ochers in lots, to suit purchasers. Grinders and dealers throughout the country are afforded the opportunity to supply their wants through this sale at very low figures.

A dealer in cod liver oil in Marseilles advertised that his fish are caught in a safe and quiet harbor, where marine monsters cannot enter to frighten them into diseases of the liver. "They live there," he says, "in peace and comfort; their livers are healthy, and this is why my cod liver oil is the best."

The committee of the combination of salitre elaborators have voted £5,000 sterling for practical essays upon the application of nitrate in the United States and Europe, naming five North American and European professors to form a jury to award a prize of £1,000 sterling for the best pamphlet on the practical application of salitre.

In the Province of Viatka, Russia, there ar produced annually 72,000,000 pounds of tar, 5,400,000 pounds of pitch and 2,160,000 pounds of turpentine oil. It is stated that the annual product of birch oil amounts to 144,000,000 pounds (4,000,000 poods), an indication that the demand for it is now great.

The weather in the cotton States for the past week has been generally cool and clear and well suited to further picking the small remainder of the crop left in the fields. There have been light rains and frosts in localities, but with the crop practically made and nearly all secured no damage has resulted.

Robert Daglish & Co, St. Helen, England, have constructed a machine for rolling out glass into sheets. The table is portable, being mounted on four wheels, so that it can be moved with ease to any part of the glass works. The molding tables are of cast iron, and of widths varying from 2 feet 9 inches to 4 feet 2 inches.

At auction on Thursday last there were further lots of good sold that was damaged at the late late fire in the store of Messrs. Gantz, Jones & Co. It consisted of cutch, indigo, cochineal, shellac, camphor, copperas, oil of cloves, and various other articles, all of which brought full prices, considering the damaged condition of the goods.

Mr. A, B. Ansbacher, senior member of the firm of A. B. Ansbacher & Co., of this city returned home last week from quite an extended absence abroad. He reports a steady improvement in the health of his son Mr. Morris E Ansbacher, which will be very gratifying to his many friends in the trades among whom he is a general favorite.

Buyers of cottonseed products in any of the home of foreign markets will find it to their advantage to correspond with Messes. Wiggs & Co., of Memphis, Tenn., who are in the center of the cottonseed industry and are prepared to fill orders for oil, cake or meal at the most favorable prices and with the most economical freight arrangements to any point.

The Minneapolis Glass Company is organized with a capital of $75,000, and is under the management of Geo. H. Johnston, a practical glass man of life-long experience, whose grandfather grafted the manufacture of flint glass on American industries in 1812. Mr. Johnston built and successfully managed both the Suffolk and Tremont glass works of Boston.

Lead tanks which withstood sulphuric acid perfectly, Mr. S. P. Sharples reports, were soon destroyed by hydrochloric acid. In some recent experiments undertaken to destroy cotton fibre by means of hot hydrochloric acid it was found that lead-lined vessels were soon rendered useless by it. Even the cold acid could not be kept in wooden tanks lined with lead.

Mr. Philip Semmer, formerly of 51 Chambers street, who recently removed to No. 8 Desbrosses street, and opened a store, has by reason of increased business found it necessary to enlarge his storage capacity by leasing the building No. 10, adjoining the one he now occupies, and is carrying one of the largest stocks of American polished plate and sheet glass to be found in the East.

It is probable that the interesting suit between Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company and H. B. and C. M. Everests will soon be tried in the Supreme Court before Judge Childs. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, charges that the Messrs. Everests, as employes of the Vacuum and Standard Oil Companies, maliciously conspired to injure the business of the Lubricating Oil Company, and did so damage it to the extent of at least $100,000 and the suit has now been pending for some time in the lower courts.

In the legislature of Vermont now in session, a bill against oleomargarine, has been introduced. It places $1,000 fine on persons engaged in the manufacture who does not return the amount made each month; $500 fine for a false return; places 15 cents tax per pound on all oleomargarine made in the State, prohibits wholesaling in the State, unless $10,000 is paid for a yearly license; and for retailing, $25. Selling without a license is punishable by a $500 fine. The fines are to be collected the same as taxes.

The many friends in this country of Mr. Alfred Allhusen, manager of the Newcastle Chemical Company's Works, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, will regret to hear that he was accidentally shot recently while grouse driving on the estate of his cousin, Mr. Wilton Allhusen, neer Gilsland. Seven or eight shot corns entered various parts of his face, destroying one eye. He was brought to Newcastle and placed under the care of Dr. Jeaffreson, who removed the right eye and gave the further attention required. Though seriously hurt, he is, we are glad to hear, doing well.

A letter from St Johns to the Montreal *Gazette* says that the failure of the Labrador fishery is the most serious we have had in that quarter for many years. The quantity of codfish taken, on a moderate calculation, will be one-half below the average. After toiling all the Summer, numbers are now returning home with but miserable returns for their labors, and some have almost nothing to show. In such cases where there is a necessity, the supplying merchant makes advances to enable the poor fisherman to pull through the long Winter.

That large quantities of opium are smuggled into this port has long been a fact recognized by Government officials, but just now when or where the smuggling is done is a riddle which they have in vain endeavored to solve. There have been small seizures made by customs officials on board the steamers from time to time. Persons have been apprehended with quantities of the drug concealed in their clothing, and deposits of it have occasionally been discovered secreted in odd nooks and corners of the steamers, notwithstanding it is conceded that these seized parcels are but atoms compared with the bulk which reaches dealers in this city without any one but the parties concerned in smuggling it in being aware of it.—*San Francisco Call.*

General trade throughout the country, as reported to *Bradstreet,s* by special telegrams, has been very generally interrupted. Very little new business of any magnitude has been reported, and the sales made by agents and jobbers in general lines have been fewer than before and quite as much of the hand-to-mouth variety. This places the movement of merchandise begun during the week at a lower total than in any week yet noted during the year, and is due of course to the absorbing interest which has been taken in the returns concerning the election for President. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore advices fully bear out this view, while at St. Louis and Chicago it is, if anything, intensified. At the latter city the outlook in general trade circles, politics apart, is given as unfavorable.

An importer of olive oils files an objection to a statement contained in a San Francisco paper and published elsewhere in this issue, about the purity of the imported article. He says: "I have read an interview with Mr. Elwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara, on olive oil and olive culture. Where Mr. Cooper is reported to say that all foreign olive oils on the market are adulterated, I beg to state for the information of Mr. Cooper and the public that I have imported last year upward of 2,500 gallons of pure Italian olive oil. Samples have been analyzed by the Professor of Chemistry in one of our leading colleges and pronounced pure olive oil. Whilst wishing Mr. Cooper every success in the olive culture, I deem it my duty to myself as an importer of pure olive oils and to consumers of imported olive oils, to state the above facts."

Property worth nearly $500,000 was endangered last week by a fire which started in a vault at No. 103 Fulton street. The basement and first floor of the building is occupied by F. W. Devoe & Co., dealers in paints, brushes, varnishes and artists' materials. Charles A. Bailey, Devoe & Co.'s engineer, who was in the engine room under the sidewalk in William street, remarked that the Edson light burned unsteadily. Shortly after the light grew dim, and at about 7 o'clock went out, with the others in Devoe & Co.'s place. A minute or two later a thick smoke attracted his attention to the vault. The Edison service pipe was red hot, not far from the elbow joint; the soldering of the gas pipe had melted and gas coming from a leak in it was burning, and the wooden casing of the arch of the vault was on fire. Bailey sent out an alarm and then went to work extinguishing the fire, which he succeeded in doing before the firemen arrived.

The commission appointed at the last session of Congress to visit Mexico and countries of Central and South America in the interest of the commerce of the United States left New York on the 10th inst. for the city of Mexico. Thence they will go to San Francisco, when the business men of that city will be heard on the trade with Southern countries. The commission will then go to Guatamala, thence to San Salvador, thence to Honduras, thence to Niceraugua, thence to Costa Rica, thence across the Isthmus of Panama to Venezuela, thence to the United States of Columbia, thence to Ecuador, thence to Bolivia, Peru and Chili, thence across the Andes to Mendoza thence to the posts of the Argentine Republic, and thence home by way of the Brazilian ports. In the different countries visited the business men and government officials will be called upon to express their views relative to the improvement of their trade with the United States, and the advisability of adopting treaties similar to the late Mexican treaty.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

Mr. George W. Smith, of the firm of Hostetter & Smith, died Thursday October 30, at one o'clock at his residence on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, P., after a lingering illness. All the members of his family were present, excepting his son Chris, who is engaged in business in San Francisco. Mr. Smith was born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., February 22, 1824. When he was eight years old his father died, leaving but a small estate. The boy was ambitious and energetic, and after attending school for a comparatively short time he entered the dry goods store of Mr. Christopher Hagar, then the leading merchant of Lancaster. In this store he first became the associate of David Hostetter in a business way, for the two boys were employed together by Mr. Hagar. Having continued for some years in this vocation, he sought a new experiment by learning the trade of a machinest, which he soon mastered, but did not follow it. His next move was to accept the position of storekeeper and paymaster in connection with the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad, and in this employment he was rejoined by Mr. Hostetter, who in the meantime had gone to California. In 1853 Mr. Smith and Mr. Hostetter went to Pittsburgh and established the business of manufacturing their well-known bitters in a small way, which rapidly grew into so large an enterprise as to require the best tact and skill to manage it. After the bitter business began to pay, both members of the firm branched off into various enterprises, one of the latest and most notable of which was the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad.

Mr. Smith was severely plain in his personal tastes. He dispised ostentation and parade, and took delight in making all who came in contact with him feel that only equals had met He kept this view uppermost until the very last, having given to his family repeated instructions that he wished to be buried without display of any kind. He was strictly honest in all his dealings, and no man can recall a hard contract enforced by him or a suffering debtor oppressed. No human being ever appealed to him for relief in vain. His charities were simply innumerable, and his right hand never knew what his left hand did. He was so averse, indeed, to anything looking like a display of his kindnesses, that it was his wont to caution his beneficiaries to say nothing about them.

He leaves a widow, to whom he was married nearly forty years ago, when she was but sixteen years and he a little over eighteen years of age. Four children survive him, one of whom is Mr. Chris. W. Smith, of the firm of Redington & Co., of New York and San Francisco. Many an earnest, sympathetic heart will throb over the death of Geo. W. Smith.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Menhaden Fishing Season.

Editor OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER:

The menhaden fish left Narraganseit Bay during the last week in October and this, of course stopped all the local fishing, which has been considerable this year. The fish taken have yielded seven gallons to the thousand. Last Spring a heavy body of menhaden passed east of Block Island and disappeared; they had not been seen since until within a fortnight during which time and now they are constantly making their appearance in large bodies, moving to the west at the rate of four miles per hour. The steamer Cora P. White was in company with one of the bodies November 3, and took over 270,000; Saturday, November 1st the same steamer saw large schools moving west, but the whether was bad and the steamer failed to catch them The largest body of menhaden (full grown) ever known have been on the coast during 1884, and with them have been swarms of sharks devouring more in one day than all the menhaden fisheries could take in ten years, and if you wish to get some shark facts, it would be well for you to take some fisherman's testimony, which is easy of access. If I should state there were miles square of them between Newport and Delaware all Summer in company with the menhaden and that they were constantly devouring countless hosts of menhaden, it would not carry the same weight as the evidence of hundreds of men who have seen them and know it to be a fact. The conclusion I draw from the present year's fishing is, that the immense crop of small menhaden that made its appearance on our coast during 1881, have at last matured and the 1884 crop that have swarmed to the unknown grounds east, are following the usual course of nature by being devoured by bluefish, whales, sharks and other fish. As a result, the most of the present crop will disappear within two or three years and then light fishing will be general until the next crop of small menhaden makes its appearance. I have made diligent inquiry this Summer but have failed to get track of any small menhaden in quantities large enough to base any hope of a large crop. A. B.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DRUGS.

Morrilton, Ark—Nixon & Ashby is now J B Nixon.

San Jose, Cal—J K Secord [et al] has given a realty mortgage for $900.

San Francisco—W W Kilbourn & Co have dissolved; W W Kilbourn continues.

Corno, Col—L C Ford has sold out to Fahrenger & Ashford.

Sterling—H D Ayers of Duffy & Ayers sells ranch for $500.

Westville, Fla—Landrum & Son have dissolved; Parteer & Landrum succeed.

Savannah, Ga—J E Moran has sold out to Edward Moran.

E A Knapp has sold out to J R Haltiwanger.

Washington—J A H Harper has failed; assigned to T B Green.

Chicago, Ills—Charles O Sethness has given chattel mortgage for $2171. E A Wa given a bill of sale.

Akron, Ind—C F Parry & Co have given a realty mortgage for $472.

Loogootee—W E Clements has been burnt out; loss $500, insured $1000.

Morocco—Kennedy & Ketchum have sold out to Stover & Purdy.

Vincennes—Moore & Harris are closing out.

Cedar Rapids, Ia—J D Mateer has given a chattel mortgage for $1500.

Coon Rapids—Johnston & Smith have sold out.

Cheney, Kan—Joslyn & Wolf have dissolved; Wolf sold out to James Wingart.

Harper—H G Secor is deceased; business continued by E L Noble & Co.

Rockland, Me—Merrill & Burpee have dissolved; Fred F Burpee continues.

Boston, Mass—Clarence E McIntire is deceased. Alphonso Whitman has given a chattel mortgage for $755.

Baltimore, Md—Thomsen & Muth have dissolved.

Big Rapids, Mich—Stickney & Gold have a chattel mortgage for $400.

Grand Rapids—E B Escott is deceased.

Fowlerville—J Brown has sold out to A R Gardner.

Howard—J R Hathaway has been attached.

Lansing—W H Easton has been attached.

Millbrook—S A Gates is now Gates & Wilcox.

Vicksburg—O B Dunning & Co have dissolved: O B Dunning continues.

Winona, Miss—C M Erwin has been attached.

Canton, Mo—M A Atkinson has sold out to B S Crawford. Crawford & Turley have dissolved; B S Crawford continues.

Athens, Neb—W Clark has sold out.

Minden—J McLean has admitted L Barton.

North Bend—C L Hoffman has admitted J L Bensch.

New York, N Y—C H Bell has renewed a chattel mortgage for $500. A Eckhoff has given a chattel mortgage for $176. A Wieczonick has renewed a chattel mortgage for $375.

F T Schmidt has renewed a chattel mortgage for $1300.

Antrim, O—W C Dugan & Co have sold out to O M Shepley.

Eaton—Jervis & Boyce have dissolved.

Van West—Matt Springer has been closed by sheriff,

Fayette City, Ind—C P McKay has been burnt out.

Grove City—James Infield has been sold out by the sheriff.

Douglas, Tex—T G Vaught has sold out.

Dallas—Hickox & Patterson have dissolved.

Henderson—John H Irby has admitted partner.

Van Alstyne—Adams & Lindsay have sold out.

Palouse, Wash Ter—Henwood & Smith have dissolved.

Sarnia, Ont—C J Ellison has assigned in trust

Watford—W P McLaren has given a chattel mortgage.

Lockport, N S—James T McLeod has given a bill of sale for $900.

CONFECTIONERS

Healdsburgh, Cal—Henry Marshall has conveyed realty for $2000.

San Francisco—Leo Hofen, of L Hofen & Co, is deceased.

Solomon City, Kan—J A Hopkins is succeeded by J Hertzberg.

Emporia, Kan—Henning Bros have dissolved; John Henning succeeds.

Minneapolis, Minn—I L McKenzie has given a chattel mortgage for $85.

Boston, Mass—Curtis L Perking has discharged a chattel mortgage for $4697.

Superior, Neb—H A Barnes has sold out.

New York, N Y—Tappey Bros & Merrick have had judgment obtained against them for $109.

Green Castle, Pa—W E Crist has been burnt out.

Providence, R I—Frank A Smith has given a chattel mortgage for $950.

CHEMICALS

Brooklyn [E D], N Y—John L Saltzman has had judgment obtained against him for $110.

OIL

Petrolea, Ont—James McGill has been sued.

John Savage has given a chattel mortgage.

PAINTS

Niagara Falls—John Tierney has been burnt out.

Des Moines, Ia—Van Pelt Bros have given a realty mortgage for $2200.

Littleton, N H—Fisher & Vanness have dissolved; H J Fisher continues.

Cincinnati, O—Jacob Gussett has given a chattel mortgage for $383.

INSECT POWDER

Boston, Mass—Bell & Gary have dissolved; each continues on own account.

SOAP

Boston, Mass—Safoline Co have failed.

GLASS

Pittsburgh, Pa—W H Hamilton, of W H Hamilton & Co, is deceased.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

In case of sale of unclaimed goods the charges for storage take priority next after the expenses of sale. [Letter to collector of customs at Philadelphia.]

Goods consigned by bill of lading, under immediate transportation act, to Washington, may be forwarded to Georgetown, which is now a portion of the former city. [Letter to collector of customs at New York.]

PIECES OF HORN

simply cut to lengths and stained or dyed are exempt from duty, as "parts of horn unmanufactured"—T. I. new 513. [Letter to collector of customs at New York.]

RESORCINE,

ascertained to be a product of coal tar, and not a color or dye, dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under T. I. new 81. [Letter to collector of customs at New York.]

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS,

although intended for gratuitous distribution, are liable to duty. [Letter to collector of customs at New York.]

QUASSIA FILTER WOOD,

intended for use in the manufacture of tonic drinking cups and in compounding bitter and various other medicinal preparations, is exempt from duty under T. I. new 636. [Letter to collector of customs at New York.]

EXTRACT OF RENNET,

consisting of rennets dissolved in water to which is added salt as a preservative, is exempt from duty under T. I. new, 518. [Letter to collector of customs at New York.]

PETROLEUM NOTES.

Candles and refined paraffine wax are the new products of Messrs. Lombard, Ayres & Co.

Messrs. Stranahan & Parsons, of the Phoenix Oil Works at Buffalo, N. Y., intend erecting gas works at Tonawanda, N. Y.

The New York Petroleum Exchange and Stock Board has increased its gratuity to families of deceased members to $8,000.

Many business firms in this city found it necessary during the week to hang printed placards in their offices prohibiting discussions on politics.

The Bradford *Evening Star* has been sold to W. F. Jordan & Co., proprietors of the *Era*, and will hereafter be issued as an evening edition of the *Era*.

The Sapoline Company, manufacturers of petroleum products, Union street, Boston, have liabilities of about $17,500; nominal assets nearly equal to liabilities.

Nine new members were elected Wednesday by the New York Petroleum Exchange and Stock Board. Among them were L. D. Roudebush, J. K. Heath, J. D. Livingston, and F. H. Eccles.

"The shipment to Copenhagen of 21,000 barrels of Russian petroleum is an experiment which does not bear an entirely comfortable aspect for Pennsylvania producers," observes the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*,

A charter was issued last week to the Associated Producers' Company, of Bradford, McKean County. The company proposes producing and selling oil. The capital is $1,000,000. This is the same organization mentioned two months ago.

Mr. John Hanlon of 35 Broadway, has returned from Michigan, where he is erecting works for manufacturing gas from petroleum and its products by his new process, which is controlled by the United Coal and Oil Company of this city, of which he is an active member. It is said that the consolidated gas companies of this city are to use petroleum.

Mr. John McKeon has sold to the Associated Producers his Simpson property, according to the Bradford *Era*, consisting of 27 wells with 600 acres of the Bingham lands, on lot 580 and adjoining lots. The production of this property is about 1,000 barrels per diem, which will probably be increased by further drilling in time. There are two wells now drilling on the property. This is the first purchase of the association and they have shown good judgment in securing one of the most desirable properties in the northern field. The consideration is about $500,000.

Steps are now being taken to organize a Petroleum Exchange in Boston. It is claimed that one broker alone telegraphs from Boston a business of 10,000 barrels a day to New York, and all indications show that there would be a heavy business done. It is proposed to limit the membership to 100, of whom the first 50 would pay $100, the next 25 would pay $125 and the remaining 25 would pay $150. It is thought that such an exchange would centre a large business in petroleum certificates in that city. Thirty-three gentlemen have signified their intention of joining such an exchange and the matter is now being worked up by a committee.

The announcement that the steamer "Faraday" some time ago carried grain to Europe in her cable tanks has attracted some attention among oil shippers. Mr. Fred Meissner, when asked yesterday whether oil could not be carried in the same manner, said: "Oil undoubtedly could be carried in tanks; but I doubt if the experiment will again be tried. The "Faraday's" tanks might be used for that purpose but it would be almost impossible to get anything to fill them on the return journey. Conveying oil in barrels is, however, cheap enough and to specially provide other methods of transit would perhaps result in loss to the promoters. The plan has heretofore been tried and has not proved a success."

The reports of the exports of petroleum for the month of September, 1884, show a slight increase over the corresponding month of last year, but a decrease for the nine months which ended September 30, 1884, as compared with the same period of last year. The exports of all grades were as follows: The total for September, 1884, was 57,369,034 gallons, of a total value of $4,961,345. The total export for September, 1883, was 55,385,030 gallons, of a total value of $4,773,490. The total for the nine months ending September 30, 1884, was 384,460,351 gallons, of a value of $35,567,973, while the total for the nine months of 1883 was 400,377,237 gallons, of a total value of $35,691,123. The fluctuation is not very considerable. The returns would seem to indicate that the German effort to force the consumption of Russian petroleum to the disadvantage of the American product have not yet proved very successful.

The reported heavy production of petroleum in America has not been without its influence this week on the Scotch oil market. That influence has, however, only made itself felt in stock-jobbing circles. It is possible that it may extend to the operations of producer and consumer, which have, indeed, been modified both in amount and in price since I last reported on the subject. A short time ago the feeling was that the comparatively good prices current for Scotch mineral oils would improve as the season advanced, and there was a disposition in some cases to wait for a rise. But the tendency of values has been downwards instead of upwards, and orders are more difficult to obtain now than earlier in the year. The demand for both lubricating and burning oils is flat. During the last five or six weeks there has been a gradual decline in the value of ammonia, the fall altogether in that time amounting to about 4 per cent., the price now being £14. There are several new Scotch oil companies now beginning operations. It is said there is a disposition to accept rates below those current, with the object of securing good contracts with which to start operations.—*London Ironmonger.*

An oil excitement is being prepared for Pittsburg, says the *Dispatch*. At the Moorhead & Co. well, put down for gas, at Soho station, in the second ward, a good showing of oil has been discovered at the depth of 1,950 feet. The "find" was made Monday afternoon. The tools were drilled into the sand, and instead of a flow of gas, as was expected, the well was found to give promise of being an oil producer of the best quality. A few minutes after the sand was reached the jars were broken, and this prevents the tapping of the vein until after the necessary repairs shall have been made. One of the drillers, who is a trifle enthusiastic over the prospects, stated that the Thorn creek district is about to be duplicated locally. He did not state that a bigger gusher than the Phillips, Christie or Johnson gushers would be developed, but he is of the opinion that Pittsburg can show a fair oil field in the near future. At present the tools are down and the derrick is boarded up to keep out the curious. If oil be indeed found in paying quantities, it will only be the fulfillment of prophecies made long ago by "oil smellers," who predicted that the geological formation of the country surrounding Pittsburg was of such a nature as would drain oil into a basin located under Pittsburg. From time to time as oil was found in small quantities at points near this place these "pointermen" repeated their prognostications, and now they think that the oil field has been discovered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Politics and Business.

The business situation has been one of such monotonous inactivity for some time past that a representative of the REPORTER was sent the other day to canvass the situation in our trades and learn what was the existing condition of trade as compared with previous years, and what its prospects. As will be observed by his report, he experienced some difficulty in getting the gentlemen addressed to divorce their minds from the consideration of politics and talk business, and the result of his labors does not throw much light upon the commercial situation.

The first gentleman called on is a prominent merchant in the chemical trade. "I have called," said the reporter, "to ask you about the present position of the chemical market, aside from the current features reported in our market columns?"

"The chemical market be ——," observed the merchant, "Look at that order for new hats! I tell you it was the greatest political revolution the country has seen, and I have got hats and cigars enough coming in to see me through to the next presidential election."

"Does the combination on bleaching powder, to which frequent allusion has been made, continue in force?" asked the reporter.

"Oh! yes, that is all right, and by the way, I had a combination bet on the result that paid me $250 net, and I must send around for the check. I don't see how the boys could be so blind as to what the result was to be."

"Do you think the prospect for ash has improved any since ——?" began the reporter.

"Oh! yes, that's all right. Well, sir, if I had followed my own judgment I would have taken $10,000 more out of the boys on Wednesday, when everything seemed to be in doubt. I tell you a man makes a mistake not to follow his judgment in these matters, Hello! there comes a man that wants to pay me a hundred. Oh, you are not going, are you? Let's see, what was it you wanted to know?"

The reporter said he would call again and repaired at once to the store of a prominent oil manufacturer.

"I have called to see how you regarded the present business situation, comparing it with previous years," he said.

"Business be ——," replied the merchant. "There isn't any business and won't be until this election excitement is over. By the way how do you like the result? Your paper don't give any attention to politics does it? Well, I wish I hadn't. I sent that hat around to be ironed today and shall spend my bank account buying hats for my friends. Did you ever see such a result? I tell you there was 'monkey business' somewhere! I would have bet $10,000 even down to Thursday night, and I didn't waver much then. Well, I suppose its all right, but its —— expensive fun for me!"

"What is the news from the whaling fleet, do you know?"

"Whaling! well, if I haven't been whaled the last few days, I wouldn't say so! Do you know I thought the people were losing interest in politics about two months ago, but I believe now I never saw such an exciting campaign. Why, in the little town I live in, out in Jersey, they never had —— Oh! hold on, you aren't going, are you? I wanted to ask you what they said in the trade about the election."

The reporter apologised for leaving abruptly, and said he would call again after the inauguration. A wholesale drug house was next visited and the senior partner was asked what he thought of the present and prospective condition of business."

"This has been a remarkable campaign; hasn't it?" somewhat irrelevantly replied the gentleman. "Well, I am glad it is over. It would be a good thing if we only elected a president once in six years. I don't suppose you made any bets on election; you don't look like a betting man. It's a bad practice. I have just given my partner an order for a silk hat that he won from me, and I owe my wife $75. I believe one of the boys in the office also wants a new suit of clothes out of me. I never bet, but just made these little wagers on Wednesday when I thought I was sure of the result. It is unfortunate to have the business community bet as much as they do; it takes their attention away from their legitimate pursuits. It's especially bad for the young men."

The reporter repeated his inquiry as to the condition of business.

"Oh! business be ——," replied the druggist, and as this appeared to be the unanimous opinion of all the people called upon, the reporter discontinued the pursuit of information bearing on trade until after politics has ceased to be a matter of absorbing interest or there has been a religious revival around.

Views of Chicago Druggists on the Campion Plan.

The following opinions on the operation of the Campion plan were obtained from the wholesale drug firms of Chicago named below, by the *P., O. & D. Review* of that city.

Fuller & Fuller.—The Campion plan was devised by eastern parties to prevent cutting in eastern cities. It is an experiment in the interests of retail druggists. Under its conditions the jobber has no option, The retailer complains of the competing cutter to the manufacturer, who in turn notifies the jobber. The jobber cannot sell to the party thus placed on the Black List. Few western names are on this list—none in Chicago. The success of the plan is not demonstrated. Recent eastern papers advertise Campion goods at retail for less than the retail price fixed by the manufacturers.

Mr. Peter Van Schaack.—I really do not think we should give up the Campion plan, without a more thorough trial. Let us see if the features in the plan that do not thoroughly harmonize cannot be made to do so, no such great revolution in the methods of business is brought about in a day. It requires time and changes, as the development of circumstances may suggest. That the Campion plan has many good features all will admit, and the very fact that it has received the endorsement of both the National Retail Association and the National Wholesale Association, shows the plan must have some marked advantages over any other plan yet conceived—other plans like the "Campion," etc., have been advocated—but all so far seem to have more objectionable features than the "Campion." Are the jobbers interested in the plan? Why of course, the interests of the jobber and retailer are so interwoven—each dependent upon the other—that what benefits one is likely to benefit the other. The "cutter" has become a sore on the body politic of the retail drug trade. When you reflect how poor are the net returns to the average retail druggist, you cannot be surprised at their efforts to find some relief and protection against the "cutters." Why, sir, for a moment think of the time spent as an apprentice, to acquire a knowledge of the retail drug business; think of the close attention required—day and night; of the care required to prevent accidents in the dispensing of medicines, and the pecuniary liabilities—if one should occur—and all this with sales necessarily small. Why, sir, it sometimes makes my hair stand erect when I hear men complaining of the cost of a prescription; they forget they are not buying flour or sugar, and that they not only get medicine, but the services of a man with an acquired profession. Now it is only the greater shame, that the profit on their proprietary medicine business should be "cut" say to the tune of 25 per cent. on these articles.

Mr. John A. King said, that so far as personal

experience went, there were not sufficient data existing upon which to form a decisive opinion as to the success or non-success of the Campion plan. Western jobbers had never been much troubled by complaints against "cutters," and they were not so now. There had from time to time been a solitary case of cutting prices come under his notice before the plan in question or any other general plan had been thought of. In such instances he had succeeded through personal persuasion and argument in having the evil abated, and fixed prices maintained. In one town containing seven or eight druggists, some of whom were cutting prices, he had, after much trouble, induced them to form a compact among themselves by which all agreed to adhere strictly to established prices upon a forfeit of $25 deposited by each, and ever since they have been going on harmoniously and prosperously. He did not think the Campion or any other system would work successfully unless assisted and enforced by the intelligent counsel and persuasion of the wholesale dealers. He was satisfied that jobbers were quite willing to take upon themselves this trouble for the protection of their retail customers, it being their direct interest to do so, since the failure or prosperity of the retailers had a reflex action upon themselves. He intended to give the Campion plan an honest support until something better could be devised. There had so far been only three cases of "black listing" among his customers; one of these was a matter of insignificance, and the other two he hoped to see reinstated, as they were fully convinced of the benefits of the system. He thought the apparent apathy of the retail druggists with regard to their own interests, was more the result of hopelessness than heedlessness; they said to themselves, "if I don't cut another will, and if it is impossible to wholly prevent the practice, I may as well secure my share of what is going." This only showed that the system could not bloom into maturity in a day; when the field was so large the process of education must be slow. He did not believe in arbitrary business codes in the abstract, yet was ready to give active support to any scheme likely to produce beneficial results.

Mr. Thomas Lord, of Lord, Owen & Co., said that perhaps no wholesale druggist in this country wished the welfare of retail druggists more than himself, or had taken more pains to devise and carry out plans which might enhance their profits, and conduce to their general and permanent welfare. The "rebate" system which had been adopted by and between proprietors and jobbers had passed the age of experiment and become an accomplished fact; there might be found a few amendments now and then necessary in the working details, but the principle had commended itself to the wholesale trade generally and might be considered as a permanent establishment. When the success of this system became an acknowledged fact, the retailers naturally asked what was to be done for their protection,and although he had no scheme matured which could be made immediately practical, he generally consented to use his best efforts to carry out any plan they might devise in this direction. His own opinion,after the most patient and careful study of the whole matter, was that the only efficient plan which could insure to retailers their full profits on proprietary goods would be a coupon system. There was nothing illegitimate in the operation of this system so long as the coupons were restricted to the individual, and not made negotiable property. He had suggested this plan to some retailers who thought it involved too much trouble on their part, to which objection he could only make reply that if they intended to go hungry until they found some one to cook their steak, cut it up in pieces and put it in their mouth, and then hire a nigger to wag their jaws, it might be some time before they were satisfied. The coupon plan would operate in this manner: Supposing the retailer would pay the jobber's fixed and unalterable price, say $10.00 a dozen for a certain line of goods which the proprietor could afford to sell at $7 50; to each package of these goods would be attached a coupon which the retailer would retain when the package was sold.These coupons, with an accompanying certificate declaring that none of the goods were sold below the standard price, being remitted to the proprietor, would entitle the retailer to the rebate of $2 50. This was no more than jobbers were required to do under the present rebate system. The "Campion" plan, so-called, which had been experimented upon for seven or eight months past, was imperfect in conception and had several objectionable features. In fact, to express an opinion in a few words,it is a decided failure in its present shape and does not nor cannot meet the requirements of retail druggists. It is an imposition upon the jobbers who sustain all the annoyance, trouble, and loss entailed by its operation without receiving a particle of benefit therefrom themselves, and without doing any apparent good to the retailer; for it has been abundantly shown that a cutter on the "black list" can adopt many resources for obtaining "Campion" goods which have been directly refused to him by the honest jobber. The "Campion" plan is inquisitorial and unbusinesslike in its operation. It is going beyond the bounds of commercial prerogative to say that a certain class of the community shall not be allowed to become purchasers of certain kinds of goods although willing to pay full market price for them. Proprietary medicines constitute an important part in the retail drug trade, and he would be glad to see some protective system established that would secure to retail druggists their legitimate profits on these goods and thought it might be done without imposing upon the jobbers all this unnecessary loss and trouble which are inseparable from the "Campion" plan.

The Commercial Outlook.

A gentleman who has been absent several weeks in the Northern and Western States, for health and pleasure, was asked upon his return last week, what he thought of the crops and the outlook, to which he replied: "The size of the crops has little or no effect just now. It is the inability to speculate, together with bad trade in the United States and Canada; also the raising of the interest rate by the Bank of England will cause cotton to go lower. I don't think elections have anything to do with or affect the status of trade, which to be healthy must be natural; at present it is not the case, and it should scarcely be looked for until next spring when railroads all over the country will have brought to markets the large crops. This will have a tendency to give us a superabundance of money which will be loaned more liberally than during the past six months; hence it is reasonable to look for an improvement in business later on.

In New York and Boston the banks hold largely in excess of legal requirements, showing that even now the feeling of full confidence has not yet returned. In ordinary times the banks could utilize their deposits to advantage. At present they wish to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. They may be correct, but it appears to me that the panicky days of May and June last will not be repeated. The commercial outlook for the immediate future is not good, and merchants are buying only from hand to mouth, fearing to lay in large stocks. The consequence of this can easily be seen everywhere. In the East a large number of mills have closed down for a want of outlet for their productions, contending that it is better to remain idle than work at a loss. Later on—say next summer—this should be a favorable feature for domestic goods, as the statistical portion then will be quite strong should the mills continue not working, and then it is likely prices for domestic goods will advance nicely."

London Spice Sales of Oct. 22d.

1 bale capsicums offered and sold at 85s; fine Natal, off-stalk. 55 pkgs cassia offered and sold at 16s; wild Bombay. 50 bales chillies, Zanzibar, offered and sold at 58s; rather dull. 7 bags chillies, Natal, offered and sold at 95s; extra fine bright. 22 cases cloves, Amboyna, offered, sold 4s 7d@4s 1½d; fine Penang character 1s 1¼d, very ordinary 7d. 4 cases cloves, Penang, offered at 1s 4d; very fine withdrawn. 50 bales cloves, Zanzibar, offered at 5½@5¾s; all withdrawn, 327 bales cloves, Zanzibar stems, offered 140, sold 116 at 1⅛s; sound 1⅛s; sea damaged 1 1-16s. 122 pkgs ginger cochin, offered 52, sold 49 at 75s; bold medium 75s; good B cut 66s 6d, small C ditto 62s; dark rough 49s. 79 pkgs ginger, Japan, offered 44, sold 43 at 6d@44s; good flake. 19 cases mace, Penang, offered 12, sold at 1s 2d@1s 6d: good red 1s 6d; ordinary 1s 2d@1s 3d. 11 pkgs mace, West India, offered and sold at 1s 1d@3s: fine pale 3s; ordinary 1s 3d; pickings 1s 1d. 25 cases nutmegs, Penang, offered 10, sold at 1s 9¼d @3s 6½d; 67's 3s 6½d; 116's 1s 9½d. 27 cases nutmegs, rough Java, offered 27, sold at 9d@3s 6d; 66's 3s 6d; 80's 2s 8d; 103's 1s 9d; defective 9d@1s. 23 boxes nutmegs, wild, offered 10, sold at 1s 8d; good. 55 bags pepper, black, Malabar, offered and sold at 7s 5½d; good heavy clean. 1,440 bags pepper, black, Singapore, offered at 7¼@7⅝s; all withdrawn. 688 bags pepper, black, Penang, offered at 6½@7d; all withdrawn. 258 bags pepper, white, Singapore, offered and sold at 10d; fair 1,434 bags Pimento, offered 450, sold at 2d @2⅝s; fine bright 2⅝s; good 2⅛s; fair 2¼@2⅜s; ordinary 2d@2¼s. 809 bags sago, small, offered 698, sold at 10s@10s 9d; good bright 10s 6d; 10s 9d; fair 10s. 1,361 bags tapioca, flake, offered 500, sold at 1⅛@1¼s; fair Singapore. 902 bags tapioca, flake, offered 400, sold at 1¼@2d; Alma 2d; Malakoff 1⅛s. 332 bags tapioca, pearl, Penang, offered and sold at 11s@11s 3d; good fair seed. Cassia lignea is dull of sale at 29s. Nutmegs are steady to a shade dearer. Chillies are barely steady.

GUMS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—25 bags gum, Accroides, offered at 11s; withdrawn. 117 cases gum, Anima, Zanzibar, offered 45, sold at 80s@£17 10s; small pale £17 10s; amber red £15 7s 6d@£16; pea size £6 7s 6d; common 54@75s; siftings 30@37s. 20 bls gum, Demarara, offered 10, sold at £5 7s £7 17s 6d; medium red scraped £7 17s 7d; ordinary weak dark £5 10s. 8 cases gum, Madagascar, offered and sold at £6 2s 6d@ £6 15s; good pale £9 15s; yellow £8 15s; weak red £6 2s 6d. 887 pkgs gum arabic, (Gatti) offered 160, sold at 13s@36s 6d; pale glossy 35s@36s 6d; ordinary 25@31s; black 21@27s; siftings 13@14s. 47 pkgs gum, East India, offered 19, sold at 50@ 60s; fair 60s; glossy 50s 6d; pickings and siftings 31@33s. 45 pkgs gum, Turkey sorts, offered at 85s, withdrawn, 50 bales gum, Talca, offered 15, sold at 57s; ordinary to fair. 26 pkgs gum, Copal, offered 34, sold at 17s 6d@27d; chips, fine, 24@25s; small 17s 6d. 139 cases gum, Damar, [Batavia dust] offered 84, sold at 32@46s; pea size 46s; small 32s@32s 6d. 88 cases gum, Singapore, offered 40, sold at 52s 6d; bold Padang kind. 27 cases gum, Kowrie, offered 20, sold at 33@46s; fine pale chips 68s, ordinary dark 33@34s. 295 cases gum, Olibanum, offered and sold at 13s 6d; fair garblings. 130 bags gum, Olibanum, offered at 7s 6d@12s 6d; siftings. Gum Olibanum, drop. Since the sale this has been in demand and a good business done for fair at 36@41s.—[Brueckner & Koenigsheim's Circular.

Sulphur: Its Occurrence and Extraction.

[In *Scientific American.*]

The following notes relate exclusively to native sulphur (brimstone). Though the amount of sulphur annually mined in the form of sulphides of various metals (e. g., iron and copper pyrites, galena, blende, etc.) probably far exceeds that obtained in the uncombined state, still the separation of the sulphur in an inoxidized condition from such compounds is never attempted, for the simple reason that, in the processes for extracting the several metals from their ores, the first step necessary is the elimination of the combined sulphur, which is most easily effected by a roasting or oxidizing operation, whereby the sulphur is at once converted in sulphurous acid, itself a valuable commodity and, moreover, capable of being readily oxidized one step further to form sulphuric acid, the chief purpose for which sulphur if consumed.

It will be most convenient to discuss the occurrence of sulphur deposits under geographical headings, leaving geological differences to be noted as they are met with.

Austro Hungary.—There are two mines of sulphur worked in this empire, one not far from Cracow, and the other at Radoboi in Croatia; both deposits are of considerable extent, but the annual yield is insignificant. The whole district around Mount Budos, in Transylvania, is rich in sulphur. The deposits are situated at the south and west of the mountain, the principal localities being Kis Soosmezo, Vontala feje Balvanyos, and a little above the chalet Gal Andras; some thirty or more diggings have been undertaken in a circuit of 18 miles, but the area covered by the deposits is more than three times the size. The sulphur occurs in unequal strata 1 to 9 inches thick, beneath 1 to 3 feet of mould. The soil is everywhere saturated with sulphur, and in this permeated earth pieces of the pure mineral are found. The whole is the result of living solfataric action, and the accumulation will continue to grow as long as that action survives. Samples of the impregnated earth, taken over an area of 16,000,000 square fathoms, yielded from 41 to 64 per cent. of sulphur. Allowing for interruptions in the deposits, and taking these at an average thickness of 3 inches, instead of 9, Boner estimates that 200 pounds of sulphur might be obtained from each square fathom assuming 50 per cent. of sulphur in the deposit; continuing the calculation, he thinks the district should afford over 700,000 tons. He reckons the probable cost, at £10 per ton, including carriage from Budos to Kronstadt: this, he says, is less than the prices paid in the places where it is produced in Poland, Slavonia and Bohemia.

The total sulphur output of the Austrian empire in 1863, was 1,754 tons, at an average rate of £12 15s per ton. The imports are about 5,000 tons per annum.

Banda Islands—Large quantities of sulphur are found in and about the crater of Gunong Api, and attempts have been made to collect it for exportation. It is said, however, that the labor of ascending the mountain is too great to render the speculation profitable.

China—Sulphur is one of the most important products of Formosa. When taken from the mine the ore is boiled in iron pans till it assumes a treachly consistence. This is constantly stirred till every impurity is separated from the sulphur, which is then ladled out into wooden tubs shaped like sugar loaves. In these it is left to cool, and the conical cakes are freed from the tubs by the simple process of knocking out the bottoms of the latter.

Sulphur is procurable in salable quantities from the mountains around Ta-Chien-la, in Western China; the inhabitants of the ravines may often be seen engaged in the manufacture of matches of the Guy Fawkes pattern, which they split from a pine plank,with a spokeshave, and tip with sulphur. During his penniless residence at Na-erh-pa, Baber generally used these sulphur chips to procure a flame.

France—Near the hamlet of Tappets, about 3 miles northeast of Apt, in the department of Vaucluse,is a bed of sulphur ore yielding about 20 to 25 per cent. It consists of a sulphur-impregnated marly limestone, and accompanies the lignite beds of the Tertiary system. The deposit is neither very extensive nor very thick.

Iceland—The sulphur deposits of Krisuvik,in the south of Iceland, were the subject of a paper by C. W. Vincent, published in the *Journal* of Jan. 17, 1873 [No. 1,052, vol. xxi., pp. 137-144]; and those situated in the north of the island were described by me in the *Journal* for April 30, 1880 [No. 1,432, vol. xxviii,, pp. 508-9]. The interested reader may refer to these for details; it will suffice here to give a general idea of the deposits as a whole. They belong to the recent solfataric group, and, though often compared with the Sicilian mines, bear very little analogy to them. The sulphur occurs in a fine state, intimately associated with earthy impurities, as a superficial layer of no great depth,but having recuperative powers that render them practically inexhaustible. They are now the property of an English company, and give promise of being worked to advantage in the future.

India.—The sulphur deposits, according to Professor V. Ball, are unimportant and inconveniently situated. Near a village called Sura-Sany-Yanam, between the mouths of the Godaveri in Madras, small heaps of sulphur are occasionally collected in the dried-up margin of a tidal swamp, where the mineral appears to result from a deoxidation of gypsum by contact with organic matter. Another trifling deposit is reported to occur at Ghizri Bandar, near Karachi. A considerable mine, worked by adits and chambers, exists at Sunnee in Cutchi, Baluchistan, and affords the chief supply for Candahar; petroleum is said to be mixed with the refuse of the workings to produce an inferior quality of sulphur, while the pure sulphur is boiled in oil to prepare it in the form of commercial brimstone. This practice recalls the method adopted in Iceland about three hundred years ago, when the crude ore was boiled in train oil, to effect separation of the dross.

Sulphur is obtained in some abundance from near a hot spring called Pir Zinda, in the Soree Pass of the Suleiman Hills, Afghanistan. The native Kusranis and Bozdars treat the crude ore, consisting of amorphous gypsum traversed by streaks of sulphur, by distilling it in a retort improvised out of two gharas, one on the fire and the other inverted as a condenser. A "vast quantity" of sulphur is said to occur at Hazara, North Afghanistan. On the southern flanks of the Gunjully Hills, in the Kohat district of the Punjab, a large amount of sulphur is constantly being deposited as a result of the decomposition of pyritiferous alum shales. As much as 1,000 tons a year are said to have been gathered.

At Luni-ki-Kussi, on the west side of the Indus, sulphur is obtained by roasting the loose earth.

The sulphur mines at Nakband[Kushalgarh], on the Indes, eight miles from the mouth of the Kohat, are thirty to forty feet deep, and have yielded largely, the ore being sublimed as in Baluchistan.

Other localities mentioned as affording sulphur in the Punjab are Gumbat and near Panoba, four miles from Shadipur, on the Indus; Jaba, fourteen miles from Kalabagh, in the Bannu district, and Jeura, near Simla. None of these seem to possess any industrial importance.

The sulphur at Puga, in Kashmir, occurs massive, and as a lining in the clefts and fissures of a sort of quartz schist, often accompanied by gypsum. The process of formation seems to be still at work, judging by hot springs in the neighborhood. The deposits are worked by pits about eight feet deep, and adits of the same length; but the production is small. A trifling quantity of sulphur is deposited by hot springs in the beds of the Ramgunga and Garjia rivers, in the Kumaun district of the northwest provinces; and a considerable amount is found in the galleries of the lead mines at Meywar, on the Tons River, in the Jaunsar district. Little is known of the Nepalese sulphur mines. In Upper Burma the chief localities are Mooda Myo, Tsein Goon, Kyoukhoo, Bawyine, Dybayen Myo, Pagan Myo, Toogthoo Einlay, and Bhamo district. The dormant volcano of Barren Island affords small quantities of sulphur, the result of solfataric action.

Italy.—The sulphur deposits of the Romagna are situated in the Miocene lacustrine formation, and lie amid the sub-Appenine hills. The mines worked in the province of Forli, by the Cesna Sulphur Company, cover an area of about 260 square kilometers. Their average annual production for the seven years, 1873-79, was 27,780 tons. The cost of extraction, refining and royalties comes to about £4 per ton, accordiug to Consul Colnaghi. The mineral is worked by blasting, each miner having to bore three holes in six hours, when all are fired simultaneously. At Pergola, some 60 kilometers distant from Ancona, is a sulphur mine worked by a German company, which shipped 90 tons of refined sulphur to England in 1880. In Central Italy, near Bologna, a vein is worked which extends over 15 miles in length. The ore is poor, and has to be raised from a considerable depth.

Japan.—Sulphur is said to be abundant in the island of Yezo.

Philippines.—A good deal of sulphur is collected at Camiguin.

Sicily.—Some notes on the sulphur mines of Sicily have appeared in the *Journal* [see Feb. 17, 1882]. They may be supplemented by the following:

At the end of the middle Miocene period, the sulphur bearing area was raised, and lakes were formed in which occurred the deposition of the sulphur rock and its accompanying gypsum, tripoli, and silicious limestone. The sulphur rock is composed of sulphur and marly limestone, the sulphur being sometimes disseminated through the limestone, and at others forming then alternate layers with it. These sulphur-bearing seams are often separated by layers af black mart, 20 inches to 6 feet thick, some seams attaining a thickness of 28 feet. The total aggregate thickness of the sulphur seams reaches 100 feet in one case, but the average total is 10 to 12 feet only. All the seams are decomposed at their outcrop, and show only an accumulation of whitish, friable earth, called *briscale* by the miners, and mainly composed of gypsum. This has resulted from the oxidation of the sulphur to sulphuric acid by atmospheric agency, the acid in turn attacking the lime carbonate, and forming sulphate (gypsum) The most plausible supposition as to the origin

of the sulphur seams would appear to be that the lakes received streams of water containing calcium sulphide probably resulting from a reduction of the masses of calcium sulphate (gypsum) by the action of volcanic heat. Gradual decomposition of the calcium sulphide in the presence of water would finally result in a deposition of sulphur and of lime carbonate in the relative proportions of 24 to 76 per cent. As a matter of fact, much of the Sicilian ore actually has the percentage composition. Whatever the process has been, it is no longer in activity, and there is no growth nor renewal of the beds, in this respect differing essentially from recent deposits due to "living" solfatric action.

Almost all the Sicilian ore is carried to the surface on boys' backs' consequently it does not pay to work below about 400 feet, as it then becomes necessary to employ hauling machinery. Hence the deposits lying below the horizon are hardly touched, and as many of the beds are nearly vertical, and do not diminish in yield as they descend, the still untouched resources must be very great. Various estimates have been made as to the period for which the supply will last at the present rate of consumption; these range from fifty to two hundred years. There are said to be about 250 mines in the island, and no less than 4,367 *calcaroni* were reported in operation fifteen years ago. The average yield is stated not to exceed 14 per cent.

Spain.—In the province of Murcia and at other places the existence of fine beds of sulphur has been ascertained One is worked by an English association, the Hellin Sulphur Company The quality is very good.

Suez.—A sulphur deposit exists at Djemsa, in a perfectly rainless desert on the African coast, very near the sea, and constituting a hill 600 feet high, whose sides are blasted down as in quarrying stone. Some 200 Arabs, employed under French engineers, succeeded in mining ten tons a day. A similar deposit occurs at Ranga, 500 miles from Suez, also near the coast of the African continent, which differs only in being buried under other strata, so that mining is necessary.

Sunda Islands.—The Gunong Sollor, or sulphur mountain, lies southwest of the village Prado and southeast of Dompo. The sulphur is dug from three places in an old crater now in the solfataric stage of its existence. Each spot is 100 to 120 roods long, and fifty to sixty broad. The sulphur collects between masses of white stone [perhaps decomposed trachyte], and sometimes covers a space of one to three roods square. On the liquid and warm sulphur a hard crust forms two inches thick. Digging is only carried on at morning and evening, the heat being too great at mid-day. Round holes are made eight to nine feet apart, two feet deep, and with an outlet from above of one foot and from below of three or four feet. Sulphur is also found in the solfatara of Gunong Prewa, but in trifling quantity. A great deal exists on the sides of Tambora.

Tripoli possesses a sulphur deposit important both for extent and richness, but it is not worked.

Turkey.—Native sulphur is found in some quantity adjacent to the lead lodes at Devrent [Derbend], near Alashehr, Salykie and Nymphi. A sulphur mine exists two days' ride from Arta and four from Butrinto, Albania. Some Italians are said to have secured a concession of a "basalt vein containing sulphur" near the Dardanelles. This has a very doubtful look, and if the mine alluded to be the same as the one examined in 1873, the formation is the exact counterpart of that met with in Sicily, and the neighboring basalt has nothing to do with the sulphur. This mine exists at a place known as Komarla, and the mineral affords about 40 per cent of sulphur. A similar mine occurs at Alahtan, about six hours from Kassaba.

United States—Sulphur is found native in Nevada, California, Utah, Virginia, Louisiana, and other States, occurring in beds of considerable bulk in Uintah County, Wyoming, near Evanstown, where it is said to be quite pure; also in some quantity in the Yellowstone Park, Montana, and in various localities in New Mexico. It is only worked to any extent in Nevada and California, and even there not on a large scale, the total production in 1880 being stated at under 600 tons. Locally produced sulphur cannot compete in price with imported Sicilian, on account of the cost of land transport. It is, moreover, found to be often contaminated with arsenic, which greatly reduces its market value and limits its application. At the most important mine, called the Rabbit Hole, in Humboldt County, Nevada, the sulphur occurs as an impregnation in a white volcanic tuff or breccia, of Miocene age. The deposit is worked by regular mining, and the mineral, containing 15 to 40 per cent. of sulphur, is dealt with by the steam process, the production being sometimes six tons a day. At the Pluton mines, California, the sulphur is found as a crystalline body scattered through a confused mass of decomposed rocks, and intimately associated with cinnabar, apparently occupying an ancient crater. The mineral is removed altogether, and the sulphur is either recovered by steam process, or, if if both sulphur and cinnabar are in paying quantities, the mass is put into a mercury distilling furnace, and the sulphur is separated from the mercury by passing superheated steam into a chamber situated in front of the mercury-condensing chamber.

Sulphur is extracted from the earthly materials with which it is intimately associated in nature, by the following several means: (1) Dry heat [roasting the ore in mass]; (2) wet heat [melting out by the aid of aqueous solutions of salts, the salts being added to heighten the boiling point]; (3) superheated steam; (4) chemical solvents. The great bulk of all the sulphur produced is extracted by apparatus belonging to the first class, and including the calcarelle, calcarone, and dopplone

Calcarelle.—The earliest system adopted in Sicily was the calcarelle. This consisted simply of a stack of ore, 6 to 15 feet square, built in a ditch 3 or 4 inches deep, and whose floor was beaten hard and sloped to a single point, permitting the molten sulphur to flow out by an opening termed the morto. In building the stack, care was taken to put the largest pieces of ore at the bottom, selecting lumps of gradually diminishing size as the top was approached. The mass was ignited at the summit. The construction of the stack usually occupied two days; on the third day the sulphur escaped by the morto, and on the fourth the calcarelle was pulled down. The air necessary for the combustion of a portion of the sulphur [to afford the heat required to smelt the remainder] was freely admitted at all sides; only the mineral in the center of the heap was heated without actual contact with the air, so that its sulphur was melted out instead of being burned [oxidized.] Consequently about 6,700 lb of sulphur mineral were needed to afford 385 lb of sulphur, or a yield of 5·7 per cent; as the ore contained 35 per cent of sulphur, the consumption of sulphur as fuel was 1,980 lb, in order to extract 385 lb. In addition, the immense volumes of sulphurous acid emitted from the stack caused a terrible destruction of the agricultural crops in the neighborhood.

Poisonous Effects of Aniline Dyes.

Mr. Ivan Levinstein, of the firm of Levinstein, Campbell & Co. of this city, sent the following letter to the chairman of the Society of Chemical Industry of Manchester, England, upon the poisonous effects of aniline dyes:—

Sir—My attention has only to day been directed to a correspondence in the *Times* of September 2d and September 12th, and also to a leading article in the same paper on the subject of the injurious effects of aniline dyes, and as this question materially affects those engaged in the manufacture of coal tar colors as well as all dyers and printers and many merchants and shippers, you will perhaps be good enough to allow me a little space in your valuable paper for a few observations.

This correspondence undoubtedly originated in the exhibition of a drawing representing an eruption on the skin caused, as is alleged by the exhibitor, Mr. Startin, by wearing a stocking dyed with an aniline dye, and no one will be surprised that such a sensational exhibition produced a considerable impression on the minds of some ill-informed and susceptible people. I am informed that Mr. Startin has been invited by the Bradford Society of Dyers and Colorists to take part in a discussion at which the question of the poisonous properties of aniline dyes will be fully gone into. I would, however, advise Mr. Startin to be prepared to answer the following questions, all of which have more or less direct bearing on the subject:—

1. Has he proved by analysis or by any recognized reagent that the stocking was dyed with an "aniline dye"?

2. Has he proved that no other dye was used in conjunction with the aniline dye, supposing that the stocking really was partly dyed with an aniline color?

3. Supposing that he has established beyond a doubt that the stocking was dyed entirely by means of an aniline dye, what proofs has he that the aniline dye itself caused the eruption?

4. Has he ascertained that the preparing or mordanting of the stocking (before any dye whatever had been used) might not that have had the effect of causing this terrible eruption?

5. Has he ascertained the material of which the stocking is made, whether pure silk, cotton or wool, or a mixture of one with the other?

6. Is he aware that the substances used in preparing and mordanting all kinds of fabrics before dyeing are often of a poisonous nature?

7. Is he aware that though cochineal is in itself perfectly innocent, it would not be possible to dye a red color with it unless the material to be dyed were previously charged with a salt of tin?

8. Is he aware that the fastest red dye known on cotton is frequently prepared by a poisonous mordant? No doubt many other similar questions might be put to the doctor, and the credit which will be given to his statement by those connected with the trade and by the thinking public will depend on the more or less satisfactory nature of his replies. The question of the poisonous effects of aniline dyes has cropped up from time to time, and notwithstanding the most careful investigation it has never been proved in any one instance that any skin eruption was really due to the use of an "aniline dye" for dyeing wearing apparel. The only coal tar color which was found to irritate the skin was an orange dye, which is not merely an aniline dye. This color—the chemical name is hexamitrodiphenylamine—has, however, been long ago superceded by the harmless and in other respects preferable naphtol oranges.

The popular idea is, that because large quantities of arsenic are used in the manufacture of magenta the poisonous effects of aniline dyes are due to arsenic, and that serious evil is caused by the indiscriminate use of "aniline as a dye," and "arsenic, as is well known, is largely used in the manufacture of the brighter dyes." It might be interesting to some of their readers to learn that "aniline" is not a dye, but that dyes are made from aniline, and further that arsenic is used only in the manufacture of magenta, and even then only by some makers, while it never enters either directly or indirectly into the process of manufacture of any other aniline dye, or of diphenylamine-naphtol, resorcine, or alizarine dyes. As a matter of fact, not more than half the magenta even is produced with the arsenic, while those manufacturers who use it eliminate it again in the process of manufacture. Notwithstanding this elimination there are always traces of arsenic left in magenta manufactured in this way. Now I will undertake to show that even with the most carelessly produced magenta the quantity of arsenic will be so extremely small that it could not act injuriously on the health. One pound of fair average magenta crystals will dye about 320 lbs of woollen a fair shade, which is equivalent to 480 grains for 20 lbs of woollen. A pair of stockings or socks may be taken as averaging about 2 oz in weight, consequently 480 grains of magenta will dye some 160 pairs of stockings. Now, I will grant that, by very careless manipulation, 2 per cent of arsenic may have been left in the magenta, and the 480 grains of such magenta would contain about 10 grains of arsenic. There would then be about one-sixteenth part of a grain at most present in one pair of stockings, and this sixteenth of a grain not in a free state but combined with the dye. Now the wool which after being dyed contains this sixteenth part of a grain of arsenic, is well washed and in most cases scoured, but still it is possible if the wearer perspires that a very small portion, certainly not the 1-100th part, of the dye may dissolve and be absorbed by the skin; but surely the doctor will not contend that 1-1600th part of a grain of arsenic has the slightest injurious effect on the skin or general constitution. We hear of people consuming daily as much as 3 grains of arsenic, commencing with half-grain doses.

It would take up too much of your valuable space to enter the statements of all those who have written to the *Times*, nor is it necessary to notice "Mincing Lane," who apparently seems to be chiefly concerned about his heavy stock of cochineal, which increases in quantity and diminishes very considerably in value, in consequence of its use being superseded by the naphtol reds. No doubt the writers of these letters must refer principally to these reds, as flannels and hosiery are now very rarely dyed with magenta, while the consumption of the naphtol red is enormous. Their present production, which is still on the increase, is about 4½ to 5 million pounds per annum, a quantity sufficient to dye 500 million pounds of woolen fabrics. One would think that the consumption of such a quantity would of itself be a guarantee that these dyes are not injurious, otherwise any ill effect would have been long ago manifest, especially as these dyes have been introduced for more than five years. And the fact that there has never been any skin eruption or other illness traceable to the inroads of these dyes among the workmen who are engaged in this manufacture, and who, in the hottest summer are literally covered from head to foot with them, and are constantly inhaling them, ought to be a further convincing proof of their comparative innocuousness. If we compare the quantity of cochineal imported into Germany in the first six months of the years 1883 and 1884, we find that from January to June, 1883, there were 1,648 cwt., against 1,096 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1884, a decrease of 552 cwt; whilst the imports of indigo increased during the first six months of 1884 by about 4,000 cwt. (about 20 per cent of the entire consumption), as compared with the corresponding period of 1883. This fact proves that the dyers and printers of Germany must have been well employed during the first six months of the present year, while it is well known that the German Government keeps a watchful eye on the use of poisonous dyes, and yet the use of the naphtol reds is steadily replacing that of cochineal, which is equally steady on the decline. Now, naphtol reds are not only not injurious to the health, but they are also not volatile from a dyer's point of view; they stand washing and scouring with hot soap liquors, and finishing much better than cochineal, they produce brighter shades and stand exposure to light. I have intentionally enlarged a little on the question of cochineal, as the letters to which I have referred and the present enhanced value of cochineal [which, by the way, is still far too low to make its cultivation remunerative], have already misled some merchants and other people imperfectly informed on this subject. I would certainly advise them not to encourage their friends abroad, and especially in the Canary Islands, to again increase the cultivation of the cochineal insect; such a proceeding would be sure to entail heavy losses, and I would eqhally advise others to abstain from countenancing the absurd idea of commencing the cultivation of the insect in India in the present circumstances.

In conclusion, I am quite aware that now and then cases have been reported in which colored articles of clothing worn next the skin have produced irritation and eruption in very susceptible constitutions; but I contend that none of these have yet been unquestionably traced to the properties of any of the aniline dyes, with the exception above named, and this is not strictly speaking an aniline dye. On the other hand, there are mordants used in preparing goods for dyeing, with some vegetable dyes which may, under certain conditions, cause eruptions in those predisposed to them. I would also certainly advise that cotton goods should not be dyed with a so-called chrome orange if they are to be used for wearing apparel, as such dyes consist simply of a salt of lead, with which the cotton is heavily charged, and it is the injurious effects of this dye which in one case in my own recollection have been ignorantly attributed to an aniline dye.

IVAN LEVINSTEIN.

The Cultivation of Indigo in the United States.

It is a fact that all the indigo used in this country is of foreign production, being produced chiefly in India; the largest share being imported direct, and a large portion also being received through the medium of British merchants. The following table shows the amount of indigo imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1882-3, with the quarters from which it comes:

	Pounds.	Dollars.
East Indies	2,176 358	1,822,171
Great Britain	1,497,359	1,466,579
Central America (Guatemala)	137,160	145,042
Spanish Possessions	63,389	25,560
Netherlands	4,518	4,097
Austria	4,434	5,074
British Honduras	3,787	4,015
China	2,950	1,853
Venezuela	488	342
Hayti	170	150
United States of Columbia	150	198
Germany	25	31

If it be asked why we do not produce it here, we are probably informed that it cannot be produced in this country, the climate and soil not being suitable. It is presumably, on the strength of this theory, that the product is imported free of duty.

That the theory is unsound is shown, we think, conclusively in the following facts presented by Thomas A Benton to the Senate so long ago as 1828, when the question of protecting the product was under discussion. He pointed out that the industry was first commenced in 1740 in the States of Georgia and the Carolinas; that in six years the annual export was 217,000 pounds; that at the breaking ont of the Revolution it was 1,100,000 pounds. Twenty years later the export was 1,550,880 pounds constituting, with rice, the staple article of export and the main source of prosperity. There is no doubt but that this development was due, in a great measure, to the stimulus afforded by the passage of an act in the reign of George the Third granting a premium or bounty of six pence (12 cents) per pound for all the indigo furnished to the British markets. From 1794 it gradually began to decline, and in 1800 it had fallen to 40,000 pounds, and in a few years more to less than 8,000 pounds.

In the meantime, under the fostering care of the British Government, the industry was encouraged in the Indian Colony, which has kept growing till it is now, as already mentioned, the chief source of supply. It is not unreasonable to suppose that if the British Government had still continued to possess the same interest in this country as formerly, it would have been the great source of supply instead of India. Things have been ordered differently, but still the practicability of cultivating the plant is demonstrated beyond doubt. We must, therefore, conclude that the actual reason why it is not cultivated is that it cannot be grown to compete at a profit with the imported product. The Bengal article, that brings the highest price, is grown between the twentieth and thirtieth degrees of latitude. We have in the Southern States the same latitudes and a corresponding soil, and all that is needed is for the government to adopt a policy corresponding to that which formerly succeeded in planting the industry so successfully in this country, and which contributed to create so flourishing an industry in the Indian Colonies. No harm could be done by offering for a stated period a moderate bounty conditional on quality, for domestic products. What we would insist on is that the industry, being fairly established, the quantity of the article will increase, the quality will improve, and the cost of production will diminish, in proportion as our people are encouraged to turn their attention to it and make it a specialty. It is a staple article in growing demand, and is deserving of the attention of enterprising capitalists.—*Textile Monitor.*

Trade Marks.

11,611. Renovating-Powder for Horses and Cattle. Application filed August 20, 1884.
"The words 'Professor Flint's.'"

11,621. Ointment. Application filed May 26, 1884.
"The word 'Taroline.'"

11,325. Salve. Application filed September 23, 1884.
'The word 'Oxyline.'"

LABELS.

Registered Nov. 4, 1884.

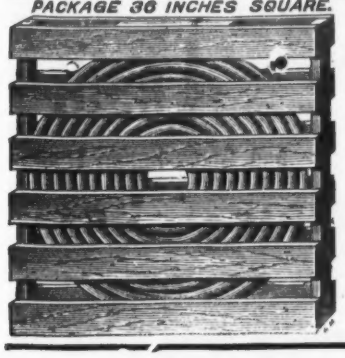
4,254. Title: "Barrett's Sure Cure for Ingrowing Nails." Application filed September 12, 1884.

The Collier White Lead & Oil Company,

OF SAINT LOUIS,

In addition to the manufacture of White Lead, etc., have engaged extensively in making

LEAD PIPE, BAR LEAD, SHEET LEAD.



AND GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF

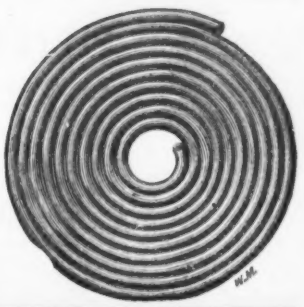
CHEMICAL SHEET LEAD

For use in Acid Works, rolled in any width desired up to 9 feet.

Attention is invited to our Improvement in coiling and packing Lead Pipe for which patent is applied for. It is better, safer, and especially adapted to the wants of the jobbing trade.

Quality Guaranteed! Prices as low as any!

Correspondence Solicited on large orders.



Prices and Descriptive Catalogue upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JOHN BRIGGS & CO.,

Proprietors of the Celebrated

Dolson White Lead.

Manufacturers of

PUTTY,

HOUSE, SHIP AND COACH COLORS

READY MIXED PAINT,
TINTED WHITE LEAD.
French & American Zinc os
WHITING. CHRES. &c.. &c

BATTELLE & RENWICK,

163 Front Street, New York,

AGENTS FOR

The Ulster White Lead Co.

Corroders and Manufacturers of

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

T. J. McCOY. T. H. McCOY.

AMERICAN

White Lead Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

Dry and in Oil.

☞ We guarantee our manufactures to be STRICTLY PURE

HENRY WOOD'S SON & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1837.)

Manufacturers of

COLORS and CHEMICALS

BOSTON, - - MASS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CELEBRATED

MARSEILLES GREEN

OR

Paris Green Substitute for Painting.

ALSO

Chrome Greens,

Chrome Yellows, Parisian Vermilion, a Substitute for English, and

ULTRAMARINE BLUES

All Grades and Qualities.

The Banner Pulverized Glues,

UNIFORMITY OF STRENGTH AND QUALITY OF EACH GRADE GUARANTEED.

AAA. *This is a very superior article, suitable for emery Belts, Veneering, and in all cases where extraordinary strength and tenacity is required. Price per lb., - - - 25 cts.*

AA. *This is a strong sweet Glue, suitable for Cabinet Makers, Mould ing Mfgs., and general wood work; it will compare favorably with the best French and Irish Glues. Price per lb., - 20 cts.*

A. *This is a good common Glue, suitable for Carpenters' use, sizing &c., &c., &c. Price per lb., - - - 15 cts.*

While all consumers admit the great advantage and economy of Pulverized Glues, from the short time necessary to prepare these for use, a still greater advantage is that only enough Glue need be prepared at one time for the immediate wants, thereby avoiding the common practice of boiling and cooling down the same pot of Glue several times, which detracts and injures its qualities very much.

TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GENERAL TRADE, the BANNER GLUES are put up in uniform boxes of 25 and 50 lbs., and for large consumers we carry a stock of the three grades packed in barrels, and each package bears our Trade Mark.

Manufactured by MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, Detroit, Mich.

DEMING JARVES, President JOSEPH B. MOORE Sec'y and Treas.

FINE GILDERS WHITING.

MANUFACTURED BY

ARTHUR BUEL,

71 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Pennsylvania White Lead Works.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

C. F. WELLS & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

Fahnestock Haslett & Schwartz, formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co.,

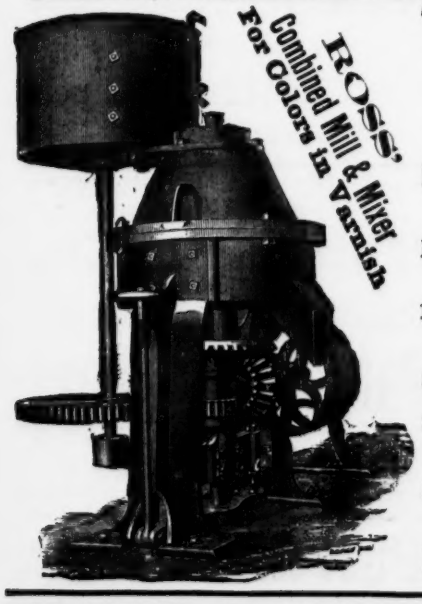
PITTSBURGH, PENN.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Each Package of the Original B. A. FAHNESTOCK LEAD now bears a gilt tablet of which the following is a fac simile:

WILEY & RICHARDSON, Boston, Mass.,

Wholesale Agents for New England.



"The Best Burr Stone Mill IN THE WORLD"

—FOR—

White Lead,

READY-MIXED PAINTS,

Coach Colors, Artists' Colors,

PRINTING INK, AXLE GREASE

&c. &c. &c.

Mills that may be Heated for Chocolate or Cooled by Water.

Mills for Flour, Feed, Drugs, Chemicals, Spices, Dyestuffs, Dry Paints, &c.

MILL MACHINERY, PAINT MIXERS, &c

CHAS. ROSS, Jr.,

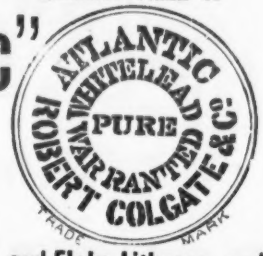
31 & 33 South Fifth Street.

BROOKLYN, E. D., N. Y.

20 Minutes from New York City Hall, via Roosevelt Street Ferry, and 5 minutes from Grand Street, New York.

Atlantic White Lead AND Linseed Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

"Atlantic" 
 White Lead.

Pure

Red Lead, Powdered and Flake Litharge, and Glass-House Lead.

ALSO

Refined Glass-House Lead

Especially adapted for the manufacture of the FINEST QUALITIES OF GLASS, and we guarantee its UNIFORMITY.

LINSEED OIL,

RAW, BOILED AND REFINED.

Also a Superior Grade especially adapted for Varnish Makers' use.

ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,

287 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Southern White Lead Co

MANUFACTURERS OF STRICTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD,

RED LEAD,

LITHARGE.

ST. LOUIS, - - - MO.

TRADE MARK.

McBIRNEY & JOHNSTON,

WHITE LEAD CO.

CORRODERS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF STRICTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD,

Cor. 16th & Brown Streets,

CHICAGO, ILL.

STEAM PUTTY WORKS.

The Oldest Putty Establishment in the United States.

E. S. BELKNAP'S SONS, Proprietors,

Near Maiden Lane. **No. 8 Cold St., New York.**

LAKES, FINE COLORS, AND IMITATION VERMILIONS

Manufactured by H. KOHNSTAMM & CO., 126 Chambers St., New York.

Importers of FLOCKS AND ULTRAMARINE.

BILLINGS, TAYLOR & CO.,

[INCORPORATED]

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 16 PLATT STREET.

Color Makers, Varnish Makers

AND PAINT MANUFACTURERS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

PAINT MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1884.

Popular interest in the political situation is still too absorbing to leave much room for business and all commercial interests are neglected. There is a little more jobbing trade doing and it is expected that the month will show a very fair distribution. In lead the demand has been increased by the pleasant weather which has led to more out-door work. Business in a wholesale way is not brisk, and there is likely to be no material improvement until politics ceases to engross the attention of everybody. Values show few important changes.

White Lead, Zinc, Etc.

Pig lead continues in the same dull position that has characterized this market for the past few weeks. There has, however, been rather more inquiry with the opening of the week, as some of the corroders have been looking around and making low bids but so far they have not been accepted. The nominal quotation is 3 60c with 3 50c bid, the only sale we heard of was 50 tons at 3 55c. Mr. John Wahl & Co., of St. Louis, say:

Our market has declined slowly since our last report. Refined lead has sold in small quantities at 3 42½@3 40c. At the latter figure both hard and soft lead are freely offered but are not taken. Sales will scarcely foot up to more than 200 tons of refined lead at 3 42½c and 200 tons at 3 40c. From Chicago, Messrs. Everett & Post send us the following:—"Our market is quiet and dull, prices remaining unchanged at nominally 3 40c. There is but little doing and the demand is only from hand to mouth, buyere expecting a decline, and are holding off. Stocks are accumulating in some quarters.

White lead is in fair demand from consumers, who have been doing more work during the pleasant weather of the past week. The ruling price is 5½@5 60c net, and any shading of the inside figure is so exceptional as to escape notice. We learn of lower figures being made to some out of town buyers, in the shape of allowances for freights, but this is only to points where there is active competition from the west. Dry lead is more irregular. City is generally held at 5c, at which we hear of sales of 25 tons, but we get sales of 2 cars western at 4¾c, and some city brands could probably be obtained at this price.

Zinc is in fair demand in a jobbing way, and is firmly held. Prime is quoted at 4c, with off grades ranging from 3½@3¾c. French remains firm at the schedule rates.

American Dry White Lead	₩ lb	5½@ 5¾
Pure White Lead, in oil		5¾@ 5⅞
English White Lead, in oil		8¾@ 9¼
Zinc White, Paris, G S, 50 bbls		@ 7⅝
G S, 10 bbls		@ 7¾
G S, Less		@ 8
R S, 50 bbls		@ 6¼
R S, 10 bbls		@ 6⅜
R S, Less		@ 6½
Antwerp R S, 50 bbls		@ 5⅞
R S, 10 bbls		@ 6
R S, Less		@ 6¼
B & S Red Seal		5¾@ 5⅞
B & S Green Seal		6¾@ 6⅞
V M Co., grinding in poppy oil, Green Seal		10½@11
Grinding in poppy oil, Red Seal		8½@ 9
French, in Varnish		16 @20
American Extra Dry		3¾@ 4
Off color		3¾@ 3½
In oil		6¾@ 6¾
In varnish		14 @18
L. Z. O. German Zinc		@ 6¼
China White		14 @16¾
Flake White		13 @15
Kremnitz White		16 @20

Dry Colors.

REDS.

There is a fair jobbing demand for English reds, but jobbing transactions have felt the modifying effects of the exceptional dullness occasioned by the all-absorbing interest manifested by all classes of people in the election and trade has been left to take care of itself. We note the arrival during the week, of 1,321 cks of Venetian red by steamer. There have been no excess of stock on hand, the demand having been sufficiently active to keep the tone of the market steady.

American Venetian reds of the various brands have received a very moderate degree of attention. A small jobbing trade is reported, but comparative dulness is the predominant feature, and prices are steady.

The market for German orange mineral continues without vigor and the business done has been of a small jobbing character. No changes have taken place in prices and quotations range steadily at 8@8¼c. English imported is in very limited request and only very light jobbing orders have been placed at previous figures. The demand for domestic brands of orange mineral has been insignificant, but prices are steady at 7½c.

There is only a light demand for carmine, the jobbing lots being small, and entirely for current consumptive use. The combination quotes at $3 15@$3 15 as to quantity.

Red lead and litharge are without significant feature, jobbing transactions have been very light, and little interest is shown by consumers in the market. There is no change to be noted in prices, they being well sustained at the combination figures, which are quoted at 5½@5¼c for litharge.

No activity has manifested itself in the demand for quicksilver vermillion, and the apathetic tone of the market is steadily maintained. A small jobbing business is reported, and notwithstanding the phenomenal dullness of trade prices are firm at 45c for bulk and 46c for bags less one per cent. There is no inquiry for American vermilion, and artificial is dull and nominal,

Carmine No. 40	₩ lb	2 15@ 3
Crocus Martus, Imported		1½@ 2
Standard American		1½@ 2½
Colcothar		4½@ 14
Indian Red, American		3½@ 6
Standard American		2 @ 3
English		@ 15
Tuscan Red, English		@ ¼
Turkey Red, English		12 @ 15
Litharge, English Flake		9 @ 9¼
American Powdered		5½@ 5¾
Red Lead, English		7½@ 7
Amean		@ —
Orange Mineral, English		7¾
French		10½@ 11
German		7½@ 8¼
American		7½@ 7¾
Rose Pink, English		9½@ 10
American		8½@
Vermilion, Imported English		65 @ 70
Am. Quicksilver, bulk		45 @
Am. Quicksilver, bags		46 @ —
Chinese		65 @ 80
Trieste		70 @ 72
American		12 @ 12
Artificial		11 @ 25½
Venetian Red, Cookson's		1 40 @1 50¾
H.R.Co's Diam'd M.	1	40 @1 50
Diam'd H.	1	10 @1 15
F V A	1	05 @1 15
Bell Brand		@1 45
Diamond H	1	27½@1 40
B O W		— @1 30
V V R		— @1 60
Crown		— @1 50
Lion	1	20 @1 25
American	1	12½@1 25

BROWNS.

Brown pigments are in very moderate request, and jobbing transactions have diminished in their amounts since our last. For next month a better business is predicted.

Sienna, Italian, burnt & powdered		6 @ 6¼
Burnt lumps		3½@ 5½
Raw powdered		7 @ 7½
Raw lumps		4½@ 5
American, burnt & powdered		1½@ 2
American, raw		1½@
Umber, Turkey, burnt and powdered		3½@ 4
Burnt lumps		@ 4
Raw and powdered		3½@ 4
Raw umps		1½@ 2½
American burnt		1½@ 1¾
American, raw		1½@ 1¾
Vandyke Brown, English		6 @12
American		3 @ 4
Spanish Brown		1 @ 1½

BLACKS.

A very dull business has characterized black pigments, and less than the ordinary interest has shown itself even for the small demands of current needs.

English Drop Black	12½@14
American Drop Black	7½@10
Frankfort Drop Black	25 @30
Lampblack, Prime	27½@33
Medium	19½@26
2d quality	13 @19
Low grade	6½@10
Naphtha, Black	60 @—
Fine Calcined Velvet Black	16 @25
Medium Calcined Velvet Black	12 @15

BLUES.

Blue pigments have received less attention than usual, and the jobbing sales have been exceedingly light. There has been some inquiry for Prussian blue, but the other brands on the list have been extremely dull.

Chinese Blue	50 @60
Prussian Blue, pure	45 @50
Low grades	30 @40
Soluble Blue	50 @55
Ultramarine Blue	13 @26
Celestial Blue	5½@ 8
Blue Verditer	25 @30
Refiners'	60 @70

GREENS.

Green pigments have been fairly active considering the depressing condition of affairs prevailing, and some holders report trade to have been quite brisk for several days of the past week. Paris green is quiet and quoted at 15½@22c, as to quantity. Prices for the other greens on the list are unchanged.

THE JEWETT WHITE LEAD CO.,
28 Burling Slip, NEW YORK.

J. A. DEAN & CO.,
LINSEED OIL,
AND
LINSEED CAKE,
181 Front Street, New York

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD,
DRY AND IN OIL.
Red Lead, Litharge and Orange Mineral.
OFFICE:
39 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
DEXTER BROS., Wholesale Agents, Boston, Mass.

John T. Lewis & Bros.,
231 South Front St., Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead
Red Lead, Litharge,
ORANGE MINERAL, LINSEED OIL,
AND
Painters' Colors.
TRADE MARK.

Anchor White Lead Co.
Established 1828.
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead,
DRY AND IN OIL.
CINCINNATI. OHIO.
Agents for New England, E. & F. KING & CO., Boston.

THE
BRADLEY WHITE LEAD CO.,
NEW YORK.

AGENTS FOR
Sissons Brothers & Co.
HULL, ENG.,
Manufacturers,
GOLDEN OCHRE, PARIS WHITE,
PATENT DRYER TUSCAN RED, INDIAN RED,
VENETIAN RED. AND COLOR

Lee Smith & Co
86 Beekman St., New York.

AGENTS FOR
Henry Grace & Co.
LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD,
ETC.

PAINTS FOR GRINDERS' USE
IMPORTERS OF
English White Lead, Ochres, Umbers, Siennas, Indian and Venetian Reds, and China Clay, V. M. French Zinc, Refined Yellow Beeswax.

We claim to have Our PAINTS FOR GRINDERS' USE of the BEST QUALITY and most finely prepared

St. Louis Chem'l. & Zinc Works

OXIDE ZINC.

REFINED AND FLOATED

Barytes.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE PAGE & KRAUSSE MANUFACTURING AND MINING CO.,

410 Almond Street, St. Louis, Mo.

We are the only Parties in the United States who make

FLOATED BARYTES.

The Largest Works in the World.

Established 1849.

L. MARTIN & CO.,

226 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. U. S. A.

|2nd. Floor Front.

Manufacturers of

LAMP BLACK

OF ALL GRADES,

AND

Patent Hydro-Carbon Gas Black.

SILVER MEDALS awarded by the Franklin Institute, 1852; Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, Boston, 1860; American Institute, New York, 1867; and Franklin Institute November, 1874; also Diploma and Medalby International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations. All our Brands are Registered.

AGENTS.

E. O. MURDOCK & CO, 104 John St., New York. | E. O. MURDOCK & CO., 43 Kilby St., Boston.
E. O. MURDOCK & CO., 65 N Front St., Phila. | E. O. MURDOCK & CO., 48&50 La Salle St, Chi'go

---

THE ECKSTEIN WHITE LEAD CO.

171 RACE ST. CINCINNATI.

ESTABLISHED 1837 — ECKSTEIN WHITE LEAD CO. CINCINNATI — PURE — TRADE MARK — PATENTED — WHITE LEAD

159 MILK ST. BOSTON.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

CARBON OR GAS BLACK.

Patented Sept. 17, 1872, March 23, 1875, and May 10, 1881.

UNEQUALED IN

COLOR, BRILLIANCY & PURITY.

Manufactured EXCLUSIVELY by

NOLEN & BOARDMAN,

Successors to THE CARBON BLACK CO.,

171 TEMPLE COURT,

5 Beekman Street NEW YORK.

CHARLES MOSER. FRED. RENNER.

CHARLES MOSER & CO.,

Nos. 59, 61 & 63 Main St.,

CINCINNATI, - - OHIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COLORS,

DRY, IN OIL AND JAPAN AND PULP.

ARTISTS' OIL COLORS

IN PATENT COLLAPSABLE TUBES

White Lead and Zinc White.

THE CELEBRATED

"Economy" Ready Mixed Paints,

ETC., ETC.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR OUR TUBE COLORS:

FOR THE EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES,

BROWNELL, PHELPS & VENINO,

35 BARCLAY ST. & 40 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

FOR THE NORTHWEST.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 50 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR THE PACIFIC STATES,

SULLIVAN & RAVEKES, San Francisco, Cal.

PAINTS.

IMPORTERS AND GRINDERS OF.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E. Cor. 4th & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

STANDARD MINERAL PAINTS.

Standard Rouge and Crocus Martus,

Indian Reds,

Assorted Colors,

Mineral Paints, Including our Celebrated Maroon.

333 Hudson Street, New York.

JOHN KEYS, Proprietor, JOHN E, KEYS, Asst.

IMPROVED IMPERIAL LINSEED OIL.

The only Practical and Satisfactory Substitute for Linseed Oil ever produced.

perfectly suited to every variety of rough work.

Mixes readily with all kinds of Paints.

Works freely and smoothly under the brush.

Never cracks or blisters.

Is the *Quickest Drying* Paint Oil, without exception, ever offered to the trade.

Costs about *ONE HALF* the price of Linseed Oil.

SEND SAMPLE ORDER TO THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York Oil and Varnish Co.,

139 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Works: Long Island City.

MINERS' OIL CO., Syracuse.
MEAD & RUCKER, New Orleans.

Chrome, Chemically Pure	28	@
Extra	12	@13
Super	9	@11
Common	5	@ 8
Paris, Pure	16½	@24
Low Grades	14	@15
In Pulp	12	@13
French Verdigris	—	@—

YELLOWS.

The demand for French ochers is moderately active, and stocks are in good supply. There has been a good degree of activity manifested in domestic ochers, and we hear of sales of 100 bbls of single washed and 200 bbls of double washed, atprices within the range.

Chrome Yellow	10	@ 30
Ochro, Rochelle	1 35	@1 45
Washed Dutch	6½	@ 6¾
Washed French	3½	@ 4¼
Washed Nat Oxford, Lump	6½	@ 6¾
Washed Fat Oxford, Powd'r	7	@ 7¼
Golden	3½	@ 4
Domestic	¾	@ 1

Miscellaneous.

What little interest had been manifested in the market was entirely diverted from it the past week by the entire absorption of the attention of business men, as well as everybody else, in the election returns, and the little trade previously existing was completely paralyzed. English china clay is in light demand, and we only hear of sales of 160 cks of prime medium grades at $13 50@14 50, and 50 cks of superfine at $16 50@17 50. Southern is very dull and nominally held at $10@10 50 from dock. The demand for this grade of clay is considerably restricted by the dullness in paper production.

The demand for sulphate of barytes has been dull, and the market is now very quiet Sales are reported of 60 tons of prime white at $18@19 per ton. Medium grades of white are very dull and are held at $16@16 50. Off color has sold to the extent of 35 tons at $11@13. German has been neglected and is quoted at $19 50@21, with sales reported of 10 tons prime German to arrive, now due, at $18 50.

Terra alba is reported as very dull, there having been little inquiry for either foreign or domestic grades. We hear of sales of 110 cks of prime French at 72@75c. Medium grades are quiet, with prices ruling at 60@65c. Sales are reported of 60 tons No. 1 American at 70@75c, and 25 tons of No, 2 at 40@45c.

Talc continues inactive, with sales reported of 120 bags of prime French or Italian at 1½@1¼c. Medium quality is very dull. American grades are also without much inquiry. We hear of sales of 20 tons of American at 60@65c.

There is little interest manifested in chalk, as buyers are indifferent, the low rates now ruling having no effect in stimulating demand. Shipments are quoted at $1 50 for steamer and $1 65@1 70 for sail.

A moderate jobbing business is all that is doing in whiting. The demand the past week was unusually dull, and sales aggregate less than the ordinary amount. Prices are without important change, and are quoted as steady at about 37½@40c for common, and 60@65c for gilders.

English cliffstone Paris white continues in fair jobbing request, although the exceptional dullness of the past week has somewhat checked the ordinary demand, which has fully met the expectations of manufacturers, through most of the season. There is no change in prices, which are quoted at 1 12½@1 20c for the finer brands. There is a very moderate request for English imported, and for domestic the inquiry is very light and prices are nominal.

There is a fair jobbing inquiry maintained for putty, and prices continue unchanged at 1¼@1¾c for bulk, and 2¼c for bladders and tins.

Barytes, Prime White	ton 17 00	@19 00
Foreign Floated	22 00	@25 00
Domestic Floated P&K	30 00	@32 50
Off color	13 00	@14 50
Chalk	1 50	@ 1 75
Kiln Dried	100 lbs —	40 @— —
Air Dried	—	30 @— 35
China Clay	ton 13 00	@18 00
Whiting, Commercial	100 lbs —	40 @— 45
Gilders'	—	60 @— 90
White, English Cliffstone	1 10	@ 1 50
American	70	@— 75
French Talc	—	1½@—1¾
Terra Alba	— 75	@
English Terra Alba	— —	@ 10
Blanch Fix	lb.—	2½@— 2
Dentista' Plaster	bbl.— —	@ 1 75
Calcined Plaster	bbl. 1 15	@ 1 25
Marble Dust	ton 30	@ 7 00¾
Pumice Stone, original cks	lb.—	1½@— 1
Selected lumps in bbls	—	2½@— 3½
Powdered Pure in bbls	—	2½@— ½
Rotten Stone, original cks	—	3½@— 4
Selected lumps	—	6 @— 15
Powdered, in bbls	—	3½@— 3
Rubbing Stone	—	5 @— 7
London Purple	—	6¾@— 10
Bronze Powder	—	75 @ 6 00
Smalt German Blue	—	13 @— 15
Super Black	—	8 @22½
Putty, in bulk	—	1¼@ 1¾
In Bladders	— —	@— —
In Tins	— —	@— 20

BONGERS de RATH & CO.,
Fine Color Manufacturers,
4 Newgate St., London, England
Carmine, Crimson, Scarlet, Geranium, Lakes, Cadmium and Indian Yellow, Cobalt Green and Blue, Silver White, Madder Carmine, Rose Madder, Oriental Blue, etc. Correspondence solicited.

Colors in Oil

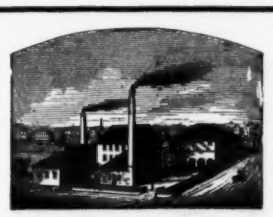
The demand for colors in oil continues of a very restricted character, and the jobbing transactions of the week have been very light. Buyers are limiting themselves to the needs of current uses. Prices, however, are steady at quotations.

Black Coach, Japan	lb. 20	@40
In Oil	12	@16
Drop Black	—	@—
Ivory Black	12	@14
LampBlack	12	@20
Chinese Blue	35	@55
prussian Blue	20	@45
Ultramarine Blue	12	@21
Burnt Sienna	7	@14
Raw Sienna	7	@14

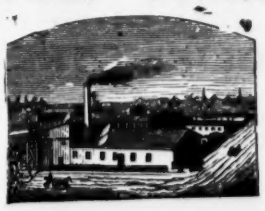
Gabriel & Schall,
IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN BARYTES (Crude and Powdered), DRY COLORS, BLANC FIXE, BORATE OF MANGANESE, CHEMICALS, BRUNSWICK ASPHALT, MASTIC, VORWOHLER, PORTLAND CEMENT, ETC.
205 Pearl St., New York.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

TRADE MARK.
PRINCE'S
Metallic Paint,
Fireproof, Waterproof and the Best Possible
Covering for Iron, Tin or Wood.
For Sale by the leading Paint Houses and
THE PRINCE MFG. COMPANY,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.
REPRESENTED IN
Boston—E. O. MURDOCK & CO. 43 Kilby St.
St Louis—BARSTOW & WHITELAW.
Chicago—E. H. HAINES. 38 Dearborn St.
Cincinnati—F. R. SHARP, 20 Broadway.
Philadelphia—E. O. MURDOCK & CO. 65 N. Front St



W. E. CUTTER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Red
AND
COPPERAS,
Office & Works, Worcester, Mass.



JOHNSTON'S
PATENT STANDARD
DRY SIZED
KALSOMINE
AND
FRESCO PAINTS.

AN Unequalled Preparation FOR Coloring Walls & Ceilings
READY FOR USE.

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS AWARDED

Nine-Tenths Cheaper than Wall Paper.
Three-Fourths Cheaper than Oil Paint.

PURE WHITE, AND A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL TINTS.

Endorsed by **Painters, Dealers** and **Housekeepers** wherever tried. **No poisonous matter enters into its composition. Purifies and Beautifies. Will not rub or scale from th wall,** but makes a smooth, rich and even surface. **Invaluable in cleansing and disinfecting walls** impregnated with germs of disease. MIXED IN FIVE MINUTES READY FOR THE BRUSH, BY THE ADDITION OF WATER ONLY. AN INEXPERIENCED PERSON CAN USE IT with the greatest ease and facility. **Not a common wash,** but a ready and convenient Paint for inside work on stone, brick, wood and plaster. **Six pounds** will make over a gallon, which **will cover with a good body 500 square feet,** on a hard finished wall, one coat. Testimonials from scientific and practical men all over the world; Ask for

"Johnston's Patent Dry Sized Kalsomine."

and see that you **do not get any poor substitute.** For sale by Paint, Drug and Hardware Dealers everywhere. Send for sample card and circular to

DRY KALSOMINE AND FRESCO PAINT WORKS,
Office, 206 Water Street, New York.

WADE & CO., 7 KING STREET, *LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND*
WHOLESALE WINDOW GLASS MERCHANTS.

IMPERVIOUS PACKAGES.
The only Safe and Reliable Package for holding
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c.
PATENTED.

BUCKETS For Mixed Paints. | COOPERED KEGS For Mixed Paints and Dry Colors. | TURNED KEGS For Paints and Varnishes.

Beware of Infringments.
These packages are absolutely impervious and free from absorption, which enables manufacturers to hold their goods for years in the same condition and quantity as when first prepared, which is a decided advantage to both the dealer and the consumer.
☞ Special contracts for future delivery will be made at uniform prices for the season. Estimates furnished on application.

Manufactured by THE IMPERVIOUS PACKAGE CO.,
Factory: Keene, N. H. New York Office: 86 Park Place.

Established 1850. **WM. E. BROWNE & CO.,** 26 Burling Slip NEW YORK.
IMPORTERS OF
PAINTS FOR GRINDERS.
Siennas, Umbers, Orange Mineral, Ultramarine Blue, China Clay, &c.
AGENTS FOR **IMPERIAL GOLDEN OCHRE.**
DAVID STORER & SONS.
GLASGOW,
London, Liverpool.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR
FINEST DOUBLE WASHED FRENCH OCHRES, ROCHELLE OCHRE
IMPERIAL DROP BLACKS, Fineness, Strength of Body & Depth of Color.
SUPERFINE INDIAN & TUSCAN REDS,
MAKERS OF **"BELL BRAND" VENETIAN RED.**
Oxides of Iron, Turkey Red, Colors, &c.
THE PAINTS we furnish to GRINDERS ARE ALWAYS OF THE BEST QUALITY, MOST CAREFULLY PREPARED AND PERFECTLY FINE

ST. LOUIS PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.,
MINERS AND MANUFACTURERSOF

Sylvania Ochre.	Cottage Gray.	American Venetian Red.	Spanish Brown.	Powdered Tripoli
Golden Ochre.	Gray Ochre.	Indian Red.	Silver White Wood Filler.	Mo. Kalsomine.
American Ochre.	Walnut Ground.	Bright Metallic Red.	Pearl White Primer.	Purple Brown
	English Venetian Red.	Metallic Brown.	Umber Filler.	

Samples on Application, ST. LOUIS. MO Correspondence Solicited

JAMES P. BARNETT,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

COLORS.

SPECIALTIES:

Colors for Wall and Glazed Papers,
Fulton White, Ruboide Vermilions,
Lowe's Carbolic & Cresylic Preparations.
Lowe's Carbolic & Cresylic Acids,

FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J. OFFICE, 235 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Established 1807.

D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Ivory and Drop Blacks

SCARLET OXIDE,

GOLDEN OCHER, TUSCAN AND INDIAN REDS, ZINC OXIDE, &c.

English C. .I Paris White, Whiting, Putty, Varnishes, Lamp Blacks, of all qualities.

Office, { *16 MURRAY ST., 19 PARK PLACE.* | Factories, { *MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.*

HENRY AHLBORN, Pres. LEWIS M. LIVINGSTON, Treas. JOSEPH BIERHOFF, Secy.

AM. BRONZE POWDER M'F'G CO.

INCORPORATED.

Manufacturers of Superior Grades of

Bronze Powders and Brocades,

And their unexcelled and justly celebrated

LINING BRONZES

And Alumium Silver Bronze,

To which the attention of the Wholesale Trade is respectfully directed.

Factory at Verona, Essex Co., N. J.

Office and Salesroom, 6 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO, OUR BOSTON AGENTS.

BERMUDA OCHRE

SINGLE AND DOUBLE WASHED AND EXTRA FLOATED.

This Ochre equal in every respect to ROCHELLE, and contains less grit. Especially adapted for GRINDERS' use.

For sale in lots to suit, by

GRIDLEY & CO., Sole Agents of the BERMUDA OCHRE CO.. 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Edward Hore.

PROPRIETOR WILLIAMSBURG PAINT AND COLOR WORKS,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

COLORS,

Vermilions, Lakes, &c.,

FOR

WALL & GLAZED PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
TISSUE PRINTERS,
PAINT GRINDERS,
ARTISTS AND OTHERS.

FACTORIES' BROOKLYN, L. I. *CHAS. E. HORE, Supt.*

OFFICE, 62—68 North Eleventh St. *BROOKLYN, E. D.*

Paris Green — Quicksilver Vermilion — Carmines

Chrome Greens and Yellows. — Prussian and Celestial Blues

MANUFACTURED BY
Sondheim, Alsberg & Co
54 Maiden Lane,
—AND—
29 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK.
FACTORY,
Bridge & Plymouth Streets,
BROOKLYN.

Soluble Blue — Chinese Blue

SOLE AGENTS
S. & A. LONDON
GOLD PAINT.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

S. ADLER & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

S. S. F. Strictly Pure

Paris Green,

Chrome Greens & Yellows, Chinese, Prussian & Soluble Blues.

ALSO SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MAGNESIA GREEN,

OFFICES,
Corner Maiden Lane & Pearl St., NEW YORK. 157 Randolph & 61 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

FACTORIES,
282, 284, 286, 288, 290 & 292 Gold Street, and 164, 166, 168, 170 & 172 Tillary Street.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Crown Point Mineral Paint Co.,

LEICESTER, VT.

Ochres, Browns, Reds,

AND

Metallic Paints.

For Prices and Samples Address

DAVID NASH, Agent,

55 PINE STREET, N. Y.

CROWN PT. MINERAL PAINT CO. BRANDON, VT.

LEICESTER MILLS.

Bushwick Glass Works.

WILLIAM BROOKFIELD,

45 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bottles, Carboys, Demijohns, Insulators.

Druggists' and Patent Medicine Ware a Specialty.

—AND—

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GREEN & AMBER GLASS BLOWN TO ORDER.

Particular Attention Paid to Private Moulds.

CRESCENT WHITING MILLS. BROOKLYN. NEW-YORK. TRUSLOW & CO.

TRUSLOW & CO.,

——CORKS,——

BREWERS' AND BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

WHITING.

219 Pearl Street. and 2, 4 & 6 Platt Street, New York

Paints for Grinders' Use.

Washed French Ochre, F A R, No. 1, Double Washed French Ochre, Sup N M & GM Rochelle Ochre B B

S

Double Washed French Ochre F A R No. 2 No. 4. French Orange Mineral

Mottets Prize Medal Brand Olive Oil.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

F. A. REICHARD, 15 Platt Street, New York.

Also, Raw and Burnt Italian Sienna.—Colcothar Superfine.—Powdered French Talc.—French Red Lead for Glassmakers.—French Chalk Slices.—French Terra Alba, Orange Mineral, F.R. Brand—Roman Alum &c. French Cream Barytes.

Burnt Umber	7	@13
Raw Umber	7	@13
Vandyke Brown	7	@14
Chrome Green	8	@14
Paris Green	16	@24

Metallic Paints.

The demand for metallic paints continues active for car load lots, the general dullness of the past week apparently not having affected the demand for sanguinary colors, and also owing possibly to the fact that there were a greater number of people disposed to paint things red than is usual this season of the year.

Brown	₩ ton.	$27 50@32 50
Red	"	27 50@32 50
Yellow	"	27 50@32 50

Glues.

The demand for the various grades of glue has not varied materially the past week. The medium grades of hide stock continue in fair request and prices for them are steady. The lower grades are in light request. Foreign glues are neglected. The new product is coming in slowly, but not in large quantities.

Extra White	₩ lb. 21	@30
Medium White	15	@20
Medium	12	@16
Low Grades	7	@10
Irish	14½	@17
French	10½	@24
English	12	@18

Varnish Gums.

There has been no change in the condition of the market for varnish gums. A fairly active demand is reported and the jobbing transactions are maintained up to the average of previous weeks. Stocks are not in large supply and prices are steady and well sustained.

Medium Drying Body	₩ gal. 3 00	@3 50
No. 1 Coach	1 25	@1 50
Light Coach No. 1	1 25	@1 75
Extra Coach	1 75	@2 50
One Coat Coach	3 00	@4 00
Hard Rubbing Body	3 50	@4 50
Quick Rubbing Body	3 00	@4 00
Black Japan Body	2 75	@3 00
Extra Coach Japan	1 15	@1 25
Furniture, Extra No. 1, Kauri	1 15	@1 50
No. 1 Manila	1 00	@1 25
White Copal	2 50	@3 00
Damar	1 35	@1 75
Shellac	3 25	@4 00
Orange Shellac	3 00	@3 50
Brown Shellac	2 90	@3 52
Graining	1 50	@2 00
Black Asphaltum, Turpentine	80	@1 00
Black Baking Japan	90	@1 24
Finishing Baking	1 25	@1 50

Varnishes.

Varnishes are not in very active demand, and the jobbing business has been very light. Holders are awaiting the revival which is expected to follow the elections. Stocks are in good supply and prices are steady. The export trade is of fair proportions.

Copal, Siera Leone, cleaned	45	@	50
Zanzibar, Bold	1 00	@	1 25
Medium	80	@	1 00
Small, as to qual'y	50	@	65
Manila, Pale	17	@	20
Bright amber	9	@	12
Good ord.	8	@	9¼
Damar, Batavia	20	@	21
Kauri, Coated	10	@	12
Hard Scraped	14	@	18
Bright Amber	25	@	30
Pale and Fine Selected	40	@	60
Sandrac	25	@	35
Asphaltum, Cuban, prime		@	9
Cuban, sandy		@	7
Egyptian	9	@	10

Glass.

WINDOW GLASS.

The demand for American window glass has not improved to any noticeable extent. Prices are still weak, and manufacturers are complaining of their inability to dispose of stocks at anything like satisfactory rates. It is denied that there will be a shut down before the regular close of the season, and the more sanguine of the Western manufacturers predict that a good business will be done during this and a part of next month. Prices are nominally quoted at 70 for single and 70 and 10 for double, but the demand is not very active even at these figures. There is a moderately active inquiry for Belgian window glass in a jobbing way, though the past week has been an unusually dull one, as business was almost suspended by the excitement attending the election. There is no change in prices, and the nominal rates rule in most transactions.

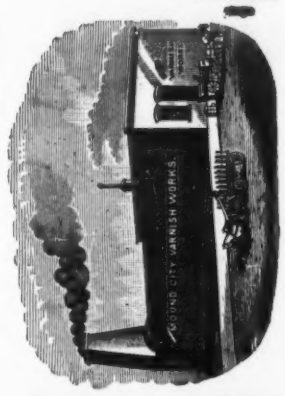
PLATE.

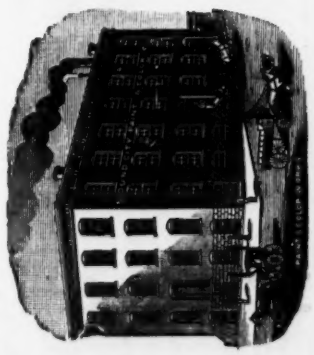
There is a fair demand for foreign plate glass. Stocks are in good supply, and prices are steady. American plate is in good demand, and the factories have all they can do at present to meet their contracts. Prices are without change.

FRENCH SINGLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th
25. 6x 8 to 10x15	$9 50	$8 50	$7 50	$7 00
40. 11x14 to 16x24	10 50	9 50	8 75	8 00
50. 18x22 to 20x30	12 50	11 00	10 25	9 50
54. 15x36 to 24x30	14 00	12 75	11 00	.....
60. 26x28 to 24x36	15 00	13 50	11 75	.....
70. 26x36 to 26x44	16 00	14 50	12 25	.....
80. 26x46 to 30x50	17 50	16 25	13 75	.....
84. 30x52 to 30x54	19 00	17 00	15 00	.....
90. 30x56 to 34x56	20 00	18 00	16 00	.....
96. 34x58 to 34x60	22 00	20 00	18 00	.....
100. 36x60 to 40x60	24 00	22 00	20 00	.....

W. R. WALKER.
Commission Merchant,
GORE STREET,
AUCKLAND. NEW ZEALAND.
KAURI GUM A SPECIALTY.

NORRIS B. GREGG, Secy.
Mound City Paint and Color Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Manufacturers of


Colors, Dry and Prepared Paints.
Varnishes, Mound in Oil,
R. D. THORNBURGH, Pres.


VANHORNE, GRIFFEN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FRENCH WINDOW GLASS
And GERMAN LOOKING GLASS PLATES.
131, 133, 135 & 137 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK.

French Glues and Gelatines
Of COIGNET Père et Fils,
COIGNET & Cº
PARIS.---LYONS.
ONLY GOLD MEDALS FOR
GLUES AND GELATINES,
Paris, 1878.—Amsterdam, 1883.
CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR GIVEN TO
MR. F. COIGNET, Manager, LYONS, 1882.
30 other Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas,
TRADE-MARKS.—GLUES:
COIGNET SUPER-EXTRA. — EXTRA STAR.
COIGNET EXTRA. — GOLD MEDAL.
COIGNET No. 1.
COIGNET No. 2. — MEDAL.
EXTRA — COIGNET Père & Fils PARIS-LYON
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE 1878 SEULE MEDAILLE D'OR DIPLOMES D'HONNEUR — COIGNET Père & Fils PARIS-LYON
MEDAILLE COIGNET PARIS LYON
French Glues and Gelatines
Of COIGNET Père et Fils.
FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES APPLY TO
ALFRED HODGE,
108 Broad Street, New York.

J. R. ALSING'S PATENT
PULVERIZING MILL.
For Dry Pulverizing of Flint, Spar, Glass, Bones, Colors, Chemicals and Drugs, to impalpable powder. No bolting after grinding.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS.
J. R. ALSING & CO.,
117 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

J. H. PARKER,
Sole Maker of SAMPLE CARDS of every description for
PAINT MANUFACTURERS,
Office, 22 MAIN STREET, CLEVELAND O.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. Samples and Prices on Application

Glue
BAEDER GLUE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Sand Paper & Emery Paper, Emery Cloth
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Celebrated "Royal" Ground Glues.
No. 3 WEST PEARL ST., CINCINNATI, O

JAMES CREENE, Office and Salesroom 253 PEARL ST, NEW YORK.
Glue Manufacturer,
FINE GRADES OF WHITE GLUE A SPECIALTY.

BURGESS & NEWTON
NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST QUALITY
Pure Sulphate Barytes.
Would call the attention of Buyers to the
SUPERIOR QUALITY OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

All Paris White Sold or Delivered is the Production of my own Factory

ENGLISH CLIFFSTONE

WESTMINSTER T. WEDDLE & CO. TRADE MARK NEW YORK PARIS WHITE.

"WESTMINSTER" PARIS WHITE,

The Standard Brand, always of uniform quality.

Whiting, Gilders' Whiting,

AMERICAN PARIS WHITE, LUMP CHALK.

Also, Kiln Dried and Bolted Whiting, superior to any other manufactured for use of Rubber and Oilcloth Manufacturers.

H. F. TAINTOR,

(Successor to Thos. Weddle & Co.)

281 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. C. POPE & CO.,

VARNISH GUMS,

174 HIGH STREET, BOSTON.

Refined Wood Alcohol

AND

DIAMOND METHYLENE.

A Perfect Substitute for Grain Alcohol for Mechanical Purposes.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

AGENTS:

DEXTER BROS., 55 Broad St., Boston, Mass. | JOHN DIXON, 15 North Front St., Phila., Pa.
R. HARDCASTLE, 59 Pearl St., New York. | W. F. DOMINICK, 73 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE BURCEY CHEMICAL CO.'S DIAMOND METHAL

AND REFINED

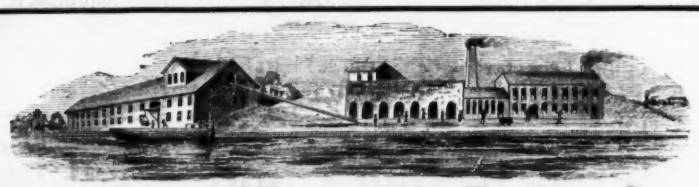
WOOD ALCOHOL.

Perfect substitutes for Grain Alcohol for all mechanical purposes.

Binghamton, N. Y.

AGENTS:

WM. S. GRAY, 103 Maiden Lane, New York. | M. L. BARRETT, 56 & 58 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
WM. H. SWIFT & CO., 117 Milk St., Boston. | E. O. MURDOCK & CO., 65 N. Front St., Phila.
LARKIN & SCHAFFER, St. Louis.



Standard Metallic Paint Co.

170 Front St., New York,

Miners, Manufacturers and Importers of

PAINTS FOR DEALERS' AND GRINDERS' USE,

OF THE BEST QUALITIES.

Standard Metallic Brown, Raw and Burnt Sienna,
Raw and Burnt Turkey Umber, Mineral Black,
Raw and Burnt Umber, Amer'n, Golden Ochre,
Standard (Floated) Ochre, Slate Flour.

Send for Prices and Samples.

B. T. JESSUP Prest. ALBERT R. BASS, Secty & Treas.,
Manufacturer of Prince's Metallic Paint from 1864 to 1880

Represented by the following firms who have stock on hand for the trade.

St. Louis: Doniphan Mange, 110 Olive Street.
Philadelphia: William Gulager, 115 N. Second Street.
Chicago: F. W. Thurston & Co., 5 Wabash Avenue.
San Francisco: Geo. Teller, 405 Front Street.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN SHIPMENTS MADE FROM OUR WORKS, LEHIGH VALLEY, PA

EDWARD HILL,

25 & 27 Cedar St., N. Y.,

Varnish Gums and Shellac.

Kauri. Zanzibar. Manila. Damar, North Coast, Sierre Leone, Benguela, Asphaltum. Sandarac.

F. O. PIERCE & CO.,
NEW YORK,
Manufacturers and Dealers in **PAINTS.**

TRADE **VALENTINES** MARK.

VARNISH

"THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY."

Valentine & Company,

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO. BOSTON. PARIS.

FOR SALE One Hundred and Fifty Tons **FRENCH OCHRE**

To close balance of large importations. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Grinders and dealers throughout the country will find this a rare opportunity to supply their wants at very low figures. Samples will be sent on request. Address

The Dighton Color Works,

NEW YORK P. O. BOX 1282.

VICTORIA VENETIAN RED.

Lehigh Oxide of Zinc,

VICTORIA VENETIAN RED, WHITING BARYTES, and a full line of PAINT GRINDERS' COLORS,

THE S. P. WETHERILL CO., Limited.

13 PLATT STREET, NEW YORK. 47 NO. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Proprietors of the CRESCENT CHEMICAL WORKS. Sole Agents for the Sale of the LEHIGH ZINC & IRON CO.'S Products.

Manganese,

ASPHALTUM,

VARNISH GUMS, &C.

JOHN S. LAMSON & BRO.,

77 Maiden Lane, New York.

FRENCH DOUBLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th
6x 8 to 10x15	$12 00	$10 75	$10 00	$9 00
11x14 to 16x24	14 00	12 75	11 75	10 75
18x22 to 20x30	17 00	15 50	14 50	.....
15x36 to 24x30	18 50	17 00	15 00	.....
26x28 to 24x36	20 00	18 00	16 00	.....
26x36 to 28x44	21 25	19 75	17 00	.....
26x46 to 30x50	23 50	21 25	18 75	.....
30x52 to 30x54	24 50	22 25	20 25	.....
30x56 to 34x56	26 50	24 50	22 25	.....
34x58 to 34x60	29 00	27 00	25 00	.....
36x60 to 40x60	32 00	30 00	28 00	.....

Discounts:—60 and

RECENT PATENTS.

Specifications 50 cents.

307,426. BAKING POWDER Filed Aug. 13, 1884. Issued Nov. 4, 1884.

Claim—A baking-powder composed of an aluminium ammonium tartrate and an alkaline carbonate, combined substantially as described.

307,451, MIXED PAINT. Filed March 17, 1884. Issued Nov. 4, 1884.

Claim—The herein-described composition of matter, consisting of crystallized iodine, spirits of turpentine, carbon, carbonic acid, linseed oil, and red oxide of iron.

307,594. PROCESS OF MAKING LACTOSE OR MILK SUGAR. Filed Sept, 4, 1884. Issued Nov. 4, 1884.

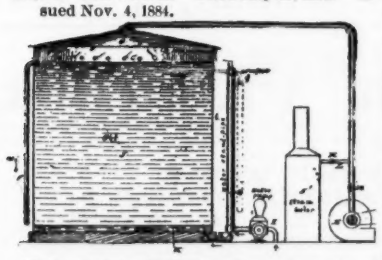
Claim—1. The described process of obtaining milk-sugar from whey, consisting in preliminarily purifying the whey by boiling or heating and then filtering it, subsequently evaporating the filtered liquid nearly to dryness, and then cooling and washing the crude crystallized sugar resulting from the evaporating operation, as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

2. The method of removing impurities from the crude milk-sugar, consisting in reducing the sugar to a coarse powder, and washing the same with cold water during or subsequent to the reducing operation, as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

307,617. GRAINING COMPOUND. Filed April 3, 1884. Issued Nov. 4, 1884.

Claim—The herein described graining compound, consisting of a mixture of apple-cider, eggs, saltpeter, and color, about in the proportions and in the manner described.

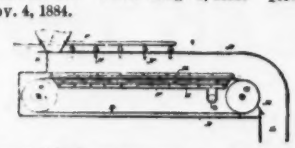
307,689. OIL-TANK. Filed May 28, 1884. Issued Nov. 4, 1884.



Claim—1. The herein-described method of preventing explosions in oil-tanks, which consists in forcing steam into the tank above the oil, whereby all of the accumulated explosive gasses are saturated with moisture and rendered non-explosive, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The herein-described method of preventing explosions in oil-tanks, which consists in forcing steam into the tank above the oil whereby all of the accumulated explosive gases are saturated with moisture and rendered non-explosive, and, finally, expelling said mixture of steam and gases from the tank, their place being supplied by steam alone, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

307,707. EXTRACTING OIL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES FROM SEEDS AND OTHER MATERIALS BY MEANS OF SOLVENTS. Filed Aug. 6, 1183. Issued Nov. 4, 1884.



Claim—1. The improvement in extracting oil and other substances from seeds and other materials, consisting in distributing the solvent over the seed-meal or other material placed in a layer of suitable depth on an endless revolving belt constituting a strainer, and permitting the said solvent, by percolating through said material and strainer, to dissolve out and carry off the oil or other substance, substantially as described.

2. The improvement in extracting oil and other substances from seeds and other materials, consisting in delivering the seed-meal or other material upon an endless revolving belt constituting a strainer, so as to form a layer of suitable depth thereon, distributing the solvent over said layer, permitting it by percolation to dissolve out and carry off the oil or other material to be extracted, and assisting the percolation by maintaining a vacuum under the belt, substantially as described.

3 The percolator provided with an endless belt for the strainer, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the case, hopper, and chute, of the endless belt constituting the strainer, the series of distributing-pipes, and the receptacle for the solution, substantially as described.

5. The endless belt having its edges fitted within grooves at the sides thereof, substantially as described.

6. The receptacle for the solution, formed of a partition secured to the sides of the inclosing-case, substantially as described.

7. The combination, with the inclosing-case, hopper, chute, distributing-pipes, endless belt, and drum or supporting-rollers, of the receptacle under the upper part of the belt between the drum or supporting-rollers, and the means for making a close joint between it and the belt, substantially as described.

8. A percolator provided with a revolving strainer inclosed in a tight case provided with inlet-hopper and outlet-chute, in combination with the distributing-pipes and the receptacle for the solution within said case, substantially as described.

307,718. FERTILIZER. Filed April 15, 1884. Issued Nov. 4, 1884.

Claim.—A fertilizer composed of slag, sulphate of ammonia, limestone or oyster-shells, bone-dust, nitrate of soda, salt, sulphate of soda, potash, and plaster, in or about the proportions substantially as described.

TRADE MARKS.

Registered Nov. 4, 1884.

11,596. Cod-Liver Oil. Application filed September 18, 1884.

"On oblong tablet or field of net-work inclosed by a plain lined border having Corinthian ornamentation at its corners."

11597. Certain Pharmaceutical Preparations. Application filed September 18, 1884.

"The representation of a plow."

11598. Castor Oil. Application filed September 18. 1884.

"A plain-lined border having Corinthian ornamentation at its corners, an inner tablet or field of net-work, and a transverse white tablet."

11,599. Medicinal Tinctures, Extracts, and Fluid Preparations. Application filed July 1, 1884.

"'Seven' in connection with the word 'Barks.'"

11,600. Pills. Application filed July 1, 1884.

"The word 'Globe' or its substitute, the representation of a globe."

11,602. Preservative of the Complexion. Application filed September 30, 1884.

"The words 'Candes & Cie.'"

11,603. Certain Toilet Articles. Application filed June 23, 1884.

"A monogram of the letters and symbol 'R F & Co.' upon a background of drapery.

11,604. Pharmaceutical Sirup and Lozenge Application filed September 30, 1884.

"A border of a particular design and the signatures 'Boutigny' and 'Gibert' printed in facsimile."

11,608. Medicinal Tonic Bitters. Application filed September 19, 1884.

"The arbitrary words 'Morning Glory.'"

11,609. Sirup of Hypophosphites with Lactates and Pepsin. Application filed October 6, 1884.

"The monogram 'J W G.'"

11,610. Face-Cream. Application filed September 6, 1884.

"The word 'Malvina.'"

British Patents.

Improvements in means and apparatus for the treatment of Alkaline Salts at high temperatures, applicable also to other uses. Pat. No. 5489. Nov. 22, 1883.

This invention is an improvement on that patented by M. Faure, in 1882, No. 6058. Among other purposes for which it is applicable is the preparation of metallic sodium from carbonate of soda. The apparatus consists of a furnace or vessel composed of some refractory material such as compressed magnesia. Embedded in the bottom of the vessel are electric conductors made of any suitable material. Suitable openings are made in the vessel for the supply of material, the escape of gas, and the vapor of sodium. A hole is placed in the bottom of the discharge of scoriæ or metals, such as aluminum. The vessel itself may be made a conductor of electricity. The apparatus is heated by a powerful current of electricity, though for the sake of economy it sometimes receives a preliminary heating by means of waste gases. The inventor has succeeded in making tubes of compressed magnesia, a thing hitherto unknown. The specification is accompanied by drawings.

Improvements in the Manufacture of Ammonia and Hydrocarbon Gases. Pat. 5361. Nov. 13, 1883.

Ordinary producer gas, freed from moisture and raised to a high state of incandescence, is led downwards through a tower in which a shower of intimately mixed and finely comminuted carbon and alkali is constantly falling. At the bottom of the tower is a pit containing water to catch the falling material, and provided with an opening for the escape of the gas. A great deal of the nitrogen of the producer gas is taken up by the carbon and alkali to form alkaline cyanides, which are met in their downward course by a steam jet introduced into the lower part of the tower. The effect of this is to decompose the cyanogen compounds with the formation of ammonia, which passes on with the other gas through the aperture at the bottom of the tower. The stream of gas is then led to suitable scrubbers for the recovery of the ammonia, and is freed from aqueous vapor, carbonic acid and carbonic oxide by any method as far as possible. It is next conducted into retorts where ordinary bituminous coal mixed with alkali is undergoing distillation, and is caused to thoroughly permeate the whole mass in the retorts. Here a further combination of nitrogen with carbon and alkali takes place with a further formation of cyanogen compounds. Some of these are decomposed by the watery vapor in the retorts, but the bulk remains in the coal which is left behind in the retorts when the distillation is finished. Another important part is here played by the producer gas. It serves as a diluent or absorbent of the rich hydrocarbon vapors which in the early stages of the distillation of coal are given off in such large quantity that a high percentage of them is condensed into tar for want of a sufficiency of non-illuminant gases, such as hydrogen and light carburetted hydrogen, to dissolve them or retain them in suspension. Atmospheric air or any other nitrogenous gas may be substituted for producer gas in the retort treatment, but producer gas is the most suitable on account of the hydrogen it contains. After leaving the retorts the gaseous products are scrubbed for ammonia in the usual manner. When the distillation is over the coke is brought, with as little exposure to the air as possible, into a closed vessel, where a stream of water is allowed to play upon it from the top. The steam thus generated decomposes the cyanides with evolution of ammonia, which latter passes upward through the now cool layers of coke above, and, with the other gases generated simultaneously, passes through an opening provided for the purpose. These gases are scrubbed for ammonia, and then, after purification, go to swell the volume of the illuminating gas already obtained from the retorts.

Improvements in the Treatment of Mixtures of the Sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases, to obtain the Sulphur of their Sulphuretted Hydrogen as Sulphurous Acid. Pat. 5960, 1883.

The invention consists in a method of burning into sulphurous acid and water the sulphuretted hydrogen contained in mixtures of sulphuretted hydrogen and other gases, and especially the sulphuretted hydrogen contained in such mixtures of gases as are obtained by treating alkali waste by products of combustion, or by the gases from lime kilns. So much atmospheric air is added to the gases containing the sulphuretted hydrogen that the total quantity of free oxygen in the resulting mixture of gases shall be equal to the quantity necessary for the reaction:—

$$H_2S + 3O = H_2O + SO_2$$

The said mixture of gases is then passed through a layer of fragments of solid materials, such as oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, oxide of zinc, lime, carbonate of zinc, or carbonate of lime, or fragments of brick or asbestos coated or impregnated or not with a metal, a metallic oxide or salt. With these substances a kiln of suitable construction is filled, and when such substances consist either wholly or in part of hydrated oxide of iron, hydrated oxide of manganese, or the like, it need not be heated up before commencing to pass into the kiln the mixture of gases containing sulphuretted hydrogen and free oxygen. Such hydrated oxides can start the reaction, but the heat developed by that reaction soon renders the said oxides anhydrous, or nearly so; but once this temperature is attained, the reaction continues notwithstanding these oxides have become dehydrated.

Improvements in the Manufacture of Bicarbonate of Soda by means of Ammonia, and in apparatus therefor, and for regenerating the Ammonia. Pat. No. 5544. Nov. 27, 1884.

This patent was granted for an improved arrangement whereby the absorption of the ammonia gas by brine in the ordinary ammonia soda process is made more rapid and more perfect. It also relates to an improved apparatus for the regeneration of the ammonia. The specification is accompanied by elaborate drawings, without the aid of which it is impossible to explain the apparatus.

Manufacture of Soda. Pat. No. 5606. Dec. 3, 1883.

This invention consists in the manufactnre of soda in such wise as to combine the advantages of what is known as the Leblanc process, with those of what is known as the ammonia process. It depends upon the reaction between sodium sulphate and ammonium bicarbonate. Hitherto the objection to such a process has been due to the fact of the comparative insolubility of sodium sulphate. Thus, if a solution of sodium sulphate were used instead of brine, for every 100 parts of water used only 11 parts of sodium sulphate could be dissolved, producing about 13 parts of bicarbonate of soda, of which 9 parts would remain dissolved in the mother-liquor, leaving only 4 parts to precipitate. This difficulty is overcome by the inventor by the use of sodium sulphate in the solid form. Several modifications of the process are given, but the following will give a general idea of the principles involved: "I begin with a solution of ammonia and sodium sulphate, the quantity of the latter being as large as the quantity of water used will dissolve, and the quantity of the former being such as corresponds to as much ammonium sulphate as will form a saturated solution with the quantity of water used. I then treat the mixed solution by carbonic acid gas. As the reactions that are thereby caused to take place proceed, the water present becomes capable of dissolving more sodium sulphate, and therefore I keep adding solid sodium sulphate as those reactions go on, until I have at length obtained a mother-liquor saturated with ammonium sulphate and bicarbonate of soda or ammonium, as the case may be.

Manufacture of Soda and Chlorine Compounds from Sodium Chloride. Pat. No. 5712, Dec. 11, 1883.

This invention relates to the manufacture of soda by a modification of the ammonia process, the modification consisting in the substitution of sodium sulphate for sodium chloride. Sodium sulphate is dissolved in water until the solution marks from 50 deg to 60 deg Tw. The solution is then freed from iron, lime, and free sulphuric acid, by the addition of a certain quantity of sodium carbonate solution. After filtering or allowing the precipitated impurities to settle, the solution is allowed to cool to a temperature of 100 deg Fah., and is then charged with ammonia to the extent of 24 or 25 parts NH_3 for every 100 parts of sulphate of soda present. The solution must never be allowed to cool down below 90 deg, as in that case crystals of sodium would separate out. On the other hand it should not be allowed to rise above 100 deg, as the pressure necessary for the completion of the process would be inconveniently great. Carbonic acid is now introduced in such a quantity as would form bicarbonate of ammonia with the ammonia present. The carbonic acid should be introduced as soon as the solution is sufficiently ammoniacal, as sulphate of soda is more soluble in solutions of carbonate of ammonia than in solutions of caustic ammonia. When, in the process of carbonating, the ammonia has become converted into monocarbonate, it is necessary, in order to complete its conversion into bicarbonate, to force the carbonic acid in under pressure. The following rule is given for the calculation of the necessary pressure at 90 deg temperature: Divide the number 550 by the percentage of carbonic acid in the impure gas used for carbonating. The result, minus 15, gives the number of pounds per square inch above the atmospheric pressure at which it is necessary to work. For higher temperatures larger numbers must be used, thus, for 100 deg divide the number 950 by the percentage of carbonic acid. When sufficiently carbonated, bicarbonate of soda separates as a fine crystalline powder; the solution is then allowed to cool, so that as little as possible remains dissolved. The bicarbonate of soda is washed with water and pressed to free it as much as possible from mother-liquor; it is then heated to convert it into mono-carbonate, the carbonic acid and traces of ammonia escaping being utilised in subsequent operations. The residual liquor from the original process, containing sulphate of ammonia, bicarbonate of ammonia, and sulphate of soda, is treated in various ways to recover its ammonia. Complete drawings and descriptions of the necessary plant accompany the specification.

GREENS THE MOST BRILLIANT, DURABLE, AND AGREEABLE SHADES OF THIS IMPORTANT COLOR.

"LUCASINE"

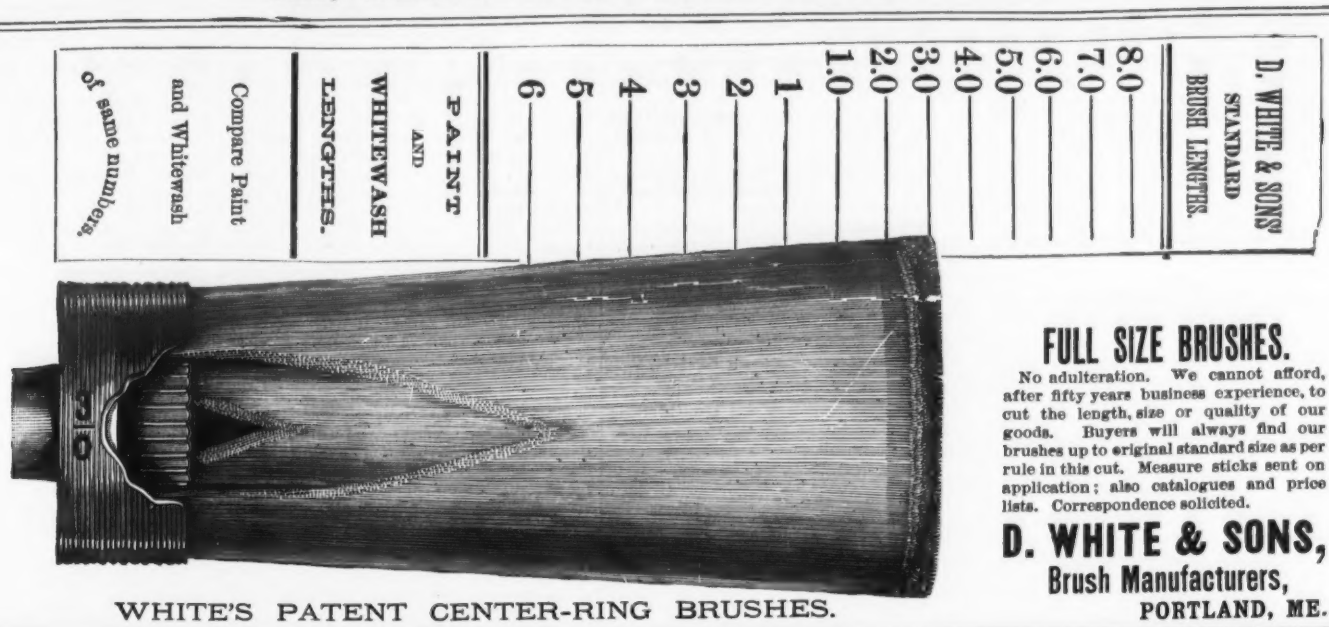
COMPARISON OF FINENESS IN TEXTURE, BODY, BRILLIANCY OF HUE, PURITY AND COST SOLICITED FROM CONSUMERS. WORKING SAMPLES EXPRESSED FREE OF CHARGE.

DEALERS.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS IN LIQUID PAINTS BY **FULL WEIGHT** OR **MEASURE, (NO BENZINE,)** AND A LARGE VARIETY OF CARDS CAN BE MADE WITH

JOHN LUCAS & CO. **WM. E. LUCAS**

PHILADELPHIA. (Factories, Gibsboro, N. J.) **NEW YORK.**



WHITE'S PATENT CENTER-RING BRUSHES.

FULL SIZE BRUSHES.

No adulteration. We cannot afford, after fifty years business experience, to cut the length, size or quality of our goods. Buyers will always find our brushes up to original standard size as per rule in this cut. Measure sticks sent on application; also catalogues and price lists. Correspondence solicited.

D. WHITE & SONS,
Brush Manufacturers,
PORTLAND, ME.

W. C. DePAUW, Proprietor. N. T. DePAUW, Manager.

DePAUW'S AMERICAN PLATE GLASS WORKS.

MANUFACTURE

Polished AND Rough Plate Glass,

Also Single and Double Strength Window Glass, Fruit Jars and Chemicals,
Estimates furnished promptly on application.

OFFICE, NEW ALBANY, IND.
FACTORIES, NEW ALBANY, IND., and LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 51 CHAMBERS STREET. **PHILLIP SEMMER, Agent**

BRONZE POWDERS.

Extra Fine American Gold Paint and Liquid Gold Silver, Imitation Gold Leaf and Dutch Metal.
Manufactured and Imported by
George Meier & Co.,
135 & 137 William St., NEW YORK

SOMETHING NEW.
ELASTIC BLACK VARNISH.

A combination of Linseed Oil, India Rubber and Cuban Asphaltum, (Caveat Filed,) is quick drying, jet black, very elastic, stands great heat without affecting its color or gloss, and does not scale. No higher in price than ordinary Asphaltum. Samples sent and prices quoted on application.

EAGLE PAINT AND VARNISH WORKS,
OFFICE AND WORKS, 191, 193 & 195 Main Street, ALLEGHENY.
P. O. BOX 30, PITTSBURGH, PA.
M. B. COCHRAN, Agt.

JOHN L. WHITING & SON,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Whiting's Celebrated Brushes,

MYNAME IT IS LEOPOLD SCRAGGINS
I PAINTS AND I VARNISHES WAGGINS
AND NO WORK WITH MINE CAN COMPARE
FOR IVE OF BUSINESS A RUSH
SINCE IVE USED WHITINGS' BRUSH
AND SOON RICH I WILL BE YOU'RE AWARE

It is claimed for these Brushes by the Manufacturers and all who have used them, that they are superior to all others in finish, compactness of design, working and wearing qualities

Ask for Whiting's Patent Paint, Varnish, Sash, Wall, Whitewash, Coach Painters and Artists' Brushes and Pencils. Give them a trial, and you will buy no other makes

Manufactory of Goods, Nos. 132 to 146 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.
Agents for Great Britian, T. PAVITT & SONS, 70 S'hamptonRow, London, W.C., Eng
Agent for France, GEO. BENDA. 20 Rue Des Vosges, Paris, France.

ULTRAMARINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HOFFMANN & KIESSIG,
Proprietors of Germania Ultramarine Works.
79 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

Long Island White Lead Works.

JOHN NICHOL & CO.

White Lead and Zinc Paints,
99 Maiden Lane. - NEW YORK.

TOWNSEND AND BAREMORE. IMPORTERS **GLUE** AND DEALERS. 229 PEARL ST. NEW YORK.

SALEM LEAD CO.,

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS,
BOSTON OFFICE, - - - - - - - - 21 PEARL STREET.
CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF

Pure White Lead,

MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD from 5-8 to 8 Inches in Width
All goods warranted to be equal to those of any other Manufacturer

The Daniels' Patent Paint Mills

Are cooled by water surrounding the stones to within an inch of the grinding surface, where heat is generated, and can be run 20 revolutions per minute faster than any other mill without heating.

Purchasers are warned against mills manufactured under patents covering some "pipe connections" for conveying water to the mills and which do not cover the right to manufacture or use the water chamber or cavities which are protected by my patent.

WILLIAM DANIELS
ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

25 deg. Paraffine Oil.

We are prepared to fill orders promptly for our superior grade of 25 deg. Paraffine or Pale Oil of good cold test and high fire test.

The attention of the ***FOREIGN TRADE*** is specially called to this oil which is 905 deg. specific gravity and 350 deg. flash.

We also call the attention of the jobbing trade to the

U. S. BRANDS

OF

Cylinder, Engine and Machine Oils,

CYLINDER STOCKS,

Bloomless Neutrals, Wool Oils, Etc.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

UNITED STATES OIL CO.,

CLEVELAND, O.

OIL MARKET.

Our prices are for large lots, except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small lots must expect to pay an advance.

Vegetable Oils.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1884.

A steady jobbing demand is to be noted in the linseed oil market, which is being supplied at 53@55c for domestic or Calcutta oil. The fluctuations in the seed market have had no influence on oil values. Western oil is in limited demand and quoted on spot at 51c or 47c in Chicago.

Crude cottonseed oil values are unsettled. Some holders of prime new oil are making an effort to support the market at 34½c, which is an advance of ½c. above last week's quotation; but liberal receipts, and the fact that considerable oil is heading this way from the South, have influenced other dealers to release spot stocks under the figure named. We are reported sales of round lots at 33½@34c, with offerings of prime new today at 33½c. The latter figure was bid and declined on Monday, but buyers were not so free in expressing their views this afternoon, and it is difficult to say what would be given. An open offer was made at the close of 500 barrels December delivery at 33c. Considerable hesitancy is manifested by exporters on account of advancing foreign freights, and the volume of export trade is expected to be restricted on that account. There is said to be a feeling of discouragement in the South at the light cotton crop of this year succeeding the unsatisfactory crop of last season. The backwardness of the planting season naturally made the crops late and in many localities the damage from frost is reported as ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. About two-thirds of the yield has been gathered. The final report of the National Cotton Exchange, issued this week, estimates the cotton crop of the United States for the current year at a trifle larger than last year. In Texas there was a heavy decrease, and in the Missippi Valley the crop is not up to the average; the Atlantic States and Alabama show gains sufficient to offset these deficiencies. Last week, a steamer containing 1,000 bags of cottonseed was sunk in the Arkansas river. The supply of oil is increasing at all the southern markets, but owing to the prospective short crop of seed, holders have not been free sellers, though meeting the market. Messrs. Brode & Co., of Memphis, quote prime crude firm at 32@33c. Buyers in the New York market are being favored at a slight advance above the latter figure, and as dealers claim a difference of 2½@3c for cost of transportation and handling here, those who buy in this market have no cause to complain. Soap stock is offering at 1⅞c with 1⅝c bid,

Very little change has occurred in the market for refined cottonseed oil since last writing. The undertone is slightly easier with prime summer yellow still quoted at 41c, but 40½c would buy ex dock. There was a rally to better prices at the end of last week when 400 bbls of prime new summer yellow changed hands at 41, 41½@42c, but since then several round lots brought 40½@41c. Business has been interfered with by the political excitement, and high freights seem to impede the foreign movement. Futures are seldom inquired for. The refined grades are relatively higher here than crude oil when compared with Southern prices, and this fact is taken as an indication by buyers of a further weakness. The views of most holders are firm at 41c, while buyers are talking 40c. The Memphis market is quoted by Brode & Co. at 36½@37c. for prime summer yellow and 40c. for white summer. These prices are strictly adhered to and received. The demand at the mills is reported good, and stocks are not given time to accumulate.

Cocoanut oils have experienced a very dull week. No important transactions are reported and even in the jobbing line very little if any business has been done. For large parcels of Ceylon oil 7c ex dock is the asking figure with 6⅞c bid. Cochin oil is held in firm hands at 8¼c. Cuban oil continues neglected. The last arrival of 125 bbls is offering at 6¾c without any interest being shown. All grades of cocoanut oils are dull in London. In Ceylon there is almost an entire absence of business; spot cannot be quoted over £31 tor fine, and present shipment by sailer or steamer offers at £30 without finding buyers. Cochin New oil on the spot is obtainable at £33 5s, and old in quantity would come at £32 15s; spring shipment offers at £32. Mauritius £32. Copra and kernel oils £30 10s.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York by countries:

To	For Week ending Nov. 10, 1884. Bbls.	Since Sept 1, 1884. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls.
Austria		350	200
Australia		....	50
Belgium		55	....
Br Guiana		2	....
Brazil	25	62	9
Br West Indies	3	81	13
Central America		1	2
Chili		22	....
Dan West Indies		7	8
Denmark		....	1
England	200	1630	287
France	50	200	5992
French West Indies	15	500	445
Germany	100	227	150
Italy		1177	1050
Netherlands		240	....
North America		48	110
Peru		4	....
Portugal		....	1
Scotland		....	70
Spain		....	1000
U. S. of Columbia		3	39
Venezuela		13	21
Total	393	5033	10248

Exports of cottonseed oil from New Orleans by countries:

	For week ending Nov. 8, 1884. bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1883. bbls	Same time last year bbls.
Italy			250
Total			250

Exports of soap stock from New Orleans by countries

	For week ending Nov. 8, 1884. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1884. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls.
England			250
Total			250

The limited supplies of olive oil and higher markets abroad have strengthened the views of holders, who quote 84@85c with sales. The home market is in a good position for an important advance. Trade is slow. London advices received by mail today are as follows: "Olive oils are scarce, and holders both here and abroad are firm. Oil in Seville is dearer, and is not offered at the moment. For Tunis, prompt shipment by steamer to London or Liverpool £36 c i f is wanted. Oil on the spot here is firm at our quotations."

Olive foots are scarce at 7½c.

Palm oil is receiving no attention and nominally held at 6¼@7¼c.

Linseed, Domestic Raw, in bbls, ₱ gal.	53	@55
Boiled, in bbls	—	@—
Calcutta, Raw, in bbls	53	@55
Western on spot	—	@51
New Process	—	@52
Mustard Seed	58	@60
Rapeseed, in bbls	65	@75
Cottonseed, Crude Prime	33½	@34
Crude, off quality	32	@33
Yellow Summer, Prime	40½	@41
Yellow Summer, off qual.	—	@—
Yellow Summer, cooking.	—	@46
White Summer	—	@—
Yellow Winter	—	@49
White Winter	—	@50
Soap stock	1½	@ 1⅝
Olive, Sicily	84	@85
Spanish	—	@—
Soap Stock	7½	@—
Palm, Prime ₱ lb	7¼	@—
Off quality	—	@ 6¼
Cocoanut, Cuban	6¾	@—
Ceylon	6¾	@ 7
Cochin	8¼	@ 8¼
Castor, No. 2	—	@—
No. 3	—	@—
Rosin, First run ₱ gal.	—	@14
Second run	—	@17
Third run	—	@19
Fourth run	—	@22
Deodorized	15	@23

Animal and Fish Oils.

Prime city lard oil is slightly easier and quoted at 60@61c. The export movement has kept up well, but at present writing export inquiry is quiet. The wants of the local trade are limited to small wants. Prime city winter oil is quotable at 64@65c, with sales at the inside figure.

The crude sperm oil market has been more active during the week and closes firm. The stock is placed at 17,500 bbls. There have been no arrivals since last report and no exports. Refined grades are held steadily at former figures.

There is no change in the whale oil market. Prices are steady and business dull. There has been no arrival yet of northern oil from the late catch and the small available supply of crude at New Bedford has a tendency to maintain a firm feeling. The trade of the past week has been in southern grades. The total stock is placed at 3,000 bbls,

The London fish oil market is quoted by mail advices received today as follows: Crude sperm is of difficult sale, and quite nominal at £56. Seal rules at £34 brown to £28 pale. Whale—50 tuns Norwegian recently offered without reserve sold at £25 pale, down to £23 for single compass, and £16@17 for dark. 350 cases Japan Fish also sold at £20 for dark brown. Newfoundland cod £35@36.

The total estimated catch of the bank codfishing fleet for 1884, says the Princetown *Advocate*, is 132,560 quintals against 129,885 actual catch for 1883. The estimated catch of the North Bay fleet for 1884 is 10,750 quintals, against 12,441 quintals actual catch for 1883. The total estimated catch of the entire fleet of 74 vessels for 1884 is 143,300 quintals, against 142,326 quintals actual catch of 74 vessels for 1883. An excess this year over last of 974 quintals. The fish this year are fully up to last year's standard in size and quality, but the prevailing low prices make it a losing business on the whole.

Newfoundland cod oil is firm at 48@50c, and domestic quoted nominally at 42@43c. Prices are considered too high for business.

The market for crude menhaden fish oil may be quoted steady at 27c for prime stock on spot. During the week about 600 bbls changed hands in this market, and a total of 1,000 bbls at different points on the above basis. Of this amount 200 bbls were for shipment on private terms, and a portion consisted of a low grade

F. P. REED

18 & 20 Platt St., New York.

MANUFACTURER AND SHIPPER OF

ANIMAL, VEGETABLE AND MINERAL OILS, VALVE CYLINDER, SIGNAL MACHINERY ENGINE AND LUBRICATING OILS, SPERM, LARD, TALLOW, NEATSFOOT, COTTON SEED. WHALE AND MENHADEN, OLIVE, CASTOR, WOOL AND ALL GRADES OF PARAFFINE AND WEST VIRGINIA OILS FOR DOMESTIC OR EXPORT Trade. Railroad Oils a Specialty

R. G. LATTING, Lessee.

CHICKASAW REFINERY,

REFINER OF

Best Brands of Cooking Oils,

ALSO OF

Miners' White and Yellow Winter Strained Oils, Soap Stock

AND ALL OTHER PRODUCTS OF

COTTONSEED OILS.

Correspondence solicited and Quotations given on all Cottonseed Products,

OFFICE AND WORKS.

MEMPHIS, - - TENN.

Planters' Crescent Oil Co.,

New Orleans, La.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil, Oil Cake,

MEAL, LINT AND SOAP STOCK.

Refined Cottonseed Oil a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited, and Prices on Application.

EDWARD C. STREET,

Manufacturers' Agent and Dealer in

BEST BRANDS OF

Cottonseed Oil and its Products

ALSO

Menhaden. Lard, Elephant, Whale, Sperm, Neatsfoot, Castor. Olive, Miners' and all grades of

HEAVY LUBRICATING OILS AND WAX.

Offices and Warehouses: { 115 Water St., 116 South Delaware Ave.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE DAVIS OIL CO,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Davis' Refined Lard AND Neatsfoot Oils.

37 1-2 WATER STREET NEW YORK.

SIMMONDS & GILDEMEISTER,

53 Beaver Street, NEW YORK.

Cash Advances made on Consignments of

LINSEED CAKE, FLAXSEED, COTTONSEED CAKE

COTTONSEED OILS,

And other Western and Southern Produce, for sale here or shipped to London and Liverpool, to their friends, Messrs. SIMMONDS, HUNT & CO.

WILLIAM TAYLOR & SONS,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,

Engineers and Constructors of General Machinery.

COTTON-SEED AND LINSEED OIL MILLS

A SPECIALTY.

IMPROVED TWENTY-BOX HYDRAULIC PRESS, WITH DOUBLE PUMPS AND PATENT HEATER

Our Hydraulic Presses and other Special Machinery, consisting of Seed Rollers, Cottonseed Hullers, &c., have been specially designed and prepared for the Manufactur ofCotton-Seed Oil, and having made them a study with a view to perfecting them in all their details, we take pleasure in offering them to those contemplating the manufacture ofCotton-Seed Oil, as being thoroughly reliable and efficient in every particular. W e refer to all the leading Cotton-Seed Oil manufacturers in the Southern States. Circulars and information promptly furnished; also plans, specifications and estimates on application.

Correspondence Solicited. **WILLIAM TAYLOR & SONS.**

BUSH & DENSLOW'S

PREMIUM

SAFETY OIL.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters say "Bush & Denslow's Premium Safety Oil is a perfectly safe Illuminator, and its use will result in a great saving of life and property."

BUSH & DENSLOW MFG. CO.,

Refiner's Office 130 Pearl St. **NEW YORK.**

G. C. VENABLE, President. S. M. McCALLUM, Sec'y

GLOBE OIL WORKS,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CRUSHERS AND REFINERS OF

PURE

Cottonseed Oils,

GLOBE BRAND OF

COOKING OIL

A SPECIALTY.

FREE FROM ACIDS—
PURELY VEGETABLE

Reginnings, Soap Stock,

Cottonseed Meal,

OIL CAKE, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE DESIRED.

Columbia Refining Co.,

LIGHT & DARK FILTERED

Cylinder Stocks,

Cold Test Cylinder Oils,

Bloomless Neutral, Amber Oils 30 to 40 deg., Mineral Castor—substitute for pure Lubricating Castor, White and Yellow Gelatine.

Petrolatum U. S. P., put up to suit purchasers.

383 & 385 West 12th St.,

NEW YORK.

DOWNER KEROSENE OIL CO.,

OFFICES: - - - - - { 104 Water Street, BOSTON, MASS. 113 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Standard Kerosene Oil, 150° Fire Test, Belmontine, 115° Fire Test
Mineral Sperm Oil 300° Fire Test.

MERRILL'S PATENT ODORLESS

SPINDLE, HEAVY SPINDLE and CHAMPION OILS

FOR ENGINES AND MACHINERY. FINE CYLINDER OILS.

And Finest Grades Paraffine Wax.

THE

Newell Universal Mill Co.,

10 Barclay Street, New York, U. S. A.

General Sales Agents for the United States and Canada

FOR

ROSE, DOWNS & THOMPSON, Hull, England,

The largest and oldest manufacturers of OIL MACHINERY in the world.

Anglo-American Plate, Cotton & Linseed Oil Presses.

A LARGE STOCK OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, PORTABLES, &c. on hand.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The NEWELL UNIVERSAL GRINDER in all forms and varieties.

Meriam & Morgan Paraffine Co.,

Cleveland, Ohio,

Manufacturers of COLD PRESSED

PARAFFINE OIL.

PARAFFINE WAX CANDLES.

Refined Paraffine Wax, Paragon Axle Grease, and a full line of Railway, Machinery, Signal and Miners' Oils.

FERRIS & AVERY, Chicago
Agents for Paragon Axle Grease.

Boston Office, 32 Oliver St
New York Office 143 Front St

Southern oil for the domestic trade. Only a limited quantity could be placed on this market at 27c ex-dock. Buyers are talking 26½c, and seem to think that their views will be met by holders on account of large stocks in some hands. Stocks continue to be released sparingly and some sellers are out of the market. They have confidence that the near future will bring better prices and are not inclined to entertain 27c for New York delivery. Choice quality would doubtless bring 27½c in a small way. The foreign markets are weak and exporters are making few inquiries, although we think that a plump offer of a round lot of prime oil at 27c would result in business.

Whale, Natural Winter	₱ gal.	59 @	60
Bleached Winter		62 @	—
Extra Bleached Northern		68 @	—
Extra Bleached Southern		65 @	—
Natural Spring		57 @	59
Bleached Spring		61 @	—
Elephant, Bleached Winter		— @	76
Natural Winter		— @	—
Bleached Winter		— @	—
Sperm Natural Winter		93 @	95
Bleached Winter		98 @1	00
Natural Spring		88 @	90
Bleached Spring		93 @	95
Lard, Prime City, Winter		64 @	65
Present make		60 @	61
Prime Winter, Western		— @	—
No. 1 Extra Western		59 @	—
No. 1		55 @	—
No. 2		51 @	—
Menhaden, Prime Crude		27 @	27½
Merchantable		26 @	27
Low grades		25 @	—
Brown Strained		32 @	—
Light Strained		35 @	—
Bleached Winter		38½@	—
Bleached Winter Extra		42½@	43
Bank		33 @	34
Straits		35 @	36
Sod, English		— @	50
American		45 @	—
Cod, Domestic		42 @	43
Newfoundland		48 @	49
Black Fish, Crude		— @	90
Natural		— @	—
Bleached		— @	95
Degras, English		3½@	4
French		10 @	12
Neatsfoot, Prime		61 @	75
No. 1		59 @	61
No. 2		56 @	57
Tallow, City (repressed)		65 @	66
No. 1		60 @	63
Western		60 @	61
Saponified Red		44 @	45
Elaine Red		52 @	—

Mineral Oils.

Outside of filling regular contracts, but little trade was done last week in the mineral oil line. New business was seemingly postponed until after the political excitement. Prime grades of 25 gravity paraffine oil still command 11½@12c. We have known of the first named figure being shaded, but only in cases to attract new customers. The above range is the base for transactions and it represents values according to quantity and brand. Lower prices are named for actual transactions, but the quality is unknown. To be compelled to sell under 11½c would be very discouraging to manufacturers generally, but we see no necessity for shading that figure for prime winter grades. There is no probability of forced stocks being on the market and refiners are agreed in sustaining prices so far as they can. Some lots of 28 gravity are moving at 8@8½c, but the trade generally is comparatively light. Many inquiries have resulted in no business.

The traffic in neutral filtered oils would seem to be paralyzed, to use the expression of a dealer. Some brands continue to be quoted at former prices, and bids at the inside market figures have been declined, while other makes are resting easily, and gradually sliding down to the point reached where the break occurred. On the other hand, prime grades of neutral bloomless oils are offering all the way from 10c. to the highest priced fancy brand. Business is still unsatisfactory. Buyers are in the market for small lots, and by inquiries find a great difference in the views of refiners and dealers. The cheaper grades of oil are denounced as inferior, and buyers can only convince themselves by personal inspection. Samples of oil having a bloom are floating about and represented to be the stock offering at low prices, but said samples are repudiated by sellers of cheap grades. The war of prices seems likely to continue, and in the meantime stocks are accumulating, while the outlet is small.

There is a growing desire to ask higher prices for cylinder stocks to make up for the easy tendency in neutral oils. Some manufacturers are demanding 21@22c for light filtered of 575 test, and we have sales of round lots at those figures. For 600 test 24c is the asking figure in some quarters, but prime quality can be bought at a shade under this. An offer of 22c for a large lot would hardly be declined for stock in some hands, still there is no disposition to do business at such figures. Light filtered of 525 test has changed hands at 17c. Dark filtered is in moderate request at the former range. Dark steam refined has been very quiet during the week. In fact there is little to say regarding the entire market, as a dull feeling has prevailed since last writing. The export movement keeps up well, however, and good prices are realized. Demands for winter use and before navigation closes are now expected, and a good trade may set in.

Black reduced oils are commanding usual prices for prime grades. In 25 to 30 cold test 500 bbls changed hands at 8½c, and 850 bbls of 15 test at 9½c. These prices are shaded for some brands to influence business. The demand for 15 test is improving and the bulk of the business is in this grade. As it answers most purposes for winter use, very little inquiry is made for zero oil, the stock of which is in very limited supply. Rather a firm feeling pervades the entire market when prime grades are concerned. The past week has been featureless. Considerable business is doing on early contracts, but new orders are limited. The trade in summer oil has about died out. Stock can still be had at 6½c.

Paraffine Gas Oil	₱ gal.	4½@ 5½
Paraffine, 23@24 gravity		14 @16
25 gravity		11½@12
28 gravity		8½@10
30 gravity		8 @ 9
Neutral Filtered, 32 grav. bloomless		19 @24
extra cold test		39 @40
34 gravity, bloomless		11 @20
37 gravity, bloomless		10 @17
33 gravity, wool grade		13 @18
West Virginia, Natural, 29 gravity		— @—
Franklin Natural, 32 gravity		— @18
Smith's Ferry, 33@34 gravity		12 @14
Black Reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 c. t.		8 @10
29 gravity, 15 cold test		9 @10½
29 gravity zero		13 @15
Summer		6½@ 7¼
Cylinder, Light Filtered, 600 deg		20 @24
Dark Filtered		14 @20
Cold Test Filtered		20 @40
Dark Steam Refined		10 @15

Oil Meal.

City domestic meal is quoted at $30 per ton and linseed meal nominally $32 50, with no business to report. Cottonseed meal at Memphis is lower, being offered today at 18 25@18 75 per ton. There is no inquiry on this market for Western domestic; its nominal value is $30 50. Trade continues inactive.

Linseed cake meal	₱ ton	$32 50@32 75
Linseed meal (new process) bulk		25 40@ —
" " sacked		27 40@ —
Cottonseed meal at Memphis		18 25@18 75

Oil Cake.

The advancing foreign freights has interfered with business. City Calcutta cake is nominally worth $32 per ton. City domestic is quoted at $29 50@30 and Western on spot at $28@28 50, with sales between that range. Last Saturday 800 tons were sold in Chicago at $25 25, but easier figures are now ruling. Cottonseed cake is quoted at $20 75@21. Today 500 tons of New Orleans cake were sold on this market at private terms. The question of freights is preventing a pronounced drooping tendency in the cake market, which would otherwise likely occur.

Calcutta Cake, City	₱ ton	32 00 @32 25
State		30 50 @31 50
Western, in bags		28 00 @28 50
Cottonseed cake at Memphis		20 75 @21 00

Menhaden Fish Scrap.

Business is yet at a standstill. Factories are closing and some are to remain so until spring. There is an evident waiting for lower values. Any tendency upward would undoubtedly influence business. The asking figure to-day is $23 00 per ton for dried scrap at factory, but $22 75 would be accepted for a good sized movement. From all accounts, the yield of scrap is not so large as some persons predicted.

Ground	₱ ton	30.00@30.50
Acidulated, 35 per cent moisture		17.00@ —
Crude, f o b at factory		10.00@12.00
Dried, " " "		22.75@23.00

Oil Seeds.

Increased offerings of flaxseed is weakening the Chicago market, No. 1 on spot being quoted at $1 31¼. The former high prices were maintained for the time being by liberal purchases on the part of crushers who desired to take advantage of the cheap water freights. The speculative movement also tended to a firm feeling, but a reaction seems to have set in and lower prices are looked for during this month. Receipts for past month as reported inspected, was 883,000 bushels as against 843,000 bushels same time last year. The railroads report as having received for last month, 1,188,858 bushels, the bulk of the latter being for shipment elsewhere. Advices received by mail to-day from London report the foreign market in linseed as follows—The arrivals during the week consist of 9,434 quarters from Calcutta, 4,555 from Bombay and 1,701 from Taganrog—15,690 quarters in all—the greater part on crushers' account. We have a further improvement in prices to report: Calcutta on spot has made 45s, parcels on passage and for shipment to London up to end of the year 45s to 45s 3d; Bombay arrived in London 45s 6d. A large business is reported in this description for shipment by steamer to Hull at 46s 6d to 47s October-December, 46s 6d January-February, and 46s January-March—later despatch offer at 45s. Black Sea loaded for latter port has made 45s, and two or three Azov steamers have also been taken at this price for Continental buyers. Kustendje shipped for Hull has changed hands at 45s and is now held for 45s 6d. For La Plata cargoes January-March shipment 43s has been paid and since declined.

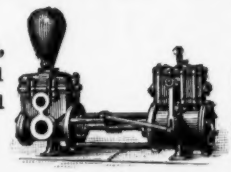
Wax, Candles, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

Business in crude paraffine wax is quiet. Although 7⅞@8c is quoted for 126@128 test, it would not be difficult to place a round lot at 7¾c. For prime stock in some hands the latter figure is bid for export with 7⅞c asked, but some business is doing at 7¾c for 128 melting point. For 130 test 8c is the inside figure. We have sales of 128@130 wax at 8c by car load. The market is decidedly firm between the range named. Stocks of prime wax are limited but fully up to the demand. There has been some trade in 120 test at 6½c. Refined wax has not changed from its steady position. Claims have been made by out-of town buyers that prime stocks could be bought in this market at 13c, but we have failed to find any manufacturer willing to release prime goods under 14½c. For 132 test, 13c is quoted. Business continues of a jobbing character principally at 14½@15c.

HIRAM E. LUTZ, Prest. JOHN GILFILLAN, Treas.
Delaware Oil Refining Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR SPECIAL BRANDS
"VICTOR & ECLIPSE OILS"
HIGH VISCOSITY.
GRAVITY 22 to 23. FLASH 390 to 400. FIRE TEST 440 to 450
FOR ENGINES, SPINDLES, MACHINERY, &c., &c.
OFFICE, 1136 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Works, Thurlow, Pa. Correspondence Solicited. Samples sent on application

ELIZABETH PARAFFINE WORKS,
ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.
PARAFFINE OILS AND WAX,
Of Choice Quality only.
THEOPHILUS M. MARC,
43 Exchange Place,
P. O. Box 2507, NEW YORK.

J. N. KNOWLES, Manager. EDWIN L. GRIFFITH, Secretary.
ARCTIC OIL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sperm, Whale, Elephant & Fish Oils,
Spermaceti, Sperm Candles,
WHALE AND FISH PRESSINGS,
SPERM, WHALE AND FISH OIL SOAPS,
OFFICE, 28 CALIFORNIA STREET,
San Francisco, California.

GUILD & GARRISON,
STEAM PUMPING MACHINERY,

For Oil Refineries, Chemical, Glue, and Dyewood Works, and all Pumping purposes.
Made Direct-acting, Duplex, Fly-wheel, Compound, Condensing or Non-Condensing.
FIRST ST. Cor. SOUTH TENTH ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TIEMANN'S CELEBRATED LUNAR OIL.
TRADE MARK. *PATENTED* 1876.
Double Refined (LUNAR) **Water White,**
150° FIRE TEST.
The Best, Sweetest and Purest Oil in the Market. Does not Smoke or Smell when Burning. Does not Crust the Wick and Burns a full flame until the last drop in the lamp is consumed. For Mixing with Turpentine it has no equal.
J. H. TIEMANN, Proprietor and Sole Manufacturer,
34 Myrtle Avenue, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

JAMES A. JOBLING,
PROPRIETOR OF
Tyne Mineral Works,
AND
Tyne Oil and Grease Works,
Office 13 Mosely Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, - - ENGLAND.
Importer of Oils and Exporter of Carbonate of Barytes, Sulphate of Barytes, Felspar, Fluor Spar Crystallized Manganese, Ground Flint, Arsenic, Cryolite, Strontianett. All ground and packed in strong export casks. Refined Saltpetre, Nitrate of Soda, Umber, Yellow Ochre, China Clay, Hot Neck Grease, Brown Grease. Correspondence Solicited. Samples sent on application.

LARD OIL AND **TALLOW OIL.**
Corresponde
A. G. HARBAUGH & CO.,
Successors to COE & HARBAUGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL GRADES OF
LARD OIL.
Office & Works 34 & 36 River St.,
olicited. CLEVELAND, O

C. E. HULL & CO.,
Dealers in all kinds of
Empty Barrels and Casks.
Oil Barrels a Specialty.
192 High Street, *BOSTON.*

WIGGS & CO.,
DECORTICATED
Cottonseed Meal and Cake.
Crude and Refined Oils, Miners' Oils, Winter Yellow, Summer Yellow and Cooking Oils
Correspondence solicited.
Reference:—First National Bank.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

F. W. BRODE & CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

Miners' Oils.
Winter Yellow.
Summer Yellow
Summer White, &
Cooking Oil.

Meal and Cake. Soap Stocks.

Correspondence Solicited. Samples sent on application

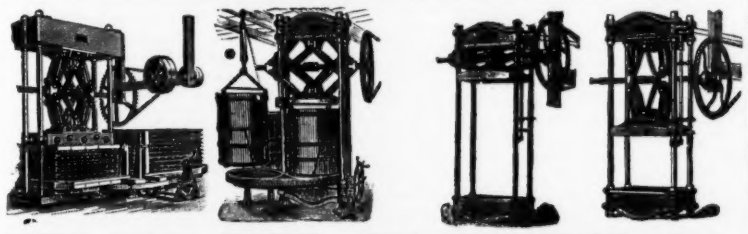
EBEN S. COE & CO.,
LARD AND LARD OIL.

LARD OIL,
TALLOW OIL
REFINED LARD,
STEARINE CANDLES,
REFINED TALLOW.

We own all the Candle Machinery, a large part of the Lard Oil Machinery, and all the Brands and Marks formerly used by GEO A. STANLEY.

Office and Works, 403 Perry St., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Formerly occupied by COE & HARBAUGH.

G. H. BUSHNELL & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers of Bushnell's Improved Knuckle Joint Hand or Power



PRESSES.

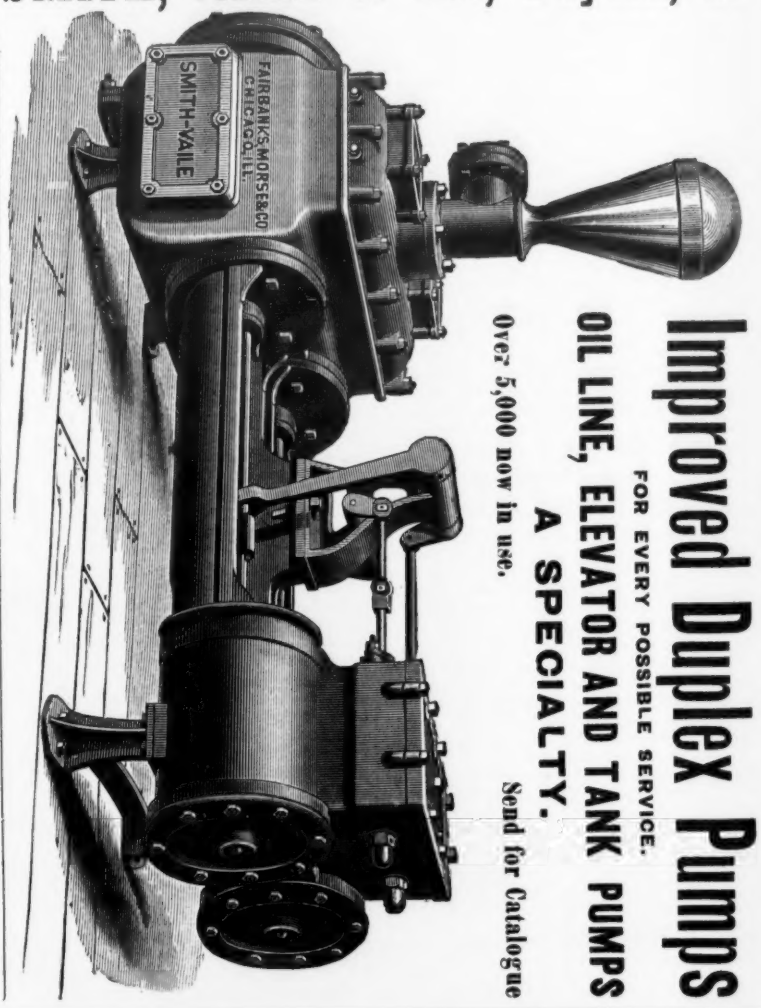
Herbs, Linseed, Lard, Cottonseed, Castor, Fish & Paraffine Oils,

Our Largest Presses will work a pressure of 500 tons.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on application. Correspondence solicited,

WORCESTER MASS.

STEAM PUMPS.
SMITH, VAILE & CO., Dayton, O.



Improved Duplex Pumps
FOR EVERY POSSIBLE SERVICE.
OIL LINE, ELEVATOR AND TANK PUMPS
A SPECIALTY.
Over 5,000 now in use.
Send for Catalogue

Mineral Lubricating Oils
OF HIGH FLASH AND HIGH VISCOSITY.
PARAFFINE, OR PALE OILS:

28° Baume, or 885° Specific Gravity, 320° Flash.
25° 905° 350°
23° 915° 385°

BLACK OILS:

15° Cold Test, 340° Flash. 25° to 30° Cold Test, 360° Flash

Natural Wool Oils, Amber Machinery Oils, Neutrals of White and Lemon Color, Dark and Filtered Cylinders, etc., etc. of highest grades.

THOMPSON & BEDFORD CO. Limi'd,
128 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

36 & 38 Stern Strasse,
Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

17 Rue de Faubourg Montmartre,
Paris, France.

Ducie Buildings, Bank Street, Mancheste England.

Speculation in lard has improved slightly since last writing and stocks held more firmly. Options are more inquired after. Western steam on spot is quoted at 7 45c; November, 7 40c; December, 7 20c; the year, ditto; January, 7 25c; February, 7 30. City steam is in moderate demand within the range of 7 25@7 30c. No. 1 city has changed hands during the week at 7c. in tcs. Refined is in more demand by exporters at 7 80@8 10c. According to Fairbanks', the stock of lard in the United States November 1 was 42,145 tierces, a decrease of 48,611 tierces against October 1 and 24,636 tierces compared with November 1, 1883. The "prime steam" deliverable on contract is estimated at 28,000 tierces, against 72,000 tierces September 30 and 43,000 tierces a year ago.

The stocks of lard in the United States, in Europe and afloat, at the dates named, was:

	1884. Nov. 1, tierces	1884. Oct. 1, tierces	1883. Nov. 1, tierces	1882. Nov 1. tierces
English ports.....	23,800	36,000	30,000	23,000
Contine'tal ports.	17,000	15,400	39,700	17,000
Afl'at for Europe.	26,000	24,000	17,000	20,000
United States....	42,145	90,756	66,781	52,812
Total.....	109,845	166,156	153,481	112,812
Dec. during Oct.	56,311	. . .	26,624	44,367

Lard stearine is devoid of activity. Choice city is quoted at 8c without any business to report. The market for oleomargerine stearine is dull and nominal at 7¾c for choice city.

Tallow is easy at 6¼c bid and 6 5-16c asked, with sales of 95,000 lbs at the latter figure.

Naval Stores.

There was no change in the market for spirits of turpentine on Wednesday, the spot quotations remaining steady at 30c. An advance to 30¼@30½c was made on the following day, but business continued quiet. Stronger Southern advices influenced the home market on Friday and sellers asked 31c for spot, with 30¾c bid; 100 bbls for May delivery changed hands at 32c. The market was steady at 31c on Saturday, with trading light. Better reports from the south and the light receipts justified dealers on Monday in strengthening their views and 31¼c was asked with 31¼c bid. Buyers continued to confine their operations to actual wants. Only one schooner is on the way from Georgetown, and as the receipts from other sources promise to be light, prices hardened on Tuesday, but were not quotably changed.

The market for low grade and medium rosins is dull. Common is in large supply and only in demand in a small way. Full figures have been paid for all the small lots of fine grades that have arrived. Values remain steady at unchanged figures. The quotations are as follows: Strained at $1 25; good strained at $1 27@$1 30; No. 2 (E.) at $1 35@1 37; No. 2 (F.) at $1 42½@1 45; No. 1 (G.) at $1 50; No. 1 (H.) at $1 70; good No. 1 (I.) at $2; low pale (K.) at $2 50@$2 60; pale (M.) at $3 15@$3 20; extra pale (N.) at $3 62½@$3 70; window glass (W.) at $4 25@4 37½. Tar is quoted at $2@$2 25 for Wilmington; pitch is quoted at $1 70@$1 90.

The other markets are reported as follows:—

London, Nov. 11—Spirits spot firm at 23s 6d; November to December, 23s 6d; January to April, 24s 3d.

Liverpool, Nov. 10—Common rosin spot 3s 10½d, and turpentine 23s 6d.

Charleston, Nov. 11—Spirits steady at 27½c bid.

Savannah, Nov. 11—Spirits firm at 28½c.

Wilmington, Nov. 11—Spirits firm,

STOCK ON HAND.

	Spirits. bbls.	Rosin. bbls.	Tar. bbls.
New York, Nov. 11.....	1,196	18,153	1,485
Savannah, Nov. 8	12,497	41,012	—
Charleston, Nov. 8.....	2,783	10,834	—
London, Nov. 11.....	36,645	—	—
Afloat about.....	8,575	—	—
Deliveries	1,446	—	—

	Bbls.
Exports spirits from Nov. 1 to date.....	257
Exports rosin from Nov. 1 to date.....	3,329
Exports spirits from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1....	19,132
Exports rosin from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1. ...	193,988

RECEIPTS.

	Spts. Turp.	Rosin.	Tar
November 1 to 8, 1884.....	656	2,286	386
November 1 to 10, 1883....	1,730	4,068	2,209

EXPORTS.

November 1 to 8, 1884.....	760	8,163	576
November 1 to 10, 1883....	4,977	3,685	1,577

STOCKS

November 8, 1884.....	1,979	88,175	1,077
November 10, 1883	4,535	107,551	3,597

COMPARATIVE QUOTATIONS.

November 8, 1884..	27½	90 @	95	1 40
November 10, 1883..	33½	1 07½@1	12½	1 60

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 10, 1884.

The crude sperm oil market has been very active during the past week, with sales of 1000 bbls for export at 76c; 950 bbls for manufacture in parcels and partly inferior on private terms, and the market closes firm and dull.

The crude whale oil market has been dull during the past week with a single sale of 1000 bbls for manufacture at 53c. The above lot was Southern oil, there being no Northern in this market yet from the past season's catch. The market closes dull but firm.

Olive Oil of California.

The following account of olive culture is taken from a recent issue of the San Francisco *Call:*

The name of Elwood Cooper is held in high esteem by all *bon viveurs*, for to his intelligent perseverence they owe one of the rarest of table delicacies. Pure olive oil had almost ceased to exist as a marketable article when he established his noted ranch in Santa Barbara County, but at the present day it can always be had if one can afford to pay for it. To this gentleman the State of California owes a debt of gratitude, in that he has started and brought to assured success an industry that promises to be one of the most valuable on this coast. So superior is the California olive oil manufactured by Elwood Cooper that it commands a price far in excess of the best foreign importation, while its sale is limited only by the amount of production. The choicest olive oils of France and Italy, after they have passed from the manufacturer through the hands of numerous middlemen; and after they have paid the cost of transportation and customs duties, sell for from 30 to 40 cents per bottle less than the oil that is produced at our doors, because the latter is the acknowledged standard of purity and palatableness. This statement is no "advertising puff," for it is impossible to puff an article for which the demand is infinitely greater than the supply, and the object of this writing is simply to call the attention of California farmers to a valuable and too much neglected product of the soil. Last evening a reporter of the *Call* met Mr. Cooper in the Lick House, and asked him for an account of his experience as an olive grower and a manufacturer of olive oil. A lengthy conversation ensued, and the gist of it is here given for the benefit of those who may profit by it. Avoiding the form of a dialogue, the substance of Mr. Cooper's remarks was as follows, portions of them here and there being scraps that he read from his brochure on olive culture:

"I first came to California in 1868," said Mr. Cooper, "and was at that time merely traveling for pleasure. Much that I saw here delighted me, and I was especially charmed with the climate of Santa Barbara. There the idea struck me that I would like to live there if I could only strike upon some interesting and remunerative occupation. At each of the missions visited I found a few thrifty olive trees and the possibility of becoming an olive-grower struck me favorably. I knew nothing of the plant or its culture, nor of the manufacture of oil, but I did know that it was a valuable product of Southern Europe, and felt that with equally good soil and climate an American ought to do as well as an European. At that time the only experiments made here in olive-growing had been at the Catholic missions, trees having been planted at each of these missions for the sole purpose of supplying the absolutely pure oil necessary for the church service. In this connection I may remark that all the oil now used in the Catholic churches out here is grown and manufactured at the Mission San Jose. On returning East I at once got together all the literature I could that bore on the subject. After long and careful reading I reached the decision, which subsequent experience has proved to be true, that no part of the world was better suited to olive-growing than a large belt in California. The olive belt of the world is very limited, as the tree will stand neither excessive heat or cold, nor any great amount of moisture where there is a high degree of temperature. In other words, it is only to be found in those parts of the almost semi-tropics, where severe frosts are unknown, and where the atmosphere is comparatively dry, although tempered by a certain amount of moisture from the sea. It may be said that the olive belt of California extends from the lower part of Shasta County on the north, to the Mexican line on the south, and runs east to the base of the foothills. The hot season in the foothills of the Sierras is too long and dry. It is generally best to have your olive grove somewhat removed from the sea, but the tree will thrive directly on the coast, where it is not exposed to the severe northwest trade winds. I may say here that a rich olive belt is also to be found all along the southeastern coast of Australia; as good a one as anywhere in the world, probably.

In 1869-70 some other parties conceived the idea of planting olive orchards in this State, but did not study the subject sufficiently, and the result was that all their trees were either destroyed or practically ruined by insects. By 1870 my plans were all laid, and in that year I purchased in Santa Barbara County the 2,000-acre tract that is now known as Elwood. The first year and most of the second was devoted to getting the ground in order, my first planting being made in the winter of '71-2. The land was perfectly wild, having never been used for anything but grazing, so the first work was to fence it, and then it was thoroughly ploughed and a crop of wheat, corn and beans was planted. By the time this crop had been harvested and the land reploughed, the soil had become clean. Then I planted about 400 acres in olives, English walnuts and almonds. At the present moment I have some 11,000 olive trees, 10 500 almonds and 3 500 English walnuts. The two latter are profitable, but not nearly so much as the olives, and my attention for the future will be entirely devoted to the last, as many new ones being planted each year as I can find cuttings and time for. Every other year the cuttings are much more numerous than during the intermediate year, and there is a similar variance in the size and value of the crop. The common and preferred method is to plant the cuttings, taken from the growing trees of sound wood, from three-quarters of an inch in diameter to one and a half inches, and from fourteen to sixteen inches long. These cuttings should be taken from the trees during the months of December and January, neatly trimmed, without bruising, and carefully trenched in loose sandy soil. A shady place preferred. They should be planted in permanent sites from February 20th to March 20th, depending upon the season. The ground should be well prepared and sufficiently dry, so that there is no mud, while the weather must be warm. In Santa Barbara near the coast no irrigation is necessary; but very frequent stirring of the top soil with a hoe or iron rake for a considerable distance around the cuttings is necessary during the spring and summer. About three-fourths of all that are well planted will grow. My plan is to set them twenty feet apart each way, and place them in the ground butt end down, and at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the top to the north, barely covered. Mark the place with a stake. By planting them obliquely, the bottom end will be from ten inches to one foot below the surface. In Europe the trees are planted from twenty-seven to thirty-three feet apart, but experience has proved that such distances are not required here.

Some orchards in Europe are planted in "threes," that is, three trees in each place planted in the form of a triangle, and three or four feet apart. This method would require the rows to be thirty-three to thirty-five feet distant, and would give the same number of trees to the acre as by planting at twenty feet, one tree in each place. It is claimed that by planting in this way no staking is required, the trees protect one another from the most violent wind storms, the trimming is simplified, and less care and labor is required in the cultivation.

In 1875 I had my first return; only a few gallons of oil, to be sure, and prepared in the crudest way, but the result convinced me that my experiment would be a success. I made a considerable quantity of oil during the winter of '76-7, and had a large crop in the following year, in many instances gathering as many as fifty gallons of berries from a single tree. In my early experiments, with old fashioned machinery copied from Europe, it required sixteen pounds of berries to make one pound of first-class oil, while now, with new machinery of my own invention, it requires only ten pounds of berries to one of oil, by far the most favorable result ever reached. Erench cultivators give the quantity of oil contained in a given quantity of fruit as one-eighth, and in weight one-tenth; that is, eight gallons of berries to one gallon of oil, and about fifty pounds of berries to one gallon of oil. Taking the average quantity of the production in Europe from a mature orchard, we have in oil, per tree, two to two and a half gallons every second year. This result is obtained by thorough fertilizing, without which the berries would yield but little oil. The newness and richness of the soil will probably give, the first fifty years, double the best results given in those countries where oil making has been the business for so many generations. Our climate is congenial to the habit of the tree; it blooms from the first to the tenth of May, and the fruit forms from the first to the tenth of June. At this season we have our best weather, free from the extremes of either cold or heat. Nowhere in the world are all the conditions so favorable to the perfect fruit bearing.

The olive usually ripens here in the latter part of November, though at times it is earlier, and in very wet seasons, such as 1880, was not ready for picking until the middle of January. The fruit should be gathered as soon as it turns purple, and before it is fully ripe, as the oil will be lighter in color and more fragrant, although somewhat less in quantity. The berries are dried before crushing, as it is necessary to evaporate a portion of the water. If dried by the sun it requires about fourteen days. This plan cannot be depended upon, excepting in years when the fruit is early ripe and we have continuous sunlight, with moderately warm weather. By artificial heat, ranging from 110 deg. 130 deg., the drying can be done in less than forty-eight hours. The crushing and pressing should follow without delay—that is, the fruit taken from the dryer in the morning should be crushed and pressed the same day. Long intervals or delays in the process from picking the fruit to expressing the oil tends to rancidity. To make perfect oil requires a perfect system in the whole management. The capacity of the press, the crusher, the dryer, and the whole number of pickers should correspond or be about equal; all fruit picked during the day should be in at night, cleaned the following morning, and go into the dryer immediately after the previous day's drying is taken out. The fluid pressed from the fruit is kept in tanks for from ninety to one hundred and twenty days, at the end of which time the oil separates from the other fluids and rises to the top. It is drawn off, and after careful filtering is ready for bottling.

The clarifying can be done by the sunlight, also. It can be bleached and made much lighter in color, but not without injuring it. When it is adulterated artificial heat is necessary in the process. When once heated it loses a part of the nutty flavor, and is liable to become rancid when exposed to the air. It should be kept in an ordinarily cool place, not exposed to sunlight or heat, neither should it be handled any more than is absolutely necessary in the filtering and bottling, and should not be shaken after bottling. The mucilage contained in the oil will not separate for a long time after the oil is ready for use, and as it does not injure it, is not, therefore, objectionable. It will sometimes form in the bottles like globules of water, or in films settling to the bottom as sediment, and when shaken will give it a muddy appearance, which, with the common prejudice against all table oils that are not perfectly clear, renders it unsalable, as consumers consult more the eye than the taste. The oil is better when new and fresh, and what is gained in the appearance by its remaining a longer time in the tank, is more than lost in its freshness and delicacy of flavor.

I make only one grade of oil, and after the first pressing use the pomace for feeding pigs, but in France three grades are made. After the first pressing there, the pomace is dumped out into a heap and lies there until the end of the season. Then this pomace, which in the meantime has moulded and fermented, is reground and repressed, the result being the second grade of table oil. Then the pomace is placed in vats and water poured over it. Fermentation again occurs and the oil that escapes is used for burning and lubricating. My investment has proved so profitable that I cannot afford to impair it by making a common grade of table oil, and it wouldn't pay me to make lubricating oil.

At first it was necessary to ship the majority of the oil east, but it gained so rapidly in reputation that the demand for it on this coast soon outstripped my possibilities of manufacture, and I do not send any to the east now, except when it is ordered for medical purposes. A considerable amount is bought for medicinal use, as all the foreign olive oils in the market, as can be proved by simple tests, are adulterated with either cottonseed oil, mustard-seed oil, or sugar of lard. My present production is about 20,000 bottles per annum, and I wish to gradually increase this to 100,000 bottles, which will be as large an amount as I shall care to handle. The demand for such oil is so enormously in excess of the supply that I have no possible competition to fear, so long as I produce nothing but a pure article, and therefore I do not hesitate to urge upon other land-owners in this State the advisability of their experimenting in the same lucrative direction. A good market will always be found for whatever first-class oil we produce here, while the olive crop is more certain and more remunerative than other classes of orchard product. The people in the southern countries are just beginning to plant the trees largely, but up to the present time I am the only person on the coast who manufacture oil for a commercial market. As the fruit should not be handled roughly, as it must be used within twenty-four hours from picking, and as it will only stand short transportation without danger of heat and fermentation, it is of course necessary that an oil mill should be established in the centre of each locality where olive orchards are planted.

Insects? Yes, that is a point that should be touched upon in any article on olive culture, for no orchard will amount to anything unless those pests are thoroughly cleansed from the trees. After a long series of experiments I have at last practically confined myself to the one cheap article that seems to be absolutely effective. Of course nothing is better than concentrated lye, but it is too expensive, while tobacco seems to answer the purpose quite as well, while whale oil soap can be used effectually on small trees at a very cheap cost. A decoction of tobacco is simple, inexpensive, and, if properly applied, an effectual remedy for every class of insect pests that I have come in contact with. Forty pounds of good, strong leaf tobacco, thoroughly boiled in water, will make about eighty gallons. This can be thrown upon the trees with a powerful garden syringe, but it is necessary that the decoction should be kept, while using it, at the uniform temperature of 130 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit. Hotter than this will destroy the embryo fruit; less hot, less effectual. I would recommend four applications each year, until the orchards were entirely free from insects. Then, if the neighborhood was free and the proper precautions taken, with pruning alone it could be kept free for generations to come. Every orchardist must grow his own tobacco, which he can do in a small way if he attends to it properly, at a cost of two cents the pound—[one acre will produce 4,000 pounds.] We have, therefore, allowing two gallons of the decoction to a tree for each application, the following cost: One pound of tobacco, two cents. Two men can boil the tobacco and syringe 100 trees daily—$1 25 for each man and board, would be $2 50—or two and a half cents the tree, which with the cost of tobacco [two cents], equals per tree four and a half cents—four times each year, eighteen cents. On olive trees producing fifty gallons of berries [valued at four cents the pound], the whole cost of thorough cleansing would be less than two and a half per cent of each yearly crop. On orange, lemon and lime trees, about the same.

I find this decoction of tobacco equally serviceable on domestic fruits and other deciduous trees, but in such cases it must be only applied once in the winter, when the leaves are gone and the sap has ceased to run. After such an application I have always found my trees entirely free from insects in the spring. The fact that I use 25,000 pounds of tobacco a year is the best proof that I believe in its efficacy. It is time for me to go now, but in conclusion let me say that the adulteration of olive oil probably surpasses your worst misgivings. While I was engaged in the shipping business in New York, one firm received one telegraph order for a thousand tierces of hog's lard to go to the Mediterranean to adulterate olive oil, and a single year's exports of cottonseed oil from New Orleans sent to the Mediterranean for a like purpose, was sufficient in quantity to fill fifteen million ordinary oil bottles, the cost of the oil in each bottle being less than ten cents."

[Written expressly for the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER:]

Petroleum Distillation.

(Continued from page 33, Oct. 22.)

BY ALLEN NORTON LEET, A. M. P. H. D.

In aproaching the close of the subject of petroleum distillation which has taken a much wider range than we intended at the outset—having included the whole field of separation and refining—we shall consider in this article the various new and peculiar processes applicable to separation, reserving for the next and final chapter processes of adulteration, the different modes of testing oil and kindred topics of benefit to dealers as well as to manufacturers. A recent process of separating crude petroleum into its light and heavy constituents commits no mixing with the crude oil, snow or its equivalent, and then filtering the oil while at a temperature below the freezing point, collecting the filtrate or lighter constituent from below the filtering medium, and the heavier constituent from above it. This may be of utility in reducing the density and specific gravity of the crude before distillation or in cases where much viscosity is present in separating lubricants from their lighter constituents. It in no wise dispenses with the necessity of distillation if desired to obtain illuminating products. A method of refining and deodorizing oil or fatty substances consists in first forming a saponification in the material with caustic soda lye by heat, then adding chlorinated soda, then precipitating the lye, and then applying chlorinated alkaline lye or chlorine gas to the soap or emulsion. Of course, this treatment only applies to oils of heavy specific gravity. and could not be safely operated with volatile or gaseous materials, as it would be both dangerous and absurd to volatilize oils containing naphtha or gasoline by heat in the open air. The purpose of the process is obviously to aid in the lubricancy and odor of heavy oils.

A plan for cooling paraffine distillate, consists in forcing the distillates through a series of short refrigerating tubes in succession. An apparatus for separating the refined oil into oils of different grades and fine tests, causes the oil to be heated and sprayed by falling upon an inclined perforated plate, where it is vaporized by a blast of air entering below the plate. The vapors are condensed in a separate condensing chamber and in a coil above it. The heavy oil flows from the bottom of the outer chamber.

A peculiar apparatus for the separation of petroleum products consists of two or more stills, each provided with perforated pipes for admitting steam heat at or near the bottom. each still connected with the preceding still by a pipe passing through an intermediate condenser; the first still being provided with an independent blast-pipe for admitting with the series of stills a current of air or steam, the whole constituting an alleged means for separating the liquid products more perfectly. A process of purification and bleaching oil and fatty matter, by eliminating therefrom all foreign substances such as albumen, mucilaginous, fibrous and coloring matter, uses, in connection with sulphuric acid, chromate, bichromate and permanganate salts. This also applies solely to heavy gravity oils.

A renewed attempt has recently been made to obtain a continuous distillation, with what success we are not able to report. The plan proposes a tractional distillation of the oil, which descends through a series of pipes arranged on an inclined plane in a heated chamber. An apron modifies the temperature to which the pipes are subjected. The chamber is triangular, and the pipes are connected and provided with vapor outlets and heated with vapor burners of the adjustable apron or leaf mentioned. An apparatus for dividing or distributing crude petroleum according to density, combines a plate having an upper inclined separating surface and a lower inclined collecting surface, the surfaces being continuous, while a perforated pipe or trough delivers the crude oil to the separating surface and another trough collects the separating oil at the bottom. The casing is V-shaped, and as the oil is heated it is eliminated in the different outlets according as the material is a primary or a secondary product. A process of continuous redistillation has the combination, with a series of lower stills, of a series of upper stills, each of the latter being connected with a corresponding lower still by manifold branches, oil-conducting pipes connecting each upper still with its succeeding lower still, and vapor outlet pipes connecting the several upper stills with suitable condensers and steam pipes adapted to discharge tree steam into each upper still. A method of dividing and distilling crude oil into the two parts designated "primary" and "secondary" oils, consists in mixing together the crude oil and benzine whereby the primary oil is carried over with it, leaving the secondary oil behind; the latter is then subjected to fractional distillation. The distillate derived from the secondary oil is first treated with sulphuric acid and then with alcohol. The primary oil is treated with alcohol until it becomes opalescent, and then the supernatant mixture is removed.

A new process of recovering paraffine or other solid matter from petroleum consists of the combination of a spraying apparatus, a porous traveling apron or belt, and a pad of pressing rolls. The oil is first cooled, and then pressed while chilled, and the liquids and solids are collected on opposite sides as they emerge from the traveling sheet after pressure. The carrying-belt revolving on the pressing rolls is endless, Another process of extracting paraffine by pressure consists of operating by a series of filterr-plates, constructed of wrought iron so arranged in a frame that the flexible rims of such plates coming together form a tight joint. The inner recepticle between the web of the plates contains the solid substance deposits. The center plate of the series is solid, and the outer plate is pierced by numerous small holes or openings to admit of the outlet of the expressed oil. A new method of precipitating water and other impurities or extraneous matter in petroleum, is to heat naturol gas, and then pass the heated gas through the oil. The gas can be heated by connecting one or more gas jets or burners with the gas supply pipe. Then discharge the heated gas into the cold oil. Some other desultory processes of separation, too impracticable to be worthy of mention, have been conceived of on paper, but are obviously too visionary to become operative. As we have confined our remarks to processes which appeared feasible and worthy of use, or which have not possessed positively unsafe elements, the numberless plans and devices of people who have that specially dangerous possession in petroleum distillation—a little knowledge, have remained unrecorded in this review. These articles are intended for practical men, engaged in an important work, too busy to experiment with untried or uncertain devices. There remains now to consider only the last branch of the subject—adulteration and tests—and that will be the topic of the next and last article.

[To be continued.]

Oil Region Notes.

[Special Correspondence O. P. & D.R.]

BRADFORD Pa., Nov. 9, 1884.

John Fisher, chairman of the anti-mystery resolutions posted some weeks ago, is now in charge of the Fisher mysteries Nos. 3 and 6, in the Thorn Creek district. The derricks at both wells are boarded up and no one is allowed to enter them. Their No. 3 is now 28 feet in the sand and is showing for a small well. Deeper drilling may possibly improve it. Their No. 6 is 700 feet east of the Connors & Fisher well and is an important test. A well-known field man says that the practical failure of the Fisher No. 11 cut off the belt or pool to the northwest; the Phillips Nos. 3 and 4 have thrown cold water on the theory that the prolific streak would widen at the north; that the failure of the Johnson Brothers' No. 2 effectually choked off all hopes of a southern extension, and that the only outlet that is left for the pool is the Fisher No. 3 Should this well prove very small or dry, it is believed that the Thorn Creek pool will have been thoroughly defined, The Gibson & Gahagen well was treated to a sixty quart shot of glycerine last night. Her production for the first hour after being shot was 70 barrels. Since then the well has declined rapidly, and this afternoon was doing only 27 barrels per hour. This goes to show that the use of glycerin is not beneficial to the wells in the Thorn Creek district. The only well that glycerin has boomed was the Armstrong, which for a brief period ranked as the biggest well in the world. To-day the Armstrong is down to 145 barrels per hour. The big Phillips well, the original Butler Jumbo, despite the fact that a big shot was exploded in her bowels, is to day gushing only 9 barrels per hour. During the first sixty days of its eventful existence this well produced 107,900 barrels. This is considerably in excess of the output of the famous Reno well on the Cooper tract for twelve months. Only a slight improvement was caused by shooting the Phillips No. 2, and their No. 3 did not make any response whatever after being shot. The Fishers say that their No. 10 was damaged by shooting and give it out that in the future they will have no more shooting in theirs. Their No. 12 was to-day drilling in an inferior sand. It will probably be no good.

The production of the Thorn creek pool is rapidly falling off. On Nov. 1st, it was 9,110 barrels, on the 2nd it was 9,418 barrels, on the 3rd it had dropped off to 8,203 barrels, on the 4th it had climbed up again to 8,634 barrels, on the 5th it see-sawed to 8,203 barrels, on the 6th the gauges showed 7,304 barrels. on the 7th it was 7,200 barrels, on the 8th it was 7,384 barrels, and to-day it was estimated at 7,167 barrels. With the single exception of Fisher No. 3, there are no wells due that are likely to be large, and it does not appear at this time that the present production of the field will be maintained.

On November 1st the Armstrong, the Conners & Fisher, the Christie No. 1, the Phillips No. 1 and 2, and the Fisher No. 11, gauged 366 barrels per hour. On November 6th, the same wells gauged 299 barrels per hour, and their output to-day, including the Gibson and Gahagan just brought in is less than 400 bbls per hour. In the gauges above mentioned, the Phillips No. 3, the Fisher No. 10, the Johnson No. 2, and the Temple & Boyd No. 1, are not included. Their hourly production is less than 150 bbls. C. H. S.

Mr. P. A. Welch, of the firm of Welch, Holme & Clark, will depart next week on an extended tour through the West.

The statements of the Pipe Line issued on Monday, show a decrease of more than 6,000,000 barrels in net stocks during the month of October.

Mr. Wm. J. Bower of this city, left on Thursday last, accompanied by his wife, on an extended trip through the South and Southwest, during which he will take occasion to call upon many of his friends in the cottonseed oil industry, whom he has never before met on their "native heath."

A technical journal says a steel color is developed by using a boiling solution of arsenic chloride, while a careful application of a concentrated solution of sodium sulphide causes a blue coloration. Black being generally used for optical instruments, is obtained from a solution of platinum chloride to which tin nitrate has been added. In Japan the brass is bronzed by using a boiling solution of copper sulphate, alum and verdigris.

The temperatures at which the common gases become liquefied are given as follows by Prof. Dewar, the numbers expressing degrees below zero F.: Carbonic acid 112 deg.; nitrous oxide, 130; ethylene, the chief illuminating constituent of common coal gas, 154½; oxygen, 299; nitrogen, 32?; air, 314; carbonic oxide, 215½. The greatest cold yet produced by m n, 328 deg. below zero, was obtained by two Russian physicists by the use of liquid oxygen.

IN USE.
Pump Adjusts to any Height.
"THAT'LL DO"
FAMILY OIL CAN AND LAMP FILLER
WITH ADJUSTABLE PUMP
5 GALLONS
W. J. CLARK & CO SALEM, O.
AS IT GOES TO BE FILLED.
Pump Left at Home.

LAMP FILLER OIL CANS.
WRITE FOR FALL PRICE LIST.
W. J CLARK & CO., Sole Mfrs.,
SALEM, OHIO.
NEW YORK OFFICE AND SALESROOM
No. 9 CLIFF STREET.

Mort. Liddell & Co. Widnes ENGLAND
SKULL BRAND CAUSTIC SODA.
Registered.

J. F O'SHAUGHNESSY,
16 Exchange Place, New York,
BUYS AND SELLS
COTTONSEED OIL AND CAKE
On Commission.

R. H. NUTT'S SON & CO.,
Oil Press Mat
AND
Bagging Manufacturers,
18 Water St., Brooklyn, N. Y

THOMAS SUGDEN'
MANUFACTURER OF
PRESS BAGGING,
From Wool, Hair or Flax,
LOWELL, MASS.
Orders solicited.

CLEVELAND LINSEED OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
(Successors to CLEVELAND LINSEED OIL WORKS.)
Manufacturers of Pure Linseed Oil,
By both the old and new process.
OIL CAKE, CAKE MEAL, and LINSEED MEAL.
We make a specialty of Oil for *VARNISH* uses and *GUARANTEE IT SUPERIOR IN QUALITY* to any otner oil manufacturers

McKIRGAN OIL CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BRILLIANT SAFETY OIL, 150°; PARLOR WATER WHITE, 130°; STANDARD, 112°
Salad, Sperm, Whale, Castor, Neatsfoot, and other Oils.
Machinery Oils of our own manufacture a Specialty. Naphtha and Gasoline of all Gravities,
Foot of Third Avenue, NEWARK, N. J

THE CHESTER OIL COMPANY,

Refiners of Petroleum,

S. E. COR. THIRD and WALNUT STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

C. W. BURTON, Agt., 76 Pine Street, New York.
W. A. WOOD & CO., Agts, 100 & 102 Milk Street, Boston.
General Western Depot, Blue Island, Ills., F. J. HOLT, Agt.,

Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle,

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.,

MANUFACTURE

XXXX DEODORIZED 63° NAPHTHA,
XXXX DEODORIZED 74° GASOLINE,

Compares favorably with any brand on the market.

AND

"MINERAL TURPS," A SPECIALTY.

Correspondence and Orders Solicited. Samples and Prices furnished on application.

BORNE, SCRYMSER & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Cylinder Oils, Dark and Filtered,

BLOOMLESS FILTERED NEUTRAL OILS,

SPERM BURNING OIL, 300° FIRE TEST,

WOOL STOCKS AND MINERAL LUBRICATING OILS GENERALLY.

Works: Elizabethport, N. J. 224 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

Notice to Jobbers!

We desire to call the attention of our many friends handling our celebrated VACUUM HARNESS OIL to our well-known

VACUUM HOOF OIL,

The best-known Remedy for all Sore or Diseased Hoofs, Galled Shoulders and Backs, Sprains, Cuts, or Bruises generally on Horses and Cattle.

This Celebrated Remedy is a thick paste or salve having peculiarly penetrating qualities, in consequence of which it searches out the seat of the disease and carries there the healing properties of Petroleum.

A SURE CURE FOR QUARTER-CRACK.

Approved by the best Horsemen. LARGE DISCOUNTS GIVEN TO JOBBERS. For terms, &c., Address,

VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 11, 1884.

The speculative market since our last has been the dullest that the trade has experienced since the Phillips gusher brought into prominence the Thorn Creek territory as a producing centre. The condition almost without intermission has been stagnant, the fluctuations being meagre and not furnishing even the professional "pyper" between the different exchanges a chance to make his cigar money. As far as the outside trade is concerned it has let the market entirely alone. The cause of this stagnation must of course to a large extent, be ascribed to the dullness which prevails in the speculative market in general, owing to the uncertainty which the closeness of the Presidential election has placed the speculative trade.

The dullness has been more pronounced in the petroleum market, however, than on other markets, owing to the nearness to completion of several important test wells which are expected to show an extension of the Thorn Creek district or to be important in the way of defininn it. One of these, the Fisher No. 3, has been hourly expected in during the entire week, and the news to-day in relation to it is that drilling is seriously impeded by 1,400 feet of salt water in the hole, but that it will be torpedoed late to-day. This well is located southeast of previous developments, and is watched closely by the trade to discover whether a rich streak of oil extends northwest and southeast as many suppose. Another well regarded with interest is the Fisher No. 6, the furthest well to the east of present developments.and early to-day it exercised a weakening influence on the market by showing an excellent sand. Otherwise developments during the week have been favorable to the "bull" fraternity.

The Fisher well No. 2 came in dry, and the Christy well No. 2 and Phillips No. 4 situated northeast of the gushers of these names also failed to find oil, the Christy being shot with an 80-quart torpedo, and not having even filled up. On Saturday the special scout of the New York Petroleum Exchange showed the production of the Thorn Creek field to be 7,413 bbls. while on the 28th ult, the day after the Armstrong well was torpedoed, the production was 15,788 bbls. In all the wells there is a rapid decline going on. During the week the Armstrong well has declined from 176 bbls to 123 bbls, Conners from 60 bbls fo 47 bbls, and Phillips No. 1 from 8 inches to 4 inches per hour. The condition of new work at Thorn Creek is shown as follows:

	Nov. 8.	Nov. 9.
Wells drilling	32	32
Rigs up and building	6	10
Total new work	38	42
Production Thorn Creek	6788	...
Prod. Baldridge & Wallace	625	....
Total Baldridge production	7413	10378
Decrease for week		2965

The regular statements were made by the Pipe Lines and showed as follows a large decrease in the stock, but such being generally expected there was little effect on values:—

NATIONAL TRANSIT AND UNITED LINES.

Outstanding certificates Oct. 31,	28,665,953	Decrease 1,072,401
Credit Bal. Oct. 31	7,858,157	Increase 485,938
Net stocks Oct. 31	36,524,110	Decrease 586,463

TIDEWATER LINE.

Outstanding Certificates	813,000	Inc. 6,000
Credit balances	697.227	Dec. 32,436
Net stocks	1,510,227	Dec. 26,436

The complete report of stocks of all lines shows:

	bbls.
October 1	38,740,722
November 1	38,123,744
Decrease in October	616,978

In alluding to the course of the market in detail it can be stated that Wednesday was a quiet day and devoid of specially important feature. The sales amounted to 7,726,000 bbls on the two Exchanges and were within the range of 73¼@75c, while the closing price was 73¾c, indicating an advance of 1¼c from Monday's closing prices. The well news had no decided influence although as a whole being in harmony with a firm market. The Christy well No. 2 was quoted through the sand and showing light, while the Phillips well No. 4, situated about 35 rods to the east of the Christy No. 2 and between which and the Christy No. 2 is located the small Phillips well No 3, had been drilled 24 feet in the sand with no encouraging showing. The location of these wells were condemned beforehand by the Phillips No 3, and consequently, they furnished no material for a pronounced movement of values. Thursday was another quietday, but values changed somewhat oftener than on Wednesday, while the range covered was 3c. The closing figures, however, only showed a change of ¼c (decline) from Wednesday's figures, The sales aggregated 7,480,000 bbls. Friday furnished no relaxation from the dullness and on the Mining Exchange the figures were identical with those of Thursday. During the greater portion of the day the market showed considerable strength but an easier feeling was created a short time previous to the close by the news that the Gibson well was showing a better sand though with no oil. The aggregate sales at both exchanges were 7,472,000. Saturday fitly closed as dull and uninteresting week by having those qualities for its principal features, and an idea of the dullness will be formed when it is stated that the range covered by the fluctuations was within 72⅞@74c and the total sales 4,117,000 bbls. The market closed within one point of the lower price on account of the news that the Gibson well would be torpedoed after market hours.

Yesterday's market gave no promise of an improvement from the dull rut into which the market had fallen. The effect of the day's business on values was shown by the final figures to be ½c, while 5,677,000 bbls represent the transactions on both exchanges. The well news had no effect on values. The Gibson well was as promised, torpedoed on Saturday evening, and during the first hour made the good showing of 70 bbls. Later, however, a rapid decline set in and before the market opened it was quoted as having declined to 21 bbls. Another item of interest was the publication of the regular statements of the Pipe Lines, but although a large decrease in the net stocks was shown they had no effect on values, having previously been discounted by the trade, owing to the excessive October deliveries over the receipts.

Today's market was somewhat more active and fluctuations were more numerous. The total sales make 8,144,000 bbls. The morning's news from the oil wells was to the effect that the Fisher well No. 6 had a very good sand and was to be torpedoed during the day. The Phillip's No. 3 was torpedoed and did not respond to any important extent. The Fisher well No. 3 was also quoted to be torpedoed but late in the day the casing began to leak, and it was found that it would have to be recased before it was shot. The pipe line deliveries continue to exceed the receipts, the latest pipe line reports showing an excess of deliveries of 111,900 bbls for the month, a daily average of 12,433,000 bbls, which amount will of course have to be shown by a decline in next month's stock report. Average runs to November 10th, 53,031 bbls; average deliveries to the same date, 65,464 bbls.

SALES.

	New York Petroleum Exchange.	New York Mining & Nat. Petro. Exch'ge.
Wednesday	3,750,000	3,976,000
Thursday	2,574,000	4,906,000
Friday	2,534.000	4,938,000
Saturday	1,532.000	2,585,000
Monday	1,924,000	3,753,000
Tuesday	3,498,000	4,646,000
Total	15,812,000	24.804,000
Grand total		40,616,000

At the New York Mining and National Exchange the range has been:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wednesday	74	75	73¼	73⅝
Thursday	74	74¼	71⅝	73⅝
Friday	73¼	74⅛	72⅛	73⅝
Saturday	73¾	74	72⅝	73⅛
Monday	72	73½	71⅜	73¼
Tuesday	73¼	74	72⅛	72¾
The week	74	75	71⅜	72¾

The course of prices at the New York Exchange has been:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wednesday	74	75	73½	73¾
Thursday	74⅛	74½	71⅝	73½
Friday	73⅞	74	72¾	73¾
Saturday	73⅞	74	72⅛	73
Monday	72¾	73⅝	71⅞	73⅛
Tuesday	73⅛	73⅞	72⅛	72⅝
The week	74	75	71½	72⅝

In refined circles, during the week, the market has ruled quiet, the price not being changed from the basis of 7¼c. for 70 deg. Abel test, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore loading. The tone at the close is firm, and refiners are not anxious sellers offering, in fact, only prompt loading. The estimated sales are not more than 75,000 bbls. With the light stocks held abroad, a better movement is confidently expected by the export trade as soon as the bugbear of the Thorn Creek territory is removed. Cases, however, have been in active demand on the basis of 9¼c for plain brands, and sales to the extent of about 425,000 bbls have been reported since our last issue, to a large extent for China and Japan.

The home trade demand is particularly active at the moment, and the market closes firm at previous quotations.

Crude has been in moderately active request at 6⅝@7 in barrels and about 30,000 barrels have been taken for Spanish and French account, while a fair business has also been accomplished in cases at 8¾@9¼c.

A fair export demand has ruled for naphtha at 7¼c for prime city, while gasoline has had a fair home inquiry. Residuum neglected but unchanged.

Stocks of refined at the seven principal Continental ports on the 24th ult:—

	1884.	1883.
Stock, Oct. 24	1,180,537	1,573,153
Afloat "	330,820	269,978
Loading "	252,800	212,100
Total	1,770,157	2,055,231
Receipts Oct 17 to Oct 24, 1884	64,391	144,170
Receipts July 1 to Oct 24, 1884	1,309,950	1,237,038
Shipments Oct 17 to Oct 24, '84	103,439	90,890
Shipments July 1 to Oct 24, '84	1,372,968	1,293,037

At London the stock on the same date was:

	1884.	1883.
Stock, Oct. 24	175,113	402,918
Afloat "	57,498	44,710
Loading "	....	19,000
Total	232,611	466,628
Receipts Oct 17 to Oct 24, 1884	2,672	9,992
Receipts July 1 to Oct 24, 1884	93,046	199,107
Shipments Oct 17 to Oct. 24, '84	14,656	16,081
Shipments July 1 to Oct. 24, '84	180,883	169,471

FOREIGN REFINED QUOTATIONS

	Antwerp.	Bremen	London.
Wednesday	18½@19	7.40	6¾@6¾
Thursday	18⅞@19	7.40	6¾@6¾
Friday	18⅞@19	7.40	6⅝@6⅞
Saturday	18⅞@19	7.40	6⅝@6⅞
Monday	18⅞@19	7.40	6⅝@6⅞
Tuesday	18⅝@18¾	—	6¾@6⅝

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CRUDE.

United Certificates	₱ bbl.	72½@	72¾
Tidewater		72⅝@	72¾
In bulk	₱ gal.	— @	—
In bbls		6¾@	7
In cases		8¾@	9¼

Residuum, bbls, for export 5 @ 5¼
for domestic use 6½@ 7

REFINED, IN BARRELS.

Cargo lots, ₱ gal, Abel test	— @ 7⅜
Cargo lots, 110 test	— @ 7⅝
100 bbl lots, f. o. b. or on dock	8 @ 8¼
50 bbl lots, f. o. b. or on dock	8⅛@ 8⅜
5 to 10 bbl lots, f. o. b. or on dock	8½@ 9

REFINED IN CASES, 110 FIRE TEST.

Two-five, low screw, 10,000 lots	9¼@ 9¼
5,000 to 10,000	9⅜@ 9⅜
1,000 to 5,000	9½@ 9¾
200 to 1,000	9¾@10
Under 200	10 @11¼

Exports of Petroleum from New York.

REFINED

COUNTRIES.	FOR THE PAST 6 DAYS. Gals.	PREVIOUSLY 1884. Gals.	SAME TIME 1883. Gals.
Africa	6,000	1,888,242	1,885,063
Algiers	.....	1,361,677	2,487,846
Argentine Republic	158,500	3,139,990	1,625,470
Australia	100,432	3,019,920	2,112,404
Austria	.....	4,465,195	9,175,943
Belgium	824,086	26,790,390	30,793,545
Brazil	205,520	4,375,366	5,897,265
British East Indies	1,059,780	32,326,820	15,395,950
British Guiana	20,000	164,500	217,500
British West Indies	26,495	1,179,511	1,317,181
Canary Islands	.....	191,679	158,246
Central America	.....	298,550	229,518
Chili	.....	466,863	1,034,640
China	.....	11,820,850	6,929,470
Cuba	1,810	369,795	401,528
Danish West Indies	.....	37,507	47,706
Denmark	116,705	9,627,200	108,201
Dutch East Indies	295,000	17,329,498	25,862,896
Dutch West Indies	2,677	71,848	78,866
Dutch Guiana	.....	15,000	30,000
Ecuador	.....	170,300	97,011
England	670,674	28,378,450	46,110,486
Egypt	.....	3,301,110	3,151,040
France	.....	818,928	1,997,314
French Guiana	3,000	8,000	36,950
French West Indies	7,250	217,904	158,452
Germany	223,139	61,202,247	75,936,660
Gibraltar	.....	1,893,130	1,221,048
Greece	204,450	1,227,870	856,350
Hawaiian Islands	.....	175,100	202,500
Hayti, &c	5,706	240,674	276,430
Ireland	.....	5,682,462	5,139,245
Italy	165,950	1,813,981	2,128,756
Japan	.....	8,018,040	14,764,260
Mexico	25,450	1,068,300	1,491,378
Malta	.....	1,122,810	924,940
Mauritius Island	.....	195,310	.....
Netherlands	246,150	13,798,760	13,218,531
North America	71,496	1,472,516	1,033,360
Norway and Sweden	.....	4,108,012	6,334,855
Peru	99,000	631,804	165,000
Porto Rico	1,800	435,650	275,078
Phillippine Islands	.....	290,000	624,252
Portugal	.....	1,201,731	1,700,380
Reunion	.....	111,310	213,370
Russia	.....	188,828	1,437,163
Scotland	.....	.....	.....
Siam	.....	574,210	525,000
Spain	140,915	735,301	616 268
Turkey	.....	6 298,200	5,938,234
U. S. of Col.	16,818	354,996	316,650
Uruguay	.....	1,365,360	1,668 180
Venezuela	20,366	564,561	553,718
Total	4,722,229	263,706,612	299,079,769

CRUDE.

COUNTRIES.	FOR THE PAST 6 DAYS. Gals.	PREVIOUSLY. 1884. Gals	SAME TIME 1883. Gals.
Australia	.....	.....	.....
Austria	.....	7,252,665	5,563,291
Belgium	15,619	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	2,311,840	1,570,916
Danish West Indies	.....	80,000	973
Dutch West Indies	.....	.....	.....
France	561,950	27,302,161	25,226,717
Germany	.....	4,236,751	2,465,714
Gibraltar	.....	186,880	.....
Ireland	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	18,500	32,307
North America	.....	.....	49,650
Portugal	.....	.....	.....
Spain	322,963	11,080,147	9,679,830
Norway and Sweden	.....	150,055	93,402
U. S. of Col	.....	.....	.....
Total	900,541	51,874,301	43,344,106

NAPHTHA.

COUNTRIES.	FOR THE PAST 6 DAYS. Gals.	PREVIOUSLY. 1884. Gals.	SAME TIME 1883. Gals.
Africa	.....	5,706	190
Argentine Republic	.....	2,090	200
Australia	.....	700	.....
Belgium	145,811	180,819	664,407
Brazil	1,900	84,598	77,028
British West Indies	.....	20,115	966
Central America	.....	8,530	10,000
Chili	.....	.....	115
Cuba	.....	.....	5,225
Denmark	.....	30,600	.....
England	169,116	3,644,117	4,287,837
France	.....	3,085,636	5,118,887
Germany	.....	521,780	1,932,656
Hayti	.....	1,789	875
Ireland	.....	10,405	150,100
Italy	.....	.....	12,000
Mexico	.....	10,770	14,500
North America	.....	5,095	2,550
Norway and Sweden	.....	613,340	949,377
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	950	1,900
Russia	.....	11,675	48,722
Spain	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	.....	25.000	.....
Total	316,827	8,171,961	13,134,641

RESIDUUM.

COUNTRIES.	FOR THE PAST 6 DAYS Gals.	PREVIOUSLY. 1884. Gals.	SAME TIME 1883. Gals.
Belgium	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....
England	.....	1,889,804	4,285,580
France	.....	1,682,464	945,450
Germany	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	.....	.....	336,237
Russia	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	.....	274,561	763,757
Total	.....	3,188,894	5,744,237

HIGH TEST OILS—JOBBING LOTS.

	Water White.	Standard White.
110 fire test	—@—	—@ 8
150 fire test	—@—	8½@ 8¾
180 fire test	—@—	9¼@ 9½
State test	—@—	9¾@10
150 test	10½@11½	—@—
300 test	—@—	13 @15

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE.

Naphtha, crude, in cargo lots, 68@73 deg @7½
Jobbing parcels in bbls. 1 to 9. 10 bbls and upwards.

Naphtha, crude, 70 deg	9½	9
Sweet, 62 deg	10	9½
70 deg	10	9½
76 deg	11	10½
Gasoline, 86 deg	14	13
88 deg	16	15
90 deg	19	18

EMPTY PETROLEUM BARRELS.

Cargoes spot — @1 30
Futures — @1 30
Domestic lots (subject to inspection) 1 32½@
(as they run) 1 27½@1 30

TOTAL CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

Refined, bbls	92,500
Refined, cs	415,000
Crude, bbls	29,800
Crude, cs	30,000
Naphtha and residuum, bbls	11,900
Total crude equivalent	333,095

Petroleum Charters.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

	Bbls. Rfd.
NEW YORK	
November 11.	
Br bk Annie J Marshall, Antwerp, 2s 4½d	6,000
November 10.	
It bk Vincenzo Accame, Salonica, 17c cs	17,000
Br bk Ceylon, Lon. L'pool, Brem, 2s 6d.	6,000
Ger sh Helena, Bremen, 2s 6d	8,000
Ger bk Johann Kepler, Trieste pts	4,500
Nov. 9	
Union, U K, 3s	2,700
W W Crapo, China or Japan, p t cs	60,000
Kings Cross (to ar), Aden, Singapore and ports in China and Japan, p t cs	65,000
Pactolus (to ar), China or Japan, p t cs	40,000
Edwin, Bilboa, 17c crd	20,000
Nov. 8	
It bk Salvatore, Algeria, 17c cs	17,000
Nov. 7	
Nor bk Kishon, Cork, 2s 10½d	1,800
Nor bk Svea, Aarhuus, 3s 4½d	2,500
Nor bk Stratford, continent, p t	6,500
Br bk Sarah Chambers, Havre, 2s 3¼d, crd	6,500
Br bk Harriet Hickman, Bordeaux, 3s, nap	6,500
November 6.	
Br bk Martha Cobb, Liverpool, p t	8,000
Br sp Karoo, Liverpool, 2s 6d	12,500
Am sp City of Phila., Calcutta, p t cs	50,000
Am sp Success, Havre, 2s 3¼d cde	7,800
Nor bk Dux, Plymouth or Exmouth, 3s 6d nap	2,400
November 5.	
Ger bk Laura Marie, Baltic, 3s 3d	3,000
November 3	
Amer sp Farragut, Shanghae, pt cs	55,000
Brit bk Thos A Goddard, Java, pt cs	25,000
It bk Fiume E. Java, pt cs	24,000
Nov. 1.	
Ger bk Mercator, Java, 30@31c cs	30,000
Br bk Lewis Smith, Antwerp, pt	7,000
Oct. 31.	
Br bk Elgin, Cette or Marseilles, 3s crd	3,000
Ger bk Alsen, Germ Baltic, pt	3,500
Br bk Alice Cooper, Dunkirk, pt, crd	5,500
Br bk Bessie Parker, Liverpool, 3s, rsdm	4,200
Ger sp Ida, Lond, Ant, Brem, pt	8,000
Nor bk Monark, Amsterdam, 2s 7½d	5,200
It bk Osanna, Vigo, f o, 17¾c cs	18,000
Oct. 30.	
Br str Lennox, China and Japan, pt cs	60,000
Am bk Alice, Bombay, or acct cs	25,000
Span bk Angela, Barcelona, 3s 9d and 18c 1,500 bbls and 5,000 cs c.d	
Nor bk Arracan, Rotterdam, 2s 9d	4,000
Nor sp Otto and Antoine, Antwp, 2s 7½d.	8,000
October 29	
Brit bk John Hickman, London, pt. rfd	8,000
Brit sp Trojan, U K or Cont, pt rfd	10,000
Octobea 28.	
Am bk P J Carleton, Shanghae, pt cs	35,000
Br bk L M Vigus, Dutchport, 2s 7½d@2s 9d	5,500
October 27.	
Am sch Shamut, Montevideo, 27c cs	15,000
Bk Eudora, Japan, pt cs	40,000
October 24.	
Br sh Morna, Bombay 23c, Calcutta 19c cs	50,000
Br bk Anna Camp, U K or Cont, pt	5,000
Am bk Annie Reed, Far East, pt cs	25,000
Am sh Iolanthe, China and Japan, 32½c cs	60,000
Nor bk Aftengern, Vigo for orders, 17¾c cs	17,000
Br bk Wellington, Havre, 2s 9d, crd	6,500
October 23.	
Br sh Desdemona, U K, pt	9,500
Br str Strathleven, China and Japan, pt, cs	45,000
October 22.	
Br bk Northern Empire, Japan pt cs	45,000
Ger sh Friedlander, Bremen 2s 7½d	10,000
Oct. 21	
Gerbk Ferdinand, Newcastle, 3s 3d	2,000
Ger sh Rossignal to arr. U K. pt	9,800
October 18	
It bk Angela Marie, Naplet, 3s refd	2,500
October 17	
It bk Concordia, (to arr) Java, 27@28c cs	30,000
Gr sh Terpsichore, Japan port cs	80,000
October 15	
Br bk Fiery Cross, Singapore or Penang, cs	23,000
Br bk St Helens, Singapore, pt cs	16,000
October 13.	
Br sh New City, Hong Kong, 23c cs	55,000
Nor sh Ferdinand, prior, U K, Cont, p t, refined	8,000
October 8	
Br sh Lennie Burrell, Japan, 30@31c cs	55,000
Nor bk Florida, Volo or Syra, 20c cs	30,000
Nor bk ———, Volo or Syra, 20c cs	30,000
Br bk St Julian (to arr), Continent, pt	6,000
October 14.	
Bk ———. Passages, 18c cr	20,000
October 7.	
Nor bk Aurora (prior), U K or Cont, pt.	7,000
October 4	
It bk Giulia (to arr), Passages or Bilboa, 18c, crude cs	13,000
Sept 30	
Nor bk Arial, Java, pt cs	20,000
September 20.	
Br bk Bk Bristol, London, Liverpool, Bristol, 2s 10½d	8,600
Sept 19	
Br sh J V Troop, Hong Kong, p t cs,	50,000
September 17	
Nor bk Union, to arr, Java cs	30,000
September 16	
Br sh Lornty, Calc'a 20c, or Bombay 25c. cs	60,000
Rus bk Amphitrite, London, 3s 1½d	4,500
Nor bk Eos, Oran, p t, cs	6,000
September 4.	
Br bk Armenia, Java, p t cs	33,000
August 25	
Am bk Caribou, Ger, Baltic, 4s	3,800
August 23	
Ger bk Herman, N Y, Dantzic or Konigsburg, 3s 10d, 2c; Stettin, 4s, refined	2,500
August 20	
Am sh Lawrence, Hamburg, 3s 1½d	5,000
August 14.	
Br sh Orchomene, Calcutta and Bombay, 21@25c cs	76,000
Br sh Kingsport (to arrive), U K and Cont, 3s	7,000
July 28	
Br bk Xenia, Liverpool, 3s 9d resid	4,000
April 26.	
Ger bk Stratholene, Continent, 2s, 1½d	7,000
March 26.	
Ger sh Susanne, to ar, Bremen, p t cr	8,500
Aus bk Amelia, to ar, Fiume, p t cr	6,000
PHILADELPHIA	
November 11.	
It bk Bartolomeo Gagliards, Adriatic, 16c 4 cs	20,000
November 10.	
Aust bk Marte, Palermo, 16c cs	20,000
Ger sh Cornelius, Bremen, 2s 4½d	7,500
November 8.	
Br sh Sapphire, Antwerp, 2s 3c	9,000
Nor bk Ferdinand, relet, Continent, 2s 4½d ref'd & naph	7,000
November 7.	
Nor bk Vesta, Dunkirk, 3s cde	4,000
Ger sh Elvira, Fiume, cde	10,000
November 1.	
Ital bg Vittoria, Lisbon, 3s 1½d, 1,600 bls and 5,000 cas.	
October 31.	
Ital bk Mater, Naples, 15c cs	25,000
" " Allessandro, Mediterranean, pt	25,000
Brit " Eliza A Kenny, U K Cont, pt cs	6,000
Ital " Lingia S, Mediterranean, pt cs	25,000
October 29.	
Nor bk Transatlantic, Alicante, 3s 4½d & 17½c, 2,000 bbls cde & 1,0000 cs cde.	
Ital bk Buona Famiglia, Cevita Vecchia, 16c cs	25,000
October 24.	
Br bk Mizpah, Continent, pt	6,000
It bk Gerolama Olivari, Medtrn pt cs	25,000
Nor bk Aldora, U K or Cont, pt	7,500
October 22	
Am bk Joe Reed, Seville, 3s 6d, crd	3,000
Br bk Lizzie Perry, Havre, 3s, crd	9,000
October 27.	
Br bk John I Smith, U K, pt	8,000
Br bk Ceylon, Cont, 2s 10½d products	3,500
October 20	
Nor bk Arcturus, Cette, 3s 4½d crd	6,000
October 18	
Nor bk Glengavin, Rouen, 3s crd	6,000
Nor bk Gulnare, Lisbon, 3s 4½d ref	2,760
October 17	
Nor sh Hercules, Bremen, Amsterdam and Antwerp, 2s 6d ref	8,000
It bk Adele Accame, Medit, p t cs	40,000
October 11	
Ger sh Savannah, Fiume, 3s 6d cde	8,000
October 10	
Aus bk The Lord Wanderer, Fiume, pt, cde	8,000
October 6.	
Ger sh Johann Friederich, Bremen, 2s 9d.	7,000
Oct 4	
Nor sh Urania prior, Con p t	8,000
Oct 2	
Nor sh Carlyle, prior, U K or Con, p t	8,000
Sept 22	
Nor bk Hanner, prior, U K or Cont, pt	6,000
It bk Battaglia, Medt'n 19c, Adr'ic 21c. cs	30,000
Sept 20	
It bk N S del Carmelo, to ar, Bari, 20c. cs	18,000
It bk Bice, Sarona, Leghorn, Genoa, 19c. cs	30,000
Sept 19	
It bk Unioni, Levant, p t cs	15,000
September 17.	
Br sh Cashier, Blaze, 3s 3d, crude & nap	8,000
September 10	
Br bk W H Palmer, Naples, 18½c cs	16,000
September 3.	
Nor bk Alfheld, (prior) U. K., p t, Refd	8,000
August 27	
Ger sh Lena to arr, Fume, p t cd	0
August 21	
Br sh Romanoff (to arrive), refd, London, Liverpool, Bristol, 3s	7,000
August 2	
Nor bk Aljuca (to arrive), U K or Continent, 3s 3d	7,000
July 29.	
Nor bk Prince Eugene, to arrive, U K or Cont, 3s 3d	8,000
July 28	
Ger sh Adorna, to arrive, U K or Cont, pt	10,000
July 14	
Br bk Annot Lyle, U K or Cont, 3s 3d	8,000
May 15.	
Ger bk Johann, Keppler, Hamburg, 2s	4,400
May 9	
Ger sh Louise & Auguste, Hamburg, pt	7,000
May 3	
Nor bk Attila (to arr), Baltic, pt	3,000
May 2	
Nor bk Erna (prior) Baltic, p, t	3,000
March 21	
Nor bk Vera, Norwegian port pt	1,500
BALTIMORE.	
October 11	
Dan Bk Neptun (to arr), Hamburg, 2s 10½d	7,000
Oct 6	
Br bk Sarah B Cann, Ant 2s 9d, Hamburg 2s 10½d, rfd	4,500
August 30	
Br bk Hugh Cann to arr, Cont p t	7,000
August 28	
Gr sh Sirius, Bremen, p t refd	7,000
August 25,	
Br sh Star of England, to arr, U K or Cont pt	1,000
Br sh British Queen, to arr, U K or Cont, pt	8,000
August 4	
Ger sh Koremo (to arrive), Cont, pt	4,000
Nov. 5	
Aus bk Marie, Smyrna, pt cs	10,000

Clearances of Petroleum Cargoes.

The following vessels have cleared from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, on the dates named, with petroleum:—

November 3.

Br str Iona, Kingston, 106 bls & 415 cs
Br str Vertumnus, Montego Bay, 500 cs
Br bk Privateer, Dunkirk, 5256 bls
Am str City of Washington, Vera Cruz, 90 cs
Am sch N Swift, Aspiuwall, 1400 cs
Am bg Johanna, Pernambuco, 12452 cs
It bk Tomassino, Lyons, 20445 cs
Nor bk Zanark, Callao, 7900 cs

November 5.

Am bg Daylight, Port Spain, 250 cs
Am sch N Helen, Port au Pitre, 225 cs
Am sch A W Barker, Bahia, 6000 cs
Am sch F Woodhouse, Vera Cruz, 1655 cs
Am bk M Jenness, Demarara, 2000 cs
Am bk N Boynton, Bombay, 37150 cs
It bk A Padre, Malaga, 1000 bbls & 12000 cs
It bk E Ciampa, Tauaogona, 1000 bbls & 9016 cs
Nor bk Cito, Barcelona, 6000 cs & 1825 bbls
Br bk Talisman, Port Spain, 1000 cs
Br str Caracas, Laguayra, 270 cs

Nov. 6

Br str Thornhill, Progresso, 800 cs
Br bg Tena Nora, Rio, 2300 cs
Br bk Fairmont, Antwerp, 7370 bbls
Am bk Liberia, Sierra Leone, 500 cs
Am bg Garnet, Barbadoes, 350 cs
Am bg A A Smith, Jacmel, 50 cs
Am sch L F Warren, Goree, 100 cs
Ger shp Meta, Antwerp, 8940 bbls
Nor bk Alert, Anjer, 29,500 cs

Nov. 7

Br str Portia, Halifax, &c, 410 bbls, 250 cs
Br str Gulf of St Vincent, Calcutta, &c, 68,108 cs
Br str San Domingo, Hayti, 215 cs
Br bh Highlands, Melbourne, 10,468 cs
Am str City of Para, Aspinwall, 216 cs, 1 bbl

November 8

Br bk Morning Star, St Jago, 160 cs
Br sch E Merriam, Matanzas, 50 cs
Br sch Sabine, St John, N B, 970 bbls
Br str Pomona, Pt Marie, 100 cs
It bk Teresino, Pozzuoli, 3218 bbls
Nor bk Labora, London, 3816 bbls
Nor bk Alf, Hull, 3200 bbls
Nor bk Hvideon, Seville, 19232 cs
Am sch R S Hunt, San Domingo, 155 cs
Am sch E Limwood, Aux Cayes, 10 bbls & 100 cs
Ger bk Hohenzollern, Cette, 5678 bbls

November 10.

Span st Antilles, Porto Rico, 180 cs
Br st Gulf of St Vincent, Aden, 720 cs
Br st Caraccas, La Guayra, &c, 1,941 cs & 18 bbs
Br bk Levuka, Liverpool, 8,161 bbs
Am bg Thos Turell, Port au Petre, 500 cs
Am bk G M Stanwood, Buenos Ayres, 5,750 cs
Am sch J G Pillsbury, Cayenne, 300 cs
Am st Mendoza, Buenos Ayres, 10,100 cs
Am st Acapulco, Aspinwall, 57 cs
Nor bk Daphne, Antwerp, 3,179 bbs
Nor bk Clara, Rotterdam, 4,983 bbs
Nor st Galdregn, Copenhagen, 4,218 cs
Ger bk Queen Victoria, Hamburg, 4,817 bbs
Ger bk J Hemrick, Arica, 2,000 cs

BALTIMORE

October 31

Bt bk S B Cann, Antwerp, 238431 gls

November 3

Am sch Mahaska, Old Prov, 1261 gls

PHILADELPHIA

November 1

Nor bk Ragna, Gottenburg, 115940 gls
Nor bk Preciosa, Dunkirk, 244520 gls
It bk B Chiozza, Leghorn, 366790 gls
Ger bk Mozart, Amsterdam, 253140 gls

November 3.

Ger bk Olbers, Hamburg, 255,099 gls
Ger bk Victoria, Dunkirk, 225,467 gls
Ger st Caroline, Hamburg, 380,323 gls

November 4.

Br st Lydia, Antwerp, 429,676 gls

November 5.

Nor bk Raynar, London, 313,654 gls

November 6.

Ger bk Don Quixote, Antwerp, 374,936 gls
It bk Alma, Beyrout, 133,000 gls
It bk G Olivari, Cagliari, 283,630 gls

Nov. 7.

Br bk Magdale, Antwerp, 384144 gls
Br sh Beethoven, Antwerp, 309375 gls
Ger bk Amelia, Fiume, 256000 gls
Nor bk Ajax, Hamburg, 258243 gls
Nor bk S Jael, Cette, 123696 gls.

SAN FRANCISCO

October 22

Per Mexico, Victoria, 100 cs

BOSTON

October 31.

Bg Don Jacinto, Tasmania, 5200 cs
Sch R Leach, Weymouth, 15 bbls

November 2.

Bk Gindetta, Smyrna, 13333 cs
Str Alpha, Yarmouth, 30 bbls
Sch E Raymond, Maitland, 65 bbls
Sch M Howard, Lunenberg, 20 bbls

November 3.

Bk Morning Star, Honolulu, 400 cs

November 4.

Sch Navaimo, Sierre Leone 1000 cs
Sch P Levose, Bridgetown. 10 bbls

November 5.

Sch Alice & Nelly, Freeport, 4 bbls
Sch Valiant, Pt Milgrove, 40 bbls

November 8.

Sch Haroldine, Melbourne, 5301 cs
Str Cleopatra, Annapolis, 2 bbls

Imports of Empty Barrels.

NEW YORK.

2002, Ocean Oil Co, M Ludenburgh, Bremen
6000, Witthoff M & Co, Rudolph, Antwerp
3951, Ocean Oil Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
2250, order, Rebekka, Hamburg
5814, G Heye, Caroline, Hamburg
1948, G Heye, Templar, London
1399, G Heye, P Fitzpatrick, London
3534, Ocean Oil Co, St Bernhard, Hamburg
7735, Ocean Oil Co, L Smith, Antwerp
5246, G Heye, Geestemunda, London
5887, G Heye, L Walsh, London
8484, G Heye, Yorktown, Antwerp
3961, Fenville & D, Max, Norman, Bordeaux
4131, G Heye, J Rutherford, Hamburg
3503, G Heye, H Hickman, Hamburg
5088, Ocean Oil Co, A J Maranail, Antwerp
3721, G Heye, Shakespeare, London
2041, G Heye, Ceylon, London
11137, G Heye, Karoo, Liverpool
5900, G Heye, F E Scammell, Antwerp
7510, G Heye, Hammonia, London
3468, Eckmeyer & Co, Hawthorn, Bordeaux
500, order, Antonio Sala, Havana
2725, Witthoff, M & Co, M E Chapman, Antwerp
6078, Fenville & D, Rhine, Havre
5023, G Heye, Tellus, Hamburg
6072, G Heye, C Luling, Hambmrg
5844, G Heye, Mathias, Antwerp
2589, Witthoff, M & Co, Christiana, Christiana
3606, G Heye, Norwegian, Hamburg

PHILADELPHIA.

7156, Witthoff M & Co, Cleopatra, Antwerp
5730, order, Cornelius Bremen
5880, Witthoff M & Co, Scott's Bay, Amsterdam
12790, Moelling & Co, J W Wendt, Fiume
7825, E Witthoff M & Co, Elida, Antwerp
3812, Atlantic Ref Co, Vesta, Rotterdam
4857, Atlantic Ref Co, Havana, Amsterdam
3929, Chester Oil Co, Aurora, Tuborg
5000, Witthoff M & Co, Prince Eugene, Liverpool
3500, Atlantic Ref Co, Competitor, Koenigsburg
2873, Atlantic Ref Co, Embla, Antwerp
5900, Atlantic Ref Co, Syskorien, Rotterdam
3910, Witthoff, M & Co, Actio, Pillau
2200, Atlantic Ref Co, Sago, Stralsund
3301, Chester Oil Co, A Accame, Bremen
8310, Witthoff, M & Co, Elvira, Antwerp
4459, Chester Oil Co, Antoinette, Bremen
3086, Chester Oil Co, A Baldwin, Hamburg
2366, Atlantic Ref Co, J C Noyes, Gothenburg
6:80, Chester Oil Co, Sir J Lawrence, Bristol
2201, Atlantic Ref Co, Fratelli Doge, London
2976, Atlantic Ref Co, Magnolia, Liverpool

BALTIMORE.

3473, Balt United Oil Co, Agru, Bremen
6250, order, Suffolk, Swansea
4659, Camden Consol Co, Port Royal, Bremen

Philadelphia Petroleum Exports.

The following are the exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia to foreign countries from January 1, 1884, to date:

	This week.	Previously.
Alexandria		885,210
Amsterdam	253,140	3,888,918
Ancona		142,200
Anjier		523,290
Antwerp	1,498,131	10,327,868
Bari		959,720
Belfast		346,441
Bergen		176,615
Bhyrout	133,000	
Bisceglia		184,000
Bombay		586,320
Bremen		4,828,267
Bristol		862,261
Cagliari	288,630	1,970,141
Calcutta		1,660,100
Catania		427,900
Cette	123,696	125,000
China		300,000
Civita Vecchia		107,890
Constantinople		166,310
Copenhagen		257,290
Corfu		136,160
Dantzic		1,206,183
Drontheim		135,321
Dublin		160,000
Dunkirk	787,601	1,647,227
Elsinore		1,450,567
Esbjerg		53,07
Exeter		88,727
Fiume	256,000	3,291,359
Flensborg		248,332
Funchal		30,000
Gefle		241,913
Genoa		4,002,910
Gibraltar		1,168,510
Gottenberg	152,075	
Granatello		145,160
Hamburg	893,645	17,630,590
Havre		2,657,046
Hiogo		3,791,885
Konigsberg		158,281
Kurrachee		515,050
Leghorn	396,790	711,120
Leith		208,936
Limerick		122,066
Lisbon		791,189
Liverpool		436,003
London		1,400,768
Lubeck		109,770
Lussinpiccolo		184,248
Malta		147,570
Messina		145,250

Use of Petroleum as Fuel.

A considerable degree of activity seems to prevail at the present moment among that ingenious and speculative fraternity whose field lies in the adaption of petroleum to general use as a fuel in all sorts of industrial operations. It is a matter of some interest to those who keep the log for these men, to note the fact that there are at least, three points involved in the usual methods of treatment of crude oil as an industrial fuel, upon one or all of which they stumble, either through an absolute want of information or by reason of an entire misapprehension of facts of which, in a fragmentary way, they may have learned something.

One of these stumbling blocks is the effect of "super-heating" upon steam, which is so largely used by oil experimenters, and which by so many is believed to be completely transformed into hydrogen by the trifling superheat which they import to it.

Another halting place is found in the quantity of heat needed to vaporize the oil, so that it shall be burned with some freedom and hence in such quantity as to really appear to be doing actual work. This heat is obviously derived from, and absorbed out of, the store of heat which is produced or ought to be in the fire box or heating chamber, and in which the useful work if any, must be done—and that there should be this large absorption is an obscure puzzle of a very trying kind to the ingenious inventor.

Still a third difficulty is encountered by those who attempt to make what they call a fixed gas from the oil, in order that the fuel may be thus readily distributed over a wider area in a works, and rendered more completely applicable to the various purposes for which it is intended. This difficulty lies in the length of time during which the vapor or gas in process of formation, must be kept or retained, in its passing through the hot retorts, in order that it may be fully transformed into the new series of hydrocar-

bon combinations due to the changes of temperature. The anxiety to get a large production of gas leads to the over-crowding of the retorts, to a rapid cooling, or to an excessive and unexpected consumption of fuel beneath them, to a tarry development that will not be checked, to a choking (with soot and coke) of the smaller passages, and at length to a suspension of operations, and a drawing of fresh breath, so soon to be expended again by some in the chase after the same game, either with a fresh outfit, the rents and wear and tear having been mended, or over a field wholly new.

Those who study accurately this particular line of industrial effort know that the absolute nature of the oil used is such as to shut out even the pretense of a paying use of it in any of these ways except in the very rare cases of a combination of special need of quality in the flame, and an unusual range of prices. That so many experimenters can be found who ignore or deny this fact, can be accounted for upon hardly any ground more rational than that they merely know that oil burns with a hot flame and that hence they suppose it can be used for any kind of heating without reference to the quantity of heat which must be developed in any given case, or to its intensity or to the cost of application.—*Mining and Engineering Journal.*

Natural Gas and Oil in Indiana.

The area of discovery of natural gas and oil is gradually extending westward from Pennsylvania, has long ago crossed into Ohio, and it will be shown below that portions of Indiana may be included. It has been known for many years by a few geologists that natural gas in paying quantities, and perhaps oil, are obtainable within Hoosier borders.

Many years ago, Prof. John Collett, now State Geologist, called attention to the fact that in many places these commodities might be obtained. In Harrison county particularly, natural gas escapes in large quantities through crevices of rock underneath the river, and across the river, at Brandenburg, Ky., the discharge is ample to provide fuel for evaporating salt brine and for illuminating dwellings. The vast possibilities that may be awaiting development in this State, are apparent after an insight into her geological formation, and for some regions not the least promising products are gas and oil. There are as many theories respecting the source of natural gas as there are relating to the habitation of the moon. An old-time orthodox treatment of this subject traced the oil and gas of the earth to the decaying animal remains buried in the interior; but as the animal matter is lost centuries before the oil and gas are produced, and as, in fact, there is no animal matter in fossil porous stone, this old theory is now as barren of believers as is Symme's theory of a hole at the North Pole. Prof. Collett's explanation is a far more acceptable one, and will no doubt be recognized as wholly competent by all scientific men. The wool of his argument is woven into the web of this discourse.

In the Devonian formation is the Genessee shale, containing a large amount of bituminous matter and a considerable amount of petroleum. This rock underlies a considerable portion of Indiana, and at many points where exposed, as in Cass and Jasper counties, the heat of the sun melts from it and the underlying limestone, tar and petroleum. It is a well-settled fact that the heat of the interior of the earth intensifies rapidly toward the center. It is a well-established fact, too, that some strata which were deposited in the depths of the ocean are now on the tops of the highest mountains; that others deposited in fresh or the shoal waters of the ocean, are now depressed to great distances below the surface. Thus it occurs that the shaly rocks containing volatile matter which appear at the surface at New Albany, Ind., dip rapidly toward the south and southwest, and are depressed at the Gulf of Mexico several thousand feet below the level of Southern Indiana. At this depth, under the influence of the internal heat of the earth, the volatile matter of the Genesee shale is distilled away in the shape of gas. Seeking an outlet this gas flows up out of the depths, confined by the impervious strata of the corboniferous age. A portion of it in passing cooler rocks is condensed, thus forming petroleum, while a large portion of it follows the course of the shale to the northward, and it is discharged as natural gas. In Pennsylvania the shale which produces petroleum and gas is from 400 to 800 feet thick, and the volatile matter of these thick strata when condensed furnish the immense supplies found there. The Genesee shale of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois varies in thickness from 40 to 130 feet. This thickness does not furnish sufficient quantity of material to rival the great outflows of the Eastern States, the gas being also compelled to travel long distances from the Gulf region to reach the surface in Indiana. It is presumed that the strata throughout their length are very nearly of uniform thickness.

Harrison county furnishes the best chance for obtaining immediate results in gas mining. It was in that county that W. C. DePauw, of New Albany, sank some wells in the hope of obtaining enough gas to operate his glassworks, and to illuminate the city of New Albany. He readily secured enough gas power to run his steam engine, but he probably bored too deep, passing through the source of the gas supply, i. e., the Genesee shale. On the Ohio river, opposite the town of Marvin, the gas can be seen bubbling up at low water. Some of the neighbors say they have known the gas to be discharged with such violence as to rock a skiff loaded with men. Confined in the tubes on the swampy banks of the river, the jets of gas burn day and night—a constant stream of wasting heat and light. These escaping streams of gas were doubtless known of by the Indians. Here the American sun and fire worshipers flourished, feeding their faith on the never dying gas flame, ignited from some fortunate flambeau.

Says Prof. Collet: In times of high river this locality is covered with backwater. The gas, divided into small streams, bubbles through the water over a space ten or fifteen feet in diameter, making a sulphurous red sheet of flame, writhing and twisting before the wind; and in the still, dark hours of the night the flames, goblin-like, dance upon the water like lost sprites hovering over the sulphurous pits of "Dante's Inferno."

There is no question but that gas in paying quantities is obtainable in Harrison and Vigo counties. Enough of it is there to generate steam, propel machinery, illuminate houses, furnish fuel for heating and cooking purposes, and do a thousand things to which the Pennsylvania gas is already applied. By hooding together several wells an ample supply is to be had. The day is coming when it will no longer go to waste. The Terre Haute gas wells possibly have a future before them, and there are other localities in the State where this natural illuminator will be used for domestic purposes if not in more pretentious enterprises.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Oil Supply of the World.

(Abridged from "Blackwood's Magazine.")

It may be, that if the sages of prehistoric China, or the Magi of Chaldea and other ancient civilizations, could return to enlighten our ignorance, they might prove to have possessed far more scientific knowledge than we give them credit for, with some points of practical application which we marvel to think could ever have been forgotton.

Among many such subjects which from time to time call forth our wonder, one of deep interest at the present moment is that old, old subject of pouring oil on rough waves—a subject which (save by a very few practical seamen who happen to have tested the matter for thair own preservation) has only within the last three or four years been recognized as a real thing, of most serious importance to all seafaring folk. Hitherto it has been generally deemed merely a poetic metaphor, with no practical foundation. Isolated facts concerning its use were known, as were also allusions to its properties by such sages as Aristotle, Plutarch, Pliny, and, in later days, Erasmus of Rotterdam, Lannœus, or Benjamin Franklin.

When saintly men such as St. Cuthbert or Adamnanus soothed the angry waves by the outpouring of a little oil, this natural result was of course attributed to their own holiness, and the miraculous efficacy of consecrated oil. And even when in A. D. 1776 Leyveld, a practical Dutchman, published in Amsterdam his "Essay upon the Means of diminishing the Dangers of the Sea by pouring out Tar-oil or other Floating Matter," an essay followed in A. D. 1798 by a more elaborate statement of "Evidence on the Oil Question," published by Otto at Weimar, the interest temporarily awakened soon subsided, and generation after generation of sea-faring men have continued wholly to neglect the use of this simple precaution; and lamentable is it to persue the appalling record of each winter's wrecks on our own shores, and to note in how many instances life might probably have been saved, had the strong, brave men, so ready to hazard their lives in order to succor others, bethought them of lightening their task by the use of a few gallons of oil.

And yet, the time is fast approaching when the now rising generation will wonder at the folly of having ever neglected such a means of salvation; for the mass of evidence on this subject which has recently accumulated has now compelled attention from the most skeptical, and the experiments so successfully carried out on the stormy coast of Aberdeenshire, at the harbor of Peterhead, have borne fruit far and near.

Some of the fishers who had witnessed them remembered them to good purpose when trying to enter the harbor at Stonehaven, and warned of their danger by the white-crested waves raging on the bar. They had with them only a little colza oil and a little paraffine for their lamps (vegetable and mineral oils)—so little that most men would have deemed it mere folly to cast such upon tempestuous waves. But these men had profited by their lesson. One man stood on either bow, and, just as the boat approached the raging surf, they slowly poured out their offering to the waves, which, as if by magic, ceased to break, and rolled on in harmless green billows which carried the boat safe into port. I have also just heard from Cornwall that a party of Cornish fishers who chanced to be at Aberdeen at the time of the experiments and there witnessed the stilling of the waves, returned to their own granite-bound coast with the conviction that they had seen something which hereafter it may be well for them to practice.

In this relation, therefore, apart from all interests of the non-seagoing population, the question of the world's oil supply assumes a new and enlarged interest. Here it would appear that Nature herself desires to illustrate the question in a most practical manner, and as the field of her demonstration she selects the Gulf of Mexico. About ten miles to the south of the Sabine River, which forms the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, and about a mile from the shore, there exists a natural phenomenon known to sailors as "The Oil-Spot." In fine weather there is nothing remarkable to attract the attention of a stranger; but when an angry gale from the northeast sweeps the ocean, and great crested waves rise in battle array, this charmed natural harbor reveals itself. No visible boundary divides it from the tempestuous ocean around; but within a space two miles in length, the waters remain perfectly calm, their only change being that they become turbid and red, as though the oil-bearing mud were stirred up from below. A broad belt of white foam and towering breakers marks where the mighty waves, rolling shoreward in their might, with all the force gathered in an unbroken sweep of seven hundred miles across the Gulf, are suddenly arrested and sink down, conquered and powerless, so soon as they come within the mysterious influence of this gentlest of rulers.

Unfortunately, this peaceful haven is very shallow; its depth is variously stated at twelve and eighteen feet, so that only vessels of light burden can here take shelter. But to these, blessed indeed is the change of passing suddenly from the wild tossing of the outer ocean to the wonderful calm of this strange harbor, where the weary crew may rest as securely as though within an encompassing coral reef. Indeed, the stranger approaching this wall of breakers would naturally assume it to be caused by a dangerous reef, and would, as a matter of course, seek safety by steering away from it.

We believe that no scientific examination of this so-called Oil-Spot has yet been made. Sailors who have here found refuge state that the bottom is of a soft, soapy mud, into which they can easily push a pole to a considerable depth—a mud which, when applied to deck-scrubbing, is found to be exceedingly cleansing.

That the existence of this little haven is due to a submarine oil spring there can, we think, be little or no doubt, though we have no positive information of discovery of oil springs on the seaboard of Louisiana or Texas. We know however, there are many points around the Gulf where petroleum, asphalt, or naphtha in some form is found in immense quantities, chiefly in the three eastern States of Mexico—Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz and Tabasco. In the first of these, inexhaustible beds of asphaltum lie on both banks of the river Thamesi. It oozes in an almost pure state through the sedgy borders of the river, and is collected in boats of light draught, which convey it sixty miles down the stream to the port of Tampico.

In the State of Vera Cruz, asphaltum, naphtha, petroleum, stone-coal, and kindred bituminous substances, are found abundantly along the whole coast range. Six counties are specified, one being especially rich in these deposits, which are sometimes found pure, sometimes mixed with rock salt and saltpeter. Dr. Hechler, a scientific German traveler, has described the great asphalt beds near the village of Moloacan. "The salt mine," as it is there called, is an isolated conical mountain about twelve hundred feet in height, cracked by earthquakes. On its slopes are a number of pits, some of which are cold and still, others seething and bubbling with much noise and a stifling odor. Some of these seething pits eject masses of liquid asphaltum, which the Indians call chapopote. The whole adjacent surface consists of asphalt, partly liquid and partly solid, mingled with rock salt. External heat and subterranean noises tell of the fires still smouldering within the mountain. Dr. Hechler hazards a suggestion that possibly some day the mountain crust will subside, and site be occupied by a bituminous lake, like the Dead Sea of Palestine.

Though no trace of mineral oil has yet been detected in the rocky regions of Central America, its presence has been abundantly proved on the north of the Southern Continent, where, among the most important of recent discoveries, rank the oil-springs on the shore of Lake Maracaibo, in Venezuela, which, together with the great undeveloped coal-mines and other sources of mineral wealth, promise so rich a future to that now waste and desert country.

The chief features of the country between the Cordilleras and the Rio Zulia are the numerous asphalt-mines and petroleum-fountains which abound all around the base of a chain of low hills which lie between the Rio Zulia and Rio Tara. Two other rivers water this country, the Rio Catatumbo and the Rio Sardinarte, which probably accounts for the luxuriance of the cool, dark forest, that contrives to flourish in a region known to the people of Maracaibo as El Infierno, by reason of the multitude of fountains and deposits of petroleum and asphalt.

At one point a raised sand-bank is honeycombed with circular holes, from which gush impetuous streams of boiling water and petroleum. Columns of white steam are also ejected with deafening roar. A careful observer estimated that the flow from one of these streams equaled 5,760 gallons per diem. At present all this good petroleum is soon lost again in the earth, and an immense quantity of inflammable gas also escapes and ignites, playing in weird flashes among the dark tree-tops. This earth-born lightning is seen by vessels lying off the bar, and is known as *El farol de Maracaibo.* This group of springs lies near the confluence of the Tara and Sardinarte rivers, which are navigable for small craft under fifty tons. But petroleum-fountains, deposits of bitumen, asphalt, and other resinous minerals, lie scattered in all directions; and there is abundant proof of the existence of rich coal-seams, which ere long must certainly create a revolution in Venezuelan commerce.

Near San Timoleo the accumulation of asphalt and petroleum is so extensive as to form a large lake, somewhat resembling the celebrated Pitch Lake on the Isle of Trinidad, where a strange, thick, flexible crust of black bituminous matter is said to float on the surface of a fresh-water lake. But, as no one has yet arrived at even estimating the depth of the crust, it is difficult to see how the existence of the said lake can be proved. All that meets the eye is a level plain of pitch about three miles in circumference, dotted over with patches of vegetation and bushes, and pools of rain-water, wherein women wash and bleach their linen, while men with pickaxes dig out large fragments of hard, resinous pitch, which are carried off in carts, all on the surface of the so-called lake. Though only about a hundred acres of pitch are thus exposed to view, the deposit crops up at several points five or six miles to the north and to the south, and appears to be only covered by a thin layer of soil or sand. The lake lies about eighty feet above the sea. As the place of the Pitch Lake, in these notes on the world's oil-supply, may not be self-evident, I may venture to remind my readers that the definition of petroleum (*petroleum* "rock-oil"; is "a native liquid bitumen," which is essentially asphalt diseolved in naphtha. So perhaps we shall some day see the people of Trinidad start their own oil-factories. (The neighboring Isle of Barbadoes also contributes its quota to the world's supply of bituminous asphalt.)

There are numerous petroleum-wells actually within the town of Columbia, and, though the oil is of inferior quality and not abundant, the poor collect it in cloths, which absorb the oil, and are then wrung out into jars, and thus they obtain sufficient to light their houses. So long ago 1824 samples of this "oil of Columbia" were sent to England, France, and the United States, as a remarkable new discovery; but the secret of distillation had not then been discovered, and kerosene and benzine were unknown products, so this South American oil failed to attract attention. In like manner we learn that in remote ages the citizens of Genoa obtained their oil supply from the wells on the banks of the Taro. And, in the days of Pliny, Sicilian lamps were fed from the oil-springs of Agrigentum; and long before the Christian era the old Romans knew how to turn to account the oil-wells of Zante. Yet no systematic working of any of these wells seems to have been attempted.

Peteroleum in some of its varied forms has long been known to exist in many different parts of Europe. In Galicia, Moldavia, and Roumania, it is found in a semi-solidified form, which led to its being named mineral fat or tallow—as in the so-called "tallow-wells." The ozokerite or wax-earth of Galicia is found in great abundance, and of so pure a quality as quite to take the place of beeswax in the manufacture of candles, etc. A considerable number of the population are employed in mining for it, and also in working the industry in all its branches.

So far back as 1873, the annual return of burning oil and paraffine was valued at a sum equal to £500,000. This was chiefly obtained from the Boryslaw district.

In 1879 an American oil refiner from Ohio determined to commence work in Galicia on more scientific principles than any hitherto attempted. He imported first-class machinery and skilled workmen; but the Poles combined against the interloper, and refused to supply his refinery with crude oil, so for a while he actually was driven to import crude petroleum from America. The people finding that he could not be crushed, desisted from their opposition, and the American refiner now works in peace. He estimates the annual production of Galicia at a hundred thousand barrels, but its quality is generally very inferior to that of Pennsylvania; the sinking of the wells is attended with far greater difficulty, owing to the loose character of the soil, and the singular manner in which the rock strata are found tossed about at every conceivable angle. It is also necessary to bore to a far greater depth than in America. But the chief disadvantage of Galician oil is its liability to explosion, owing to the extreme difficulty of separating the benzine and other explosive elements from the illuminating oil. Altogether Galician oil does not sound very desirable.

In Roumania, in the districts of Bacau, Serata, Buzen, and Dambovitza, petroleum has recently been discovered in such large quantities that there is every prospect of its developing into a very important industry. Prussian Saxony has already established extensive bituminous shale works, for the supply of shale oil, in the neighborhood of Weissenfels. Wallachia, Sweden and Switzerland, also possess deposits of bituminous asphalt, which when systematically worked will doubtless be turned to good account.

(To be continued.)

L. A. SALOMON & BRO.,
216 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.
Importers of L. A. S. X, L. A. S. XX, L. A. S. UNXLD Brands of
ENGLISH CHINA CLAY.

Supf. Pow'd French Talc,
Cut French Talc,
Terra Alba,
Silesian White,
Magnesian White,
Magnesite,
Pure Silex,
Fullers Earth,
Plumbago,
Soluble Gum Dextrine. (Gum Substitute.)
Gum Arabic,
Gum Siftings,
Gum Tragacanth,
Rice Flour,
Potato Flour,
Arrowroot,
Carnauba Wax,
Japan Wax,
Glycerine,
Egg Albumen.

EXTRA REFINED WOOD ALCOHOL,
ASPHALTINE.

ESTABLISHED 1827.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
VERMIFUGE
FOR HOME AND EXPORT TRADE.
J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA
Successors to B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co.,
Sole Proprietors.
Observe particularly that the initials are **B. A.**

New York Tartar Co.
Selling Agents, W. R. PETERS & CO.,

99% Cream of Tartar.
TARTARIC ACID,
No. 58 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

A. KLIPSTEIN,
52 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES:
20 N. Front St., Phila. 54 Broad St., Boston.
CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS,
Oxalic Acid,
Carbonate Potash,
Muriate Potash.
SOLE AGENT FOR BINDSCHEDLER, BUSCH & CO.'S
ANILINE COLORS.

CUBA SPONGE COMPANY,
DARRELL & RONAN,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
CUBA SPONGES,
59 CEDAR STREET,
P. O. BOX 1101. NEW YORK.
Sponges packed to suit the demands of the trade.
ALL PACKAGES GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, DOMESTIC RECEIPTS, Etc

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AT NEW YORK FOR THE PAST WEEK.

NOTE.—The following list is confined to goods that have been entered during the past week. A further list of goods imported, but not yet entered, will be found in the manifests of vessels that have arrived, which appear on a following page.

ACID CARB—10 cks, 1120 lb, C Pfizer & Co, Marengo, Hull
31 cs, 2567 lb, Schering & G, Rugia, Hamburg
ACETIC—1 cs, 50 lb, J Chaskel, Hammonia, Hamburg
ALBUMEN—10 cks, A Klipstein, Hammonia, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—27 cks, 10800 lb, E Schlbach & Co, Pennland, A'p
6 cks, 2400 lb, A Klipstein, Pennland, Antwerp
5 bbls, W J Matheson & Co, Ems, Bremen
AMMONIA CARB—50 cks, 28957 lb, J L & D S Riker, Holland, L'n
MURI—3 cks, 3920 lb, J L & D S Riker, Spain, L'pool
13 cks, C DeP Field, Somerset, Bristol
SAL—10 cks, 12768 lb, J L & D S Riker, Spain, L'pool
ANILINE ARSEN—27 cks, 17000 lb, Albany Aniline Co, Europa, Hamburg
2 cks, C W Heineken, Labrador, Havre
COLORS—6 cs, 640 lb, J J Keller & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
5 cks, O Hann, Pennland, Antwerp
4 cks, Farbwerk G D Co, Rhein, Bremen
6 cks, A Klipstein, Pennland, Antwerp
5 pkgs, R Holliday & Sons, Oregon, L'pool
4 kgs, 500 lb, J C Bloomfield & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
5 cs, A Klipstein, Hammonia, Hamburg
1 cs, O Baerlein, Oregon, L'pool
1 cs, L W Morris & Son, C Leoville, Bordeaux
4 pkgs, 448 lb, P Schulze-berge & K, Labrador, Havre
9 pkgs, 464 lb, Geisenheimer & Co, Labrador, Havre
5 cs, W F Sykes, Labrador, Havre
8 pkgs, 800 lb, P Schulze-berge & K, Ems, Bremen
5 pkgs, W J Matheson & Co, Ems, Bremen
OIL—5 cs, 495 lb, C W Heineken, Emilie, Bremen
10 dms, 11000 lb, Hensel, B & L, Pennland, Antwerp
SALT—10 cks, 1120 lb, Pickhardt & K, Marengo, Hull
ANNATTO—2 bbls, 325 lb, Leaycraft & Co, Alvo, Kingston
4 bbls, 659 lb, G Wessels & Co, Pomona, Pt Maria
1 bbl, 154 lb, A D Straus & Co, Alvo, Kingston
2 bbls, 375 lb, G DeCordova, Alvo, Kingston
2 bbls, A S Lazarus & Co, Alvo, Kingston
ANTIMONY REG—24 cks, 16183 lb, Phelps, D & Co, Holland, L'n
ARCHIL—53 bbls, A S Salomon & Co, Labrador, Havre
5 cks, 2518 lb, J C Bloomfield & Co, Labrador, Havre
ARGOLS—96 cks, 110000 lb, New York Tartar Co, Cecile, B'deaux
10 cks, 14799 lb, Loeb Bros, Labrador, Havre
ARNICAS—39 bls, 8317 lb, J Clay Jr, China, Hamburg
ASPHALTUM—1800 pcs, L Myerstein, Columbus, Bremen
21 bgs, 1843 lb, Suzarte & W, Alpin, Curacao
BALSAM COP—3 bbls, 1265 lb, G G Cowl, Cearanse, Para
TOLU—4 cs, 480 lb, Hoadley & Co, Alvo, Kingston
46 cs, 5244 lb, Lanman & Kemp, Alvo, Savanilla
BARK PERU—16 pkgs, 2160 lb, J Coughlin, Alvo, Savanilla
24 bls, Punderford & J, Alvo, Cartagena
22 bls, 3300 lb, D DeCastro & Co, Alvo, Baranquilla
40 bls, 4126 lb, M C Roldan, Alvo, Baranquilla
BARYTES—20 cks, 20260 lb, Gabriel & S, Hammonia, Hamburg
34 cks, 32334 lb, Chicago White Lead & O Co, Rhein, B'n
BAY RUM—1 pg, 3 gls, W H Schieffelin & Co, Henry IV, St T'ms
BEANS TONCA—29 pkgs, 11705 lb, Kunhardt & Co, Muriel, T'dad
VANILLA—7 cs, Thebaud Bros, C of Alex, Progresso
BENZOIC ETHER—1 cs, 50 lb, J Chaskel, Hammonia, H'burg
BERRIES JUNIPER—45 bls, 9000 lb, J Domergue & Co, Colombo Leghorn
BLEACH—105 cks, 117152 lb, J L & D S Riker, Spain, L'pool
93 cks, 57677 lb, S J Sutherland, C of Berlin, L'pool
281 cks, 337316 lb, Wing & Evans, Britannic, L'pool
78 cks, 87004 lb, Wing & Evans, C of Montreal, L'pool
92 cks, 112114 lb, Watson, S & Co, C of Berlin, L'pool
BRIMSTONE—630 tons, Parsons & P, E Mignano, Licata
1930 tons, O G Mayer, Acuba, Girgenti
BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, 300 lb, F Beck & Co, Fulda, Bremen
7 cs, G H Barbey, Hammonia, Hamburg
CANARY SEED—1 bg, 110 lb, C Reiche & Bro, Fulda, Bremen
2 bgs, 220 lb, A Merkle, Fulda, Bremen
CANTHARIDES—1 ck, 113 lb, Brueckner & K, Hammonia, H'g
5 cks, 563 lb, McKesson & R, Geiser, Stettin
CASSIA—1970 mts, 161867 lb, J G Curtis & Co, Kishon, Padang
CELERY SEED—78 bgs in our last came to A Azana
CEMENT—1000 cks, H Fleming, Shakespeare, London
100 cks, G M Brown, Shakespeare, London
1000 cks, H Fleming, L Walsh, London
1950 cks, H Fleming, F E Scammell, London
1937 cks, Belloni & Co, J Rutherford, Hamb'g
700 cks, Belloni & Co, H Hickman, Hamburg
800 cks, 135 tons, T R Keator & Co, L Walsh, London
504 cks, Batjer & M, Fulda, Bremen
5 cks, H Fleming, J Breydel, Antwerp
500 cks, E Thiele, J Breydel, Antwerp
2 cks, S L Merchant & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
300 cks, 50 tons, C J Stevens, Shakespeare, London
200 cks, J Brand, L Walsh, London
504 cks, Batjer & M, M Seidenburg, Bremen
500 cks, J Brand, Shakespeare, London
500 cks, E Thiele, J Rutherford, Hamburg
560 bbls, Gabriel & S, Rugia, Hamburg
500 cks, Sinclair & B, F E Scammell, London
CERESIN—48 cs, 11039 lb, F G Strohmeyer & Co, Australia, H'g
CHALK—670 tons, C W Berteaux, Ceylon, London
750 tons, F G Brown, Fiery Cross, London
CHAMOIS—2 cs, T L Lutkins, Britannic, L'pool
CHEMICAL SALTS—1 cs, 100 lb, W H Schieffelin & Co, San Francisco, Yokohama
PREP—4 cks, 430 lb, Schering & G, Rugia, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—1 cs, A L Causse, Germanic, L pool
CHINA CLAY—86 cks, 30 tons, Hensel, B & L, J Breydel, Ant
CHLORAL HYDRATE—4 cs, 440 lb, L Mancore, Bothnia, L'p'l
CLAY—3 cs, 1 ton, Lallance & G, J Breydel, R'dam
300 cks, 118 tons, J H Gautier & Co, Yorktown, Ant
3 cks, ½ ton, Haywood, P & R, Somerset, Bristo
CLOVES—200 bls, 14192 lb, Arnold, Hines & Co, Holland. L'don
COBALT OXIDE—3 cs, 588 lb, Hammill & G, L City, Swansea
1 cs, 100 lb, R F Downing & Co, Circassia, G'w
COCHINEAL—20 bgs, 4000 lb, Parsons & P, Rhein, Southampton
COCOA—70 bgs, 15220 lb, Thackray & Co, Alvo, Cartagena
157 bgs, O Presseprich, Biela, Bahia
63 bgs, 12051 lb, A D Straus & Co, Muriel, Trinidad
32 bgs, 4556 lb, Cardenas & Coe, Muriel, Trinidad
1121 bgs, W Hawes & Co, Sully, Bahia
25 bgs, 3774 lb, G Amsinck & Co, Crescent C, Aspinwall
26 bgs, 4198 lb, S Samper & Co, Crescent City, Aspinwall
11 bgs, 1694 lb, M C Roldan, Crescent City, Aspinwall
28 bgs. 4343 lb, R & D Degener, Crescent City, Aspinwall
25 bgs. 3500 lb, E Z Penfield, Crescent City, Aspinwall
23 bgs, W Hawes & Co, Muriel, Trinidad
200 bgs, 24734 lb, A Merian, St Germain, Havre
LEAVES—16 bls, 2129 lb, M Picasso, Crescent City, A w'l
COLCOTHAR—56 cks, 29120 lb, R F Downing & Co, L City, Bristo
COLORS—3 cs, W Campbell & Co, Frisia, Hamburg
CORKS—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Hammonia, Hamburg
2 cs, L A Salomon & Bro, Hammonia, H'burg
1 cs, Hensel, B & L, Rugia, Hamburg
3 cs, J Marsching & Co, Labrador, Havre
CORIANDER—12 bgs, 2426 lb, E H Priovano, Rosalia, Mars'lles
SEED—198 bgs, 43560 lb, H Nordlinger & Co, Oregon, L'pool
CROTON SEED—1 bg. 111 lb, Fritzsche Bros, Lion, Colombo
DEXTRINE—400 bgs, 86650 lb, L A Salomon & Bro, Rugia, H'g
100 bgs, 21658 lb, F Rose & Co, Rugia, Hamburg
DIVI DIVI—521 bgs, 54526 lb, D De Castro & Co, Alpin, Curacao
DROP BLACK—20 cks, J W Masury & Son, State of Ind, Glas'w
4 cks, J L Smith & Co, Marengo, Hull
DRUGS—52 pkgs, Dodge & O, Holland, London
DUTCH METAL—2 cks, 1122 lb, Fuchs & Lang, Labrador, Havre
DYEWOOD EXT—25 cks, 12260 lb, A Klipstein, Labrador, H're
FISH SOUNDS—20 bls, 3613 lb, Schering & G, Geiser. Copenhagen
FULLERS EARTH—1200 bgs, 100 tons, Hammill & G, Holland, L'n
FUSTIC—324 tons, W Cunningham & Son, E A Baylis, Tampico
GAMBIER—147 bls, 41776 lb, G B Morewood & Co, Holland, L'n
GELATINE—2 bbls, W A Brown, Labrador, Havre
10 cs, Dundas Dick & Co, Labrador, Havre
GINGER—4 bbls, T Wattson & Son, Muriel, Domenica
GLASS MIRROR—16 cs, P Weiderer, Rhein, Bremen
9 cs, S Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
2 cs, Florence Mfg Co, Pennland, Antwerp
2 cs, Heroy & M, Elbe, Bremen
PLATE—4 cs, Holbrook Bros, Adriatic, Liverpool
2 cs, E A Boyd & Son, Pennland, Antwerp
14 cs, H H Cahn, Holland, London
9 cs, S Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
33 cs, H H Cahn, Pennland, Antwerp
50 cs, S Bache & Co, C of Berlin, Liverpool
4 cs, Gallagher & G, J Breydel, Antwerp
13 cs, M Aleo, J Breydel, Antwerp
82 cs, Heroy & M, J Breydel, Antwerp
WINDOW—665 cs, H H Cahn, Pennland, Antwerp
406 cs, S Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
619 cs, Holbrook Bros, Pennland, Antwerp
500 cs, Avery, Penabert & Co, J Breydel, Antwerp
1458 cs, Heroy & M, J Breydel, Antwerp
25 cs, J Fitzpatrick & Co, Circassia, Glasgow
510 cs, J F Heyne, J Breydel, Antwerp
GLUCOSE—25 cks, 24812 lb, Weilbacher & L, Rugia, Hamburg
10 cks, 8446 lb, Weilbacher & L, Hammonia, Ham'g
GLUE—13 cks, Townsend & B, St Germain, Havre
8 cs, L DeJonge & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
100 bgs, 11200 lb, C E Gardiner, L City, Bristol
5 cs, L Windmuller & R, J Breydel, Antwerp
22 cks, 15719 lb, Monroe & Co, Labrador, Havre
GLYCERINE—40 pkgs, 19887 lb, Marx & Rawolle, Labrador, H're
20 cs, 1720 lb, Schering & G, Rugia, Hamburg
GREASE—93 cks, A L Knight, Marengo, Hull
10 cks, Knauth, N & K, J Breydel, Antwerp
GUINEA GRAINS—9 cs, J Clay Jr, Servia, Liverpool
GUM ANIME—25 cs, 5312 lb, B T Jessup, Holland, London
COPAL—6 cs, 1203 lb, E Hill, Holland, London
DAMAR—72 cs, 9576 lb, T N Bolles, Kishon, Batavia
ICELAND MOSS—10 bls, 2101 lb, J Zeller, Vittoria, Genoa
4 bls, 657 lb, J Clay, Jr, China, Hamburg
INDIGO—80 pkgs, Howe & Goodwin, Adriatic, Liverpool
EXT—10 cks, 6764 lb, J C Bloomfield & Co, Adriatic, L'l
IODINE—27 kgs, 3632 lb, Watjer, T & Co, Crescent City, Aspin'
IPECAC—10 ser, Dodge & O, Biela, Rio
IRON OXIDE—104 cks, H E Williams, Somerset, Bristol
KAINIT—800 tons, P Weidinger, Rebekka, Hamburg
KAIRIN—1 cs, 100 ozs, Lutz & Movius, Ems, Bremen

KIESERIT—100 tons, P Weidinger, Rebekka, Hamburg
LEAD—529 pigs, 280000 lb, Ladenburg, T & Co, J Breydel, Ant
LEECHES—4 cs, H Witte, Labrador, Havre
5 cs, M Meyer, Labrador, Havre
LEMON JUICE—10 pps,1351 gls,Linder&Meyer,Peconic,Messina
LICORICE—1623 bls, 797525 lb, Stamford Mfg Co, D Dubrovacki, Smyrna
2960 bls, 946299 lb, J C McAndrew, Alba, Smyrna
4716 bls, 540000 lb, Weaver & S, Carmela C, Alicante
LIME JUICE—21 pgs, 1560 gls, T Wattson & Son, Muriel, Dom'a
LINSEED—3823 bgs, 12613 bush, F C Reed, Iolanthe, Calcutta
8 bgs, 25 bush, F B Spencer, St Ronans, L'pool
1750 bgs in our last came to R Colgate & Co & 12875 came to Kellogg & M
14250 bgs, 52420 bush, Kellogg & M, R Parsons, Calcutta
1087 bgs, 3588 bush, Campbell & T, Iolanthe, Calc'ta
LOGWOOD—268 tons, W & A Leaman, Fairfield, Pt au Prince
263 tons, Kunhardt & Co, C McKown, Jacmel
310 tons, H Kainer & Co, Hattie, Cape Hayti
LYCOPODIUM—15 cs, 3780 lb, McKesson & R, Geiser,Copenha'n
5 cs, 1188 lb, Brueckner & K, Haramonia, H'g
10 cs, 2383 lb, W H Schieffelin & Co, Geiser, Copenhagen
MACE—38 cs, 4000 lb, J G Curtis & Co, Kishon, Padang
MAGNESIA CHLO—100 bbls, 59631 lb, H J Baker & Bro, Caroline, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—472 bgs, 112653 lb,H H Salmon, C Luling,Ha'g
925 bgs, 220660 lb, P Weidinger, St Bernhard, Hamburg
MATCHES—30 cs, Alsing & Co, L Walsh, London
MEDICAL FLOWERS—40 bls, 8705 lb, McKesson & R, Adriatic, Liverpool
13 bls, 5689 lb,W H Schieffelin & Co, Oregon, L'pool
20 bls, 4400 lb, J Domergue & Co, Victoria M, Genoa
1 bl, 184 lb, Brueckner & K, Marengo, Hull
1 pkg, 218 lb, J Zeller, Marengo, Hull
HERBS—70 bls, J Clay Jr, China, Hamburg
29 bls, 8514 lb, McKesson & R, Adriatic, L'l
36 bls, 5544 lb, Brueckner & K, Marengo, Hull
LEAVES—31 pgs, J Clay Jr, Hammonia, Hamburg
PREP—23 cs, E Fougera & Co, Labrador, Havre
ROOTS—32 bls, 7146 lb, McKesson & R, Adriatic, L'pool
15 cs, 3602 lb, Brueckner & K, Hammonia,Hamburg
7 pkgs, 1261 lb, J Zeller, Marengo, Hull
38 bls, Reed & Co, Geiser, Danzig
SEED—1 bg, 114 lb, Brueckner & K, Hammonia, Hamb'g
WINE—2 cs, 80 lb, E Fougera & Co, Labrador, Havre
MENTHOL—1 cs, H Garbe, San Francisco, Yokohamo
2 cs, 100 lb, Fritzsche Bros, Rhein, Bremen
MUSK SEED—5 cks, 482 lb, Fritzsche Bros, Hammonia, Ham'g
NUTMEGS—100 cs, 6650 lb, J W Doane & Co, Holland, London
OAK STAIN—2 cs, J L Smith & Co, Marengo, Hull
OCHER—16 pkgs, 1140 lb, F A Reichard, St Germain, Havre
60 cks, 35280 lb, J L Smith & Co, Marengo, Hull
200 pkgs, 135914 lb, F A Reichard, Labrador, Havre
OIL CARAWAY—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Rhein, Bremen
CASCARILLA—1 cs, J Cohen, Normandie, Havre
CINNAMON—1 cs, 5 lb, Fritzsche Bros, Rhein, Bremen
2 cs, 540 lb, Fritzsche Bros, Lion, Colombo
CITRON—196 cs, 9702 lb, Dix & Co, Lion, Colombo
212 cs, 10494 lb, Fritzsche Bros, Lion, Colombo
36 pgs, 98144 lb, Fritzsche Bros, Lion, Colombo
COCOA—67 cks, 112224 lb, Recknagel & Co, Lion, Colombo
28 pps, 56364 lb, Dix & Co, Lion, Colombo
76 pps, 112224 lb, J M Hummell, Lion, Colombo
89 pps, 112224 lb, Paterson, D & Co, Lion, Colombo
76 pps, 112896 lb, H J Baker & Bro, Lion, Colombo
CODLIVER—11 cks,461 gls, Lord, Mann & Co,Portia,St J'ns
25 bbls, Lazeli, M & G, Marengo, Hull
20 cks, Brueckner & K, Rhein, Bremen
CUMMIN—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Rhein, Bremen
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, 45 lb, Fritzsche Bros, Rhein, Bremen
4 cs, Dodge & O, Hammonia, Havre
1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Rhein, Bremen
FIR TREE—3 cks, A Roelker & Son,Spain, L'pool
LAVENDER—2 cs, Dodge & O, Labrador, Havre
LEMON—20 cs, 457 lb,W H Schieffelin & Co,Peconic, M'si'e
OIL NEROLI—2 cs, Dodge & O, Labrador, Havre
OLIVE—35 bbls, M Benedict, C of Berlin, L'pool
4 cks, F Romeo, Peconic, Messina
ORANGE—15 cs, 630 lb, Fritzsche Bros, Rhein, Bremen
POPPY—27 bbls, A Coty, Pennland, Antwerp
RAPE—14 bbls, 685 gls, A Coty, Pennland, Antwerp
50 bbls, 2388 gls, Whitman Bros, Holland, London
ROSE—1 pkg, P Valdiero, Oregon, L'pool
ORANGE PEEL—3 bls, 600 lb, J Clay Jr, China, Hamburg
PAINT—12 cks, 2200 lb, Gabriel & S, Hammonia, Hamburg
PEPPER—678 bgs, 75562 lb, J H Recknagel, Holland, London
210 bgs, 23192 lb, E R Durkee & Co, Holland, London
99 bgs, 10532 lb, J G Curtis & Co, Kishon, Padang
PERFUME—12 cs, 110 gls, Baldwin Bros, Labrador, Havre
1 cs, I Demetrio, Columbia, Naples
1 cs, 15¼ gls, Charras & Co, R de Herrera, Havana
1 cs, F R Arnold & Co, Oregon, L'pool
PHOSPHORUS—50 cs, 5500 lb, C Pfizer & Co, Marengo, Hull
PIMENTO—172 bgs, 42896 lb, Leaycraft & Co, Alvo, Kingston
20 bgs, 3400 lb, G Wessels & Co, Pomona, Montego Bay
50 bgs, 5584 lb, Pim, Forwood & Co,Alvo, Cartagena
36 bgs, 5606 lb, R McD Kirkland, Alvo, Pt Antonio
30 bgs, 4143 lb,A D Straus & Co, Alvo, Kingston
PLASTER—760 tons, J B King & Co, S M Bird, Windsor
717 tons, J B King & Co, W Moore, Windsor
786 tons, J B King & Co, H C Higginson, Windsor
700 tons, J B King & Co, L M Smith, Cheverie
PLUMBAGO—71 bbls, 47488 lb, Recknagel & Co, Lion, Columbo
1335 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Lion, Columbo
POLISH—7 cs, A Gohring, Rugia, Hamburg
POMADE—1 cs. Dodge & O, Labrador, Havre
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, 11000 lb, Levy & Levis, Geiser, Copenh'n
100 bgs, 22050 lb, Rosenstein Bros, Geiser, Copenhagen
POTASH CHLO—100 kgs, 11200 lb, E Hill, Marengo, Hull
250 kgs, 28000 lb, J L & D S Riker, Somerset, Brist'l
MURI—966 bgs, 223827 lb, H H Salmon, J Rutherford,H'b'g
531 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Caroline, Hamb'g
962 bgs, 225884 lb, H H Salmon, C Luling, H'g
976 bgs, 225305 lb, H H Salmon, Tellus, Hamburg
893,bgs, Schulz & R, St Bernhard, Hamburg
515 bgs, 110332 lb, Battelle & R, St Bernhard, Hamburg
PUMICE—300 bgs, J Phillips, Colombo, Leghorn
QUICKSILVER—150 flks, 11250 lb, C T Raynolds & Co, Rhein Southampton
QUININE—7 cs, 5000 ozs, Stallman & F, Rhein, Bremen
8 cs, 8000 ozs, L Windmuller & R, Fulda, Bremen
20 cs, 10000 ozs, Dix & Co, Fulda, Bremen
10 cs, 20000 ozs, L Windmuller & R, Donau, Bremen
26 cs, 20000 ozs, L Windmuller & R, Ems, Bremen
RAPE SEED—2 bgs, 220 lb, C Reiche & Bro, Fulda, Bremen
3 bgs, 330 lb, A Merkle, Fulda, Bremen
3 bgs, 336 lb, W Kerstens, Fulda, Bremen
RED LEAD—20 cks, 30143 lb,Wing & Evans, Britannic, L'pool
SALT CAKE—7 bbls, 10640 lb, Churchman& Co, Hammonia, H'g
SARSAPARILLA—18 bls, 2836 lb, Eggers & H. Saxon Kingston
125 bls, 31045 lb,WCunningham & Son, E A Baylis,T'p'o
SHELLAC—5 cs, 1072 lb, Brueckner & K, Hammonia, Hamb'g
3 cs, Macqueen & Co, C of Berlin, L'pool
100 cs, Jameison & Co, Iolanthe, Calcutta
SOAP—1 cs, 330 lb, Park & Tilford, Adriatic, Liverpool
CASTILE—650 bxs, 21260 lb, H Batjer & Bro, Benedetto, Marseilles
OLIVE—27 cs, O Baerlein, Oregon, L'pool
SODA ASH—55 cks, 112112 lb, J L & D S Riker, Spain, L'pool
50 cks, 75940 lb, Wing & Evans, Brittanic, L'pool
BICARB—34 cks, W J Matheson & Co, L Hill, London
CAUSTIC—160 dms, 112013 lb, J L & D S Riker, Spain, L'p'l
50 dms, 31391 lb, J Lee & Co, C of Berlin, L'l
1 cs, 11 lb, E B Benjamen, Rugia, Hamburg
100 dms, 63077 lb, Cooper Smith & Co, Spain, L'pool
NITRATE—5075 bgs, 1647632 lb, W R Grace & Co, E Mentz, Caleta Buena
12850 bgs, 4408992 lb, W R Grace & Co, M Taylor, I'que
7428 bgs,1857000 lb,Munoz & E,Lucia, Iquique
SALTS—7 cks, 2106 lb, A Klipstein, Pennland, Antwerp
SPONGES—4 cs, Lasker & B, Rugia, Hamburg
ST JOHNS BREAD—94 bgs, 12249 lb, Weaver & S, Peconic,M'ga
STRONTIA NITRATE—20 cks, 2100 lb, Schering & G, Rugia,H'g
SUMAC—420 bgs, 67200 lb, Phelps Bros, Peconic, Palermo
TALC—27 cs, 6798 lb, L A Salomon & Bro, Vittoria M, Genoa
TAMARINDS—2 bbls, Netherclift & A, Guardiana, St Thomas
TARTAR EMETIC—5 cks, O Baerlein, Oregon, L'pool
TERRA ALBA—210 pkgs, F A Reichard, Benedetto, Marseilles
TUMERIC—500 bgs, 56000 lb, J W Rulon & Son, Brazos,Calcutta
ULTRAMARINE—10 cs, 1120 lb, C Morningstar & Co, Hammonia, Hamourg
UMBER—11 cks, 3144 lb, Wix & Co, Australia, Hamb'g
URANIUM OXIDE—1 cs, 207 lb, C Cooper & Co, Hammonia,H'g
VENETIAN RED—50 bbls, 16800 lb, J L Smith & Co, Marengo, Hull
WAX MINERAL—92 cs, 22728 lb,W Warden & Son, S of Ind,G'w
WOOD LAKE—20 bbls, 9508 lb, Lutz & Movius, Australia,H'b'g
ZINC SULPH—2 cs, L W Morris & Co, C Leoville, Bordeaux

WAREHOUSED

ANILINE COLORS—1½ pkgs, W F Sykes, Labrador, Havre
25 pgs, E Sehlbach & Co, Penniand, A'p
26 pgs, 1250 lb, H A Gould & Co, Fulda, Bremen
10 pkgs,W F Sykes, St Germain, Havre
BAY RUM—100 cs, 210 gls, C M Roof, Sully, St Thomas
CEMENT—200 cks, Belloni & Co, H Hickman, Hamburg
CORKS—14 bls, F Llado & Co, St Germain, Havre
110 bgs, F Llado & Co, Labrador, Havre
DYEWOOD EXT—25 cks, 12277 lb, J C Bloomfield & Co, St Germain, Havre
GLASS WINDOW—1238 pkgs, T W Morris & Co, Penniand, Ant
GLUE—32 cs, 19842 lb, E Cohen, Penniand, A'werp
LICORICE—50 cs, 10632 lb, Stallman & F, Columbia, Naples
METHYL HYDRATE—10 cs, W Rudkin's Sons, Fulda, Bremen
OIL MYRBANE—10 cs, 1120 lb, Fritzsche Bros, Fulda, Bremen
SANDAL—2 cs, 100 lb, Fritzsche Bros, Fulda, Bremen
PERFUME—6 cs, H Dreyfus, St Germain, Havre
12 cs, F R Arnold & Co, Holland, London
POLISH—15 cs, Hensel, B & L, Rhaetia, Hamburg
POMADE—15 cs, A Isaacs & Co, St Germain, Havre
SOAP CASTILE—50 bxs.1635 lb,H Batjer & Bro, Benedetto,M'lls
SODA CAUSTIC—600 dms, 387593 lb, E Hill, Oregon, L'pool
SPONGES—14 bls, L del Monte & Co, Saratoga, Havana
77 bbls, Darrell & R, Newport, Havana
SUMAC—280 bgs, Phelps Bros, Peconic, Palermo
EXT—45 cks, 12320 lb, Beach & Co, C of Rome, L'pool

IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ARCHIL—10 cks, Howe & Goodwin, Norseman, L'pool
BLEACH—99 cks, Palestine, Liverpool
178 cks, Virginian, Liverpool
96 cks, Borderer, Liverpool
40 cks, Kansas, Liverpool
86 cks, In our last came to Morey & Co
87 cks, 111092 lb, Morey & Co, Istrian, Liverpool
567 cks, Norseman, Liverpool
271 cks, Istrian, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—20 bbls, H E Williams, Australia, Londan
MYRABOLAMS—299 bgs, Boston City, London
OIL PALM—806 pkgs, J F Brooks, Ninevah, Salt Pond
POTASH CHLO—50 kgs, Linder & Meyer, Istrian, L'pool
SODA ASH—154 cks, Norseman, L'pool
32 cks, Hathaway & Co, Istrian, L'pool
10 cks, Kansas, L'pool
72 cks, 133070 lb, Morey & Co, Istrian, L'pool
43 cks, Linder & Meyer, Istrian, L'pool
430 cks, 647505 lb, Linder & Meyer, Istrian, L'pool
CARB—56 bbls, Pavonia, L'pool
CAUSTIC—100 dms, E & F King & Co, Norseman, L'pool
50 dms, order, Norseman, L'pool
NITRATE—8355 bgs, Hemenway & B,C Spooner,Caleta B'a
SAL—280 bbls, Norseman, L'pool
VENETIAN RED—75 bbls, H E Williams, Australia, Londor
110 bbls, C L Andrews, Prussian, Glasgow

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

ASPHALTUM—680 tons, T Watson & Son, Orenus, Pt Spain
BISMUTH—3 pkgs, Rosengarten & Sons, Lord Gough, L'pool
BLEACH—98 cks, order, Lord Gough, Liverpool
52 cks, Cooper Smith & Co, Lord Gough, Liverpool
18 cks, G W & J W Reeves, Lord Gough, Liverpool
CHALK—600 tons, Fratelli Doge, London
CHEMICAL SALTS—20 cks, C Lennig & Co, Lord Gough L,pool
OPIUM—106 cs, Powers & Weightman, Lord Gough, L'pool
OXIDE IRON—2 bbls, Harrison Bros, Lord Gough, L'pool
OIL ESSENTIAL—3 cs, L M Leberman, Lord Gough, L'pool
6 cs, W H Pile & Son, Lord Gough, L'pool
15 cs, Smith, Kline & Co, Lord Gough, L'pool
SODA ASH—154 cks, E Yarnall, Lord Gough, L'pool
220 cks, order, Lord Gough, L'pool
CAUSTIC—30 dms, Cooper Smith & Co, Lord Gough, L'p'l
50 dms, order, Lord Gough, L'pool
50 dms, N K Fairbank & Co, Lord Gough, L'pool
200 dms, C Lennig & Co, Lord Gough, L'pool
61 dms, G W & J W Reeves, Lord Gough, L'pool
NITRATE—1050 tons, E I Dupont & Co, St Patrick,Caleta Buena
SOAP—13 pkgs, Smith, Kline & Co, Lord Gough, L'pool
STOCK—33 bbls, order, Lord Gough, L'pool
SULRHUR—520 tons, order, Pasqualino, Girgenti
SUMAC—1100 bgs, Lawrence Giles & Co, Marion, Palermo
1400 bgs, I Jeanes & Co, Marion, Palermo
500 bgs, J M Sharpless & Co, Marion, Palermo
500 bgs, P Pohl Jr, Marion, Palermo
700 bgs, Leber & Bernhard, Marion, Palermo
280 bgs, C Hirzel, Marion, Palermo
350 bgs, order, Marion, Palermo
TAR—10 bbls. Harrison Bros, Lord Gough, L'pool
TERRA ALBA—700 tons, order, Marte, Cette
550 tons, C Lennig & Co, Acadian, Bermuda

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE.

CEMENT—1536 cks, Port Royal, Bremen
GUANO—240 tons, F E McDonald, Orchilla
SODA ASH—72 cks, C F Pitt & Sons, Mentmore, Liverpool

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

CEMENT—300 bbls, Paris, Antwerp
GLASS—2005 bxs, Paris, Antwerp
SARSAPARILLA—32 bls, Macheca Bros, City of Dallas, Belize

Manifests of Vessels Arriving at the Port of New York.

WEEK ENDING NOV. 10.

The following manifests are published with view to keeping our readers informed of the importations as soon as they arrive,our regular import columns noting the goods only when they are entered at the Custom House. While a large majority of the items will appear simultaneously in both columns, a number go under "general order," and are not entered at the Custom House for a considerable time after their arrival, which would therefore be unknown to our readers until their entry, except for the means adopted of publishing manifests. The list of entries will be found to contain fuller details in many cases, as to manifests, etc., than appear on the ship's records, the latter being of value chiefly as giving notice of the arrival of the goods.

From Antwerp.

STR RHYNLAND—Arr Nov 8, 34 bbls glycerine to O Korneman, 36 cks natron to A Klipstein, 11 do, 1 cs aniline, 17 cks mdse to E Sehlbach & Co, 8 do, 2 cs colors to F Bredt & Co, 1 cs ultramarine to Rothe & Lips, 20 do, 14 cks do to H Kohnstamm & Co, 5 cs mdse to Muhens & K, 5715 pkgs window to S Bache & Co, 1637 cs do to T W Morris & Co, 665 do. do to H H Cohn, 860 pkgs do to Fleischman & Co,30 cs plate to H H Cohn, 745 do window to Holbrook Bros, 14267 cs do, 25 do glass to Vanhorn, G & Co, 36 do, do to S Bache & Co,

From Baracoa.

STR ACORN—Arr Nov 8. 125 bbls cocoa oil, H Durnois.

From Bremen.

STR EMS—Arr Nov 9. 13 cs colors, A Klipstein; 10 cs & 2 cks do, P Schulze-berge & K; 6 cks do, F Bredt & Co: 13 cks do, 4 cks salt, H A Gould & Co; 4 cks, 7 cs colors, Mayer, Merkel & O; 25 cs do, Banning, B & Co: 8 cs, 5 cks do, E J Wessels; 29 cks 7 cs do, Geisenheimer & Co; 3 cs & 2 cks do, 5 cks alizarine,W J Matheson & Co; 1 cs colors, J Marsching & Co; 14 cs chemicals, Schieffelin & Co; 20 cs do, Stallman & F; 26 cs do, Windmuller & R; 25 cs essential oils, Fritzsche Bros.

STR DONAU—Arrived Nov. 10. 1 cs oil, J J Quetting & Co; 2 cs colors, Sondheim, A & Co; 3 cs do, B Meiners; 1 cs bronze, L Brandeis & Co; 1 cs chemicals, Haywood, P & R; 8 cs do, J Clav, Jr; 1 ck oil, 5 cs colors, S Ullman; 3 cs colors, A B Ansbacher & Co; 5 cs do, Pickhardt & K; 1 cs do, A Smith & Sons; 20 cs chemicals, Dix & Co; 19 cs glass, P Weiderer; 18 cs colors, Fuchs & Lang; 10 cs chemicals Windmuller & R; 6 cs colors, Geisenheimer & Co; 2 cs do, Pickhardt & K; 43 bls bark, McKesson & R; 100 btls quicksilver; 12 cs oil, J Brand.

BK CHINA—Arr Nov 9. 560 bbls cement, H Fleming; 116 bls drugs, J Clay Jr; 21 cks volk, A Klipstein; 500 bls drugs, 1691 cks cement, 200 cs & 75 cks mdse, order.

From Glasgow.

STR STATE OF GA—Arr Nov 9. 60 bgs locust beans, R F Downing & Co; 17 cks bone dust, J W Masury & Co; 50 cks bleach, J Lee & Co; 6 cks ochre, order; 190 cs wax, W Worden & Son.

From Hamburg.

BK CHAS LULING—Arr Nov 9. 1407 bgs manure, 1014 bgs muriate, order

BK TELLUS—Arr Nov 9. 280 bbls cement, H Fleming; 976 bgs manure salt, 196 tons kainit, 1120 cks cement, order.

STR LESSING—Arr Nov 9. 3 cs mdse, J Wyeth & Bro; 3 cs drugs, J Zeiler; 15 cks colors, 5 ckg soot, C Wix & Co; 9 cks size, order; 1 cs varnish, Lehmaier. S & Co; 5 cks chemicals, Mason, C & Co; 4 cks colors, order; 9 cks argols, Loeb Bros; 4 cks sumac, E J Wessels; 11 bls lichen, H Martin.

STR AUSTRALIA—Arr Nov 8. 50 cs mdse, order; 138 cs plumbago, C H Fisher & Co; 8 cks colors, C F Zentgraf; 17 cks, 20 cs albumen, H Klipstein, 14 cs glue, H Behr & Co; 2 cs & 14 bls plants, Lehn & Fink; 20 cks dyes, Lutz & Movius; 20 cks zinc ashes, W Heuerman; 15 bgs fennel, Elmer & Amend; 48 cs ceresin, F G Strohmeyer & Co; 5 cks oil birch, O Hann; 11 cks colors, C Wix & Co.

From Havre.

STR NORMANDIE—Arr Nov 10, 42 cs perfume to Dodge & O, 105 pkgs extract dyewood, 10 do colors to W F Sykes, 28 bgs flocks to A Keppelman, 72 pkgs glycerine to Marx & R, 6 cks dyewood ext to A Klipstein, 10 cs perfume to S Voison, 41 do drugs to E Fougera & Co, 8 do leeches to F Patard & Co, 35 pkgs milk sugar to Brueckner & K, 4 do perfume to H Dreyfus, 30 cks nitrate baryta to F Ladd & Co, 50 cs albumen to Pickhardt & K,2 do varnish to C T Raynolds & Co, 7 do colors to Dinglestedt & Co, 6 cks archil to W J Matheson & Co.

From Liverpool.

STR BRITANNIC—Arrived Nov. 9. 10 cks indigo extract, J C Bloomfield & Co; 40 cs plate, E A Boyd & Son; 20 cs soap, R F Downing & Co; 18 cs plate, Holbrook Bros; 12 cks argols, 5 cks verdigris, A Klipstein; 100 dms caustic, J Lee & Co; 64 cks argols, Loeb Bros; 2 cs chamois, T L Lutkins; 100 dms caustic, 9 cks muriate, J L & D S Riker; 66 cs plate, J A Waller; 20 cks red lead, 194 cks bleach, Wing & Evans; 16 cs plate, J Zahn; 9 bgs senegal, order; 11 pkgs verdigris, order; 100 cks argols, order; 87 cks bleach, 50 cks ash, Wing & Evans.

STR UMBRIA—Arr Nov 10. 35 pkgs colors, J C Bloomfield & Co; 7 bls insect flowers, order; 25 pkgs cuttlefish, order; 50 cs & 10 cks gum, 40 kgs drugs, Thurston & B; 32 bbls insect powder, McKesson & R; 1 cs colors, J Marsching & Co; 10 cs tragacanth, G B Morewood & Co; 1 cs morphine, Davies, T & Co; 12 kgs rosolic, order; 26 bbls, 2 cks & 35 cs carbolic acid, Macnaughton & Orr; 13 bls flowers, order; 3 cs perfume, F R Arnold & Co; 200 bls coriander, H Nordlinger & Co.

From London.

STR LUDGATE HILL—Arr Nov 9. 500 bgs ginger, Packard & James; 27 cs dyestuffs, Pickhardt & K; 10 cs do, S Godwin & Son; 3033 bl. gambier, G B Morewood & Co; 34 cks soda, W J Matheson & Co; 16 cks talc, Sondheim, A & Co; 100 cks cement, order; 100 bgs rapeseed, Blume & Co; 500 cks mdse, 2 cs cardamons, 1 csk cantharides, 5 bgs grains, 367 bgs cloves, 11 cs sheilac, 8 bls gum, order; 80 bgs pepper, order; 2 pkgs glue, order; 33 bgs seed, order; 234 bls chillies, order; 54 cks paint, order; 1 cs mdse, Mayer, M & O; 5 cks do, order.

From Montego Bay.

SCH CHILION—Arr Nov. 8. 239 bgs pimento, 11½ tons logwood, 4 tons fustic, G Wessels & Co.

From Newcastle.

STR VIOLA—Arr Nov. 9. 15 cs plate, S Bache & Co; 30 cks oxalic, J L & D S Riker; 60 kgs litharge, J L Smith & Co; 450 bbls venetian red, G A & E Meyers; 888 pkgs mdse, E Hill, 25 cks sulph alumina, 20 do blanc fixe to Hoffman & K, 25 cs glass to Holbrook Bros, 10 do, do to F A Kirkland, 250 kgs bicarb, 300 cks gypsum to G A & E Meyer, 100 cs antimony, 870 do venetian red to order, 604 do ash, 926 sal, 150 sulphate to order.

From St. Johns.

STR MIRANDA—Arr Nov 10. 4 cks plaster, V C & C V King; 2 tubs tallow, Harvey & O; 10 cks codliver oil, Major Bros & Co.

From Soudie.

BK SREDHOD—Arr Nov 10. 1661 bls licorice.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND.

WEEK ENDING NOVMMBER 10.

Anilines, pkgs	194
Bay rum, pgs	6
Cassia, bls	1250
Celery seed, bls	22
Cocoa butter, pgs	11
Corks, bls	10
Glue, pgs	69
Gelatine, pgs	7
Glycerin, dms	10
Glass window, cs	2522
Licorice, cs	162
Oil Cod Liver, bbls	5
Oil olive, bbls	80
Oil sandal, cs	2
Opium, cs	51
Polish, cs	10
Perfume; cs	11
Pomade, cs	4
Soda caustic, dms	600
Soap castile, cs	264
Sponge pgs	16

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

FOR 6 DAYS. ENDING NOVEMBER 11, 1884.

		For 6 days.	Since Jan. 1.
Alcohol	bbls.	3070	51179
Ashes	pkgs	51	2589
Beeswax	pkgs.	21	1240
Borax	pkgs.	57	15174
Clay		25	3853
Cottonseed	bags	....	1846
Cake	bags	550	14111
Meal	bags	....	52941
Soap Stock	bbls.	31	8198
Flaxseed	bush	....	21560
Flaxseed	bbls.	....	270
Lead	pigs.	4822	306819
Mustard Seed	bags	...	6498
Oil,Cottonseed	bbls	1153	43553
Lard	bbls.	112	2460
Linseed	bbls.	....	2347
Lubricating	bbls.	191	3918
Cake	bags	14201	342201
Meal	pkgs	....	10929
Pitch	bbls.	....	1114
Quicksilver	flks.	....	11555
Rosin	bbls.	3775	295518
Sumac	bags	140	17396
Tar	bbls.	....	1956
Turpentine, crude	bbls	....	1850
Spirits	bbls.	343	9478

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

ALCOHOL—1530 bbls, Edson & Co, H R RR
480 bbls, D T Mills, H R RR
230 bbls, order, Penn RR
308 bbls, Edson & Co, H R RR
455 bbls, J A Webb, Penn RR
75 bbls, B S De Pool, Penn RR
ASHES—10 pgs, order, Balto Inland Line
9 pgs, order, Erie RR
8 pgs, order, H R RR
17 pgs, order, Penn RR
2 pgs, order, Manhattan, Richmond
BEESWAX—12 pgs, Belt & B,Wyanoke, Rich'd
2 bbls, order, Manhattan, Richmond
2 bbls & 5 pgs, order, Old Dominion, Richm'd
BORAX—57 bbls, Coffin, R & Co,Chalmette,N O
CLAY—25 cks, R McNamee & Co, Carondelet, Charleston
COTTONSEED CAKE—550 sks, export, Chalmette, N O
SOAP STOCK—31 bbls, Hudson, N O
GREASE—65 tcs, J Sinclair & Co, H R RR
4 pgs, order, L V RR
150 tcs, Gibbs & Co, H R RR
19 pgs, order, H R RR
21 pgs, order, N R boats
200 tcs, N K F & Co, Erie RR
123 pgs, order, Penn RR
31 pgs, J Cinnamon, Balt Inland Line
LEAD—4822 pigs, order, D, L & W RR
MANDRAKE ROOT—74 bgs, Williams, Rogers & P, Old Dominion, Richmond
OIL—48 bbls, J H Pool & M, Erie RR
60 bbls, H Loeb, Erie RR
180 tcs, N J Nathan & Co, Erie RR
CAKE—260 sks, S & G, Erie RR
685 sks, J W Nightingale, D, L & W RR
104 sks, R Norman, Erie RR
100 sks, Petersen Bros, Penn RR
400 sks, S & G, Penn RR
580 sks, J W Nightingale, Wyanoke, R'mond
1382 sks, I & C Moore & Co, Erie RR
2519 sks, R Lacey & Co, H R RR
1178 sks, R Norman, H R RR
205 sks, I & C Moore & Co, H R RR
376 sks, I & C Moore & Co, Penn RR
2140 sks. R Norman, Penn RR
940 sks, I & C Moore & Co, N Y, W S & B RR
1600 sks, export, D, L & W RR
742 sks, S & G, Erie RR
736 sks, Wright L Oil Co, Erie RR
465 sks, J W Nightingale, H R RR
COTTONSEED—250 bbls, order, City of Columbia, Charleston
15 bbls. W H Tappan, N R Boats
300 bbls, Heidenheimer Bros, New York, Galveston
83 bbls, J Macy's Sons, Hudson, N O
50 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, Tallahassee, Sav'h
100 bbls, J Drew, Penn RR
50 bbls, J Macy's Sons, D, L & W RR
200 bbls, export, Chalmette, N O
50 bbls, Pool & M, Erie RR
45 bbls, W J Bower, Old Dominion, R'mond
LARD—62 bbls, export, Penn RR
50 bbls, N K Fairbank & Co, Penn RR
LUB—60 bbls, order, H R RR
50 bbls, C T Raynolds, Penn RR
50 bbls, Funch, E & Co, D, L & W RR
31 bbls, export, Penn RR
TALLOW—60 tcs, export, Erie RR
OLEO—16 pgs, S & S, P & R RR
60 tcs, H D Maziere, Penn RR
28 pgs, Lyon Bros P & R RR
66 pgs, G Vandenhove, Penn RR
65 pgs, order, Penn RR
100 pgs, export, Penn RR
302 pgs, order, Penn RR
ROSIN—184 bbls, Murchison & Co, City of Savannah, Savannah
60 bbls, Dutton & W, City of Savannah, Sav'h
120 bbls, order, Hudson, N O
40 bbls, G W Bailey, Roanoke, Richmond
135 bbls, forward, Roanoke, Richmond
2 bbls, T M Robinson & Co, Roanoke.R'm'd
66 bbls, G Potter & Co, C of San Antonio,F'na
32 bbls, G W Bailey, C of San Antonio, Fern'a
42 bbls, Dutton & W, C of S Antonio, Fer'na
30 bbls, Dollner,W & Co.C of S Antonio, F'na
150 bbls, forward, Old Dominion, Richmond
330 bbls, M W Larendon, C of Augusta, Sav'h
43 bbls, Welch, H & C, C of Augusta, Savan'h
301 bbls, J Turton's Sons, C of Augusta, Sav
380 bbls, Dutton & W, C of Augusta, Savan'h
754 bbls, J Turton's Sons, Tallahassee, Sav'h
234 bbls, M W Larendon, Chattahoochee, Sav
204 bbls, Welch, H & C, Chattahoochee, Sav
52 bbls, forward, Chattahoochee, Savannah
115 bbls, I Eppinger & Co, Chattahoochee, S'h
200 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Delaware, Ch'ton
301 bbls, order, Delaware, Charleston
STARCH—125 pgs, F Rose & Co, Penn RR
165 pgs, order, Erie RR
625 pgs, order, Penn RR
2049 pgs, order, H R RR
STEARINE—45 tcs, J Drew, N R Boats
30 pgs, J Cinnamon, Penn RR
75 pgs, N K Fairbanks, Penn RR
70 tcs & 75 pgs, N K F & Co, H R RR
70 tcs, export, H R RR
65 bbls, Gafaine & Co, H R RR
75 tcs, N K F & Co, H R RR
60 hhds, W B Cragin, H R RR
19 pgs, Colgate & Co, Penn RR
SUMAC—70 bgs, order, Old Dominion, R'mond
70 bgs, order, Wyanoke, Richmond
TALLOW—150 bbls & 50 pkgs, H W Calef, N R Boats
15 pkgs, Welch, H & C
69 pkgs, order, Erie RR
52 pkgs, order, Penn RR
13 pkgs, G Vandenhove, N R Boats
15 pkgs, order, N R Boats
7 pkgs, order, H R RR
62 bbls, A Cook, H R RR
36 tcs & 231 pgs, export H R RR
65 pkgs, H W Calef, Penn RR
9 pkgs. F Glazer, Penn RR
5 pkgs, order, D, L & W RR
14 pkgs, G B Ferris & Co, D, L & W RR
7 pkgs, order, L V RR
38 pkgs, H W Calef, P & R RR
10 bbls, order, Old Dominion, Richmond
46 pkgs, H W Calef, H R RR
11 pkgs, Lynn Bros, Penn RR
10 pkgs, Welch, H & C, Penn RR
13 pkgs, J Taylor, Penn RR
29 pkgs, Colgate & Co, Penn RR
14 pkgs, B T Babbitt, N Y, W S & Buff RR
17 pkgs, Welch, H & C, L V RR
21 pkgs, Miller & S, P & R RR
28 pgs. Delong & Bro, Penn RR
TURPENTINE SPIRITS—39 bbls, Toler, H & Co, Wyanoke, Richmond
6 bbls, Murchison & Co, Roanoke, R'mond
115 bbls, Toler, H & Co, Roanoke, R'mond
16 bbls, G W Bailey, Roanoke, Richmond
46 bbls, G Potter & Co, C of San Antonio, F'da
8 bbls, G Bailey, C of San Antonio, Fern'dina
2 bbls, Dutton & W, C of San Antonio, F'dina
27 bbls, Toler, H & Co, Old Dominion, R'md
13 bbls, G W Bailey, Old Dominion, R'mond
48 bbls, Toler, H & Co, Richmond, R'mond
23 bbls, G W Bailey, Richmond, Richmond

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT BALTIMORE.

BARK QUERCITRON—500 bgs, Havre, Havana, Richmond
COTTONSEED—900 bgs, Bremen,W Crane, Sav
KAINIT—100 tons, F Brown, New York
LIME—5 bbls, J Parkhurst, Jr & Co, Havana, Richmond
OIL—110 cs, F Brown, New York
PITCH—10 bbls, order, Seaboard, Norfolk
30 bbls, order, G H Stout, Newbern
ROSIN—80 bbls, order, Saragossa, Charleston
30 bbls, L'pool, Saragossa, Charleston
62 bbls, J Corner & Son, Seaboard, Norfolk
185 bbls, R Foster, G Appold, Savannah
170 bbls, J Corner & Son, Roanoke, Norfolk
51 bbls, order, Roanoke, Norfolk
19 bbls, J Corner & Sons, G H Stout, Newbern
28 bbls, Bremen, W Crane, Savannah
42 bbls & 7 cks, J Corner & Sons, Experiment, Newbern
TAR—8 cs, R L Poor, Gaston, Norfolk
18 bbls, order, G H Stout, Newbern
TURPENTINE—30 cks, L'pool, Saragossa,C'ton
60 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, Seaboard, Norfolk
10 bbls, J Corner & Sons, Seaboard, Norfolk
8 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, Gaston, Norfolk
9 bbls, order, Gaston, Norfolk
40 bbls, R Foster, G Appold, Savannah
28 bbls, J Corner & Sons, Roanoke, Norfolk
3 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, Roanoke, Norfolk
13 bbls, order, Roanoke, Norfolk
7 bbls, J Corner & Sons, G H Stout, Newbern
7 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co,Westover, Norfolk
8 bbls, order, Westover, Norfolk
1 bbl, J Corner & Sons, Experiment, Newbern

GALVESTON DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

BEESWAX—1 bg, Gulf, Col & S F Ry
COTTONSEED—34 cars, Gulf, Col & S F Ry
2 cars, Galveston, H & H Ry
CAKE—2 cars & 492 bgs, Gulf, C & S F Ry
1 car, Galveston, H & H Ry
LIME—1 car, Galveston, H & H Ry
OIL—1 car, Galveston, H & H Ry
CAKE—8 cars, Galveston, H & H Ry
418 bgs, Gulf, Col & S F Ry
COTTONSEED—50 bbls, Gulf, Col & S F Ry
1 car, Galveston, H & H Ry

CHARLESTON DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

COTTONSEED—4 cars, Charleston & Sav RR
CLAY—84 cks, South Carolina RR
ROSIN—1213 bbls, South Carolina RR
257 bbls, Charleston & Sav RR
1328 bbls, North Eastern RR
SOAP—1 car, Charleston & Sav RR
TURPENTINE—282 bbls, South Carolina RR
57 bbls, Charleston & Sav RR
349 bbls, North Eastern RR

SAVANNAH DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

BEESWAX—2 pgs, Central RR
CANDLES—90 bxs, Central RR
COTTONSEED MEAL—269 bgs, Central RR
LIME—100 bbls, Central RR
OIL—204 bbls, Central RR
PAINT—2 bbls, Central RR
PITCH—5 bbls, Charleston & Sav RR
ROSIN—50 bbls, Charleston & Sav RR
5303 bbls, Sav Fla & West RR
852 bbls, Central RR
85 bbls, Brunswick RR
SOAP—100 bxs, Central RR
TURPENTINE—319 bbls, Central RR
1689 bbls, Sav Fla & West RR
17 bbls, Charleston & Sav RR

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT BOSTON.

ALUM—21 bbls, Norman, Phila
70 bbls, Spartan, Phila
159 bbls, Saxon, Phila
CHINA CLAY—12 cks, J H Blanchard, City of Macon, Savannah
COTTONSEED MEAL—1400 bush, Boston & Albany RR
1640 bush, Grand Junc RR
2080 bush, Fitchburg RR
EXTRACT—10 bbls, Norman, Phila
GREASE—226 bbls, Boston & Albany RR
5 bbls & 4 cs, N Y & N E RR
87 bbls, 8 hhds & 4 pkgs, Fitchburg RR
10 bbls, Boston & Prov RR
94 bbls & 1 hhd, Boston & Lowell RR
2 tcs & 52 hhds, Boston & Maine RR
28 bbls, Eastern RR
LAMPBLACK—45 bbls, Norman, Phila
15 bbls, Saxon, Phila
LEAD—590 kgs, Norman, Phila
OIL—53 bbls, D H Miller, Balto
15 bbls, Norman, Phila
15 bbls, Spartan, Phila
29 bbls, Berkshire, Balto
OXIDE—20 bbls, Norman, Phila
20 bbls, Saxon, Phila
PAINT—15 cks, Spartan, Phila
PHOSPHATE ROCK—200 tons, J Bourne,C'ton
ROSIN—585 bbls, J S Leonard, C of Macon, Sav
35 bbls, White Bros & Son, C of Macon, Sav'h
SOAP—175 cs, Norman, Phila
125 cs, Spartan, Phila
95 cs, Saxon, Phila
SODA—10 bbls, Saxon, Phila
TURPENTINE—12 cks, J A & W Bird, C of Macon, Savannah
109 bbls, J S Leonard, C of Macon, Savannah
100 bbls, C J Prince & Co, C of Macon, Sav'h
19 cks, White Bros & Son, C of Macon, Sav'h
TALLOW—2 bbls, 10 bgs & 3 hhds, Boston & Maine RR
29 bbls, Boston & Albany RR
44 bbls & 2 hhds, Old Colony RR
25 bbls, 57 pkgs & 19 hhds, Eastern RR
3 cks, Peabody & Salem Express
33 bbls & 3 bgs, Fitchburg RR
22 bbls & 6 bgs, Boston & Lowell RR
28 bbls & 3 bgs, N Y & N E RR
81 bbls, Boston & Prov RR
WHITING—51 bbls, Spartan, Phila
35 bbls, Saxon, Phila
WAX—35 bbls, Saxon, Phila

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE PAST WEEK.

OCHER
1 pkg, $3, Alvo, Savanilla
1 cs, $2, City of Para, Aspinwall
6 bbls, $15, Antillas, Pto Rico

OIL COD
4902 gls, $2218, Highlands, Melbourne

OIL ALMOND
1 cs, $10, San Domingo, Hayti
110 lbs, $59, R S Hunt, San Domingo
45 cs, $627, Caracas, La Guayra

OIL BLACK
1267 gls, $880, Lincoln City, Hull

OIL CAKE
408716 lbs, $5984, Lincoln City, Hull
148500 lbs, $1485, State of Pa, Glasgow
683018 lbs, $10245, Herschel, Liverpool
153210 lbs, $1936, Devonia, Glasgow
466025 lbs, $8099, G Monarch, London
90000 lbs, $2000, State of Ind, Glasgow
896045 lbs, $14720, Galley of Lorne, London

OIL CODLIVER
96 bxs, $720, Caracas, La Guayra
81 cs, $870, G Monarch, London
12 cs, $252, Antillas, Pto Rico

OIL CASTOR
1 cs, $15, San Domingo, Hayti

OIL CURRYING
12382 gls, $3578, G Monarch, London

OIL CYLINDER
4715 gls, $448, State of Ind, Glasgow

OIL COTTONSEED
150 gls, $94, Iona, Kingston
4642 gls, $1903, G Monarch, London
663 gls, $300, M Helen, Pt a Pitre
1186 gls, $520, Terra Nova, Rio
4850 gls, $1964, Rugia, Hamburg
4642 gls, $1950, G Monarch, London
2400 gls, $1200, Neustria, Marseilles

OIL ESSENTIAL
300 lbs, $772, Habsburg, Bremen
83 lbs, $87, Portia, Halifax
200 lbs, $550, St Germain, Havre

OIL FISH
6467 gls, $2100, City of Rome, Liverpool
11017 gls, $2890, State of Ind, Glasgow

OIL LARD
224 gls, $141, M Jenness, Demerara
550 gls, $348, City of Para, Aspinwall
2502 gls, $1526, G Monarch, London

OIL LINSEED
6 gls, $5, C of Washington,Vera Cruz
333 gls, $153, San Domingo, Hayti
148 gls, $121, City of Para, Aspinwall
132 gls, $76, Antillas, Pto Rico
102 gls, $65, Caracas, La Guayra

OIL LUBRICATING
20351 gls, $3728, Lincoln City, Hull
114 gls, $41, State of Pa, Glasgow
14844 gls, $6904, St Germain, Havre
4961 gls, $2480, Servia, Liverpool
1250 gls, $155, Teutonia, Genoa
3700 gls, $1000, Teutonia, Trieste
1600 gls, $660, F Woodhouse,Vera Cruz
1700 gls, $680, Terra Nova, Rio
4958 gls, $634, City of Rome, Liverpool
50 gls, $4, Germanic, Liverpool
600 gls, $438, Highlands, Melbourne
20 gls, $14, City of Para, Aspinwall
869 gls, $522, San Domingo, Hayti
488 gls, $98, Anchoria, Glasgow
5682 gls, $1450, Marengo, Hull
479 gls, $102, Geiser, Copenhagen
20000 gls, $3200, G Monarch, London
466 gls, $150, Servia, Liverpool
4866 gls, $800, Crystal, Leith
9733 gls, $1600, Neustria, Marseilles
2928 gls, $480, Teutonia, Genoa
690 gls, $120, Teutonia, Trieste
10 gls, $7, Caracas, Curacao
42 gls, $10, Acapulco, Aspinwall
2000 gls, $1280, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres

OIL MEAL
1000 lbs, $18, Talisman, Pt Spain
31250 lbs, $560, Daylight, Pt Spain
81250 lbs, $1555, Garnet, Barbadoes
55000 lbs, $998, Monsita, Barbadoes

OIL MINERAL SPERM
100 gls, $28, City of Para, Aspinwall
840 gls, $420, Fulda, Bremen

OIL OLEO
936 gls, $429, Portia, Halifax

OIL PALM
4 cks, $555, Caracas, La Guayra

OIL PEPPERMINT
1 cs $70, State of Pa, Glasgow
1181 lbs, $3400, Galley of Lorne, London
591 lbs, $1810, Hammonia, Hamburg
1 cs, $49, Servia, Liverpool

OIL TALLOW
4434 gls, $5200, G Monarch, London
25804 gls, $25716, Schiedam, Amsterdam

OIL WHALE
100 gls, $20, Thornhill, Progresso
2698 gls, $1578, St Germain, Havre

PAINT
42 bbls, $139, City of Washington, Havana
18 pkgs, $254, City of Washington, Vera Cruz
3 pkgs, $26, Santiago, Havana
1 pkg, $21, Portia, Halifax
30 pkgs, $422, City of Para, Aspinwall
15 pkgs, $63, San Domingo, Hayti
7 kgs, $37, R S Hunt, San Domingo
6 pkgs, $134, E Merriam, Matanzas
283 bbls, $723, Galley of Lorne, London
50 kgs, $62, E Linwood, Aux Cayes
15 cs, $150, Antillas, Pto Rico
4 cs, $51, Caracas, Curacao
20 cs, $158, Acapulco, Aspinwall
3 pkgs, $38, Caracas, La Guayra

PARAFFINE WAX
198 lbs, $23, Iona, Kingston
38100 lbs, $3889, State of Pa, Glasgow
63012 lbs, $5670, Labora, London
292600 lbs, $12300, G Monarch, London
24723 lbs, $2200, Hammonia, Hamburg
381425 lbs, $18810, Galley of Lorne, London

PERFUME
172 pkgs, $1275, Zanark, Callao
250 bxs, $688, M Jenness, Demerara
280 bxs, $910, Terra Nova, Rio
10 cs, $26, L F Warren, Goree
24 bxs, $66, Giulia, Lisbon
7 cs, $359, Santiago, Havana
1 cs, $7, Portia, Hamburg
26 cs, $309, Gulf of St Vincent, Calcutta
125 cs, $1179, City of Para, Aspinwall
18 cs, $66, San Domingo, Hayti
3 cs, $63, Johanna, Pernambuco
100 cs. $275, Talisman, Pt Spain
25 cs, $69, Liberia, Sierra Leone
100 cs, $275, Pennland, Antwerp
48 cs, $171, Geiser, Copenhagen
6 pkgs, $66, Teutonia, Trieste

Empire Refining Co.,

LIMITED.

Refiners and Packers of Petroleum and its Products in Barrels and Cases.

OFFICES:

116 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Works: NEWTOWN CREEK, GREENPOINT, L. I.

Eclipse Lubricating Oil Co.,

(LIMITED,)

OF FRANKLIN, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lubricating Oils of all Grades & Gravities and Cold Tests

ADAPTED TO THE WEATHER AND CLIMATE.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Matchless Valve and Cylinder Oil.

Warranted not to CORRODE the IRON or EAT the PACKING, and to make more mileage than tallow or lard, and which we sell only to Railroad Companies or through our authorized agents. The Matchless Cylinder Oil cannot be bought of dealers. Give the Oil a trial. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Branch Office and Works, ERIE, PA.

Main Office and Works: - - - - FRANKLIN, PA.

"BEACON LIGHT

(WATER WHITE, HIGH TEST,) AND

"Beacon" (Standard) Brands of

ILLUMINATING OIL.

The "Beacon Light" gives the best and brightest light, free from smoke and smell, at small cost.

It is widely known and universally approved by all who have used it in Families, Stores, Factories, and wherever safety is especially considered.

The "Beacon Light" is admirably adapted for use in Oil Stoves. In these days when Coal Gas is giving way to Oil, as a much better and cheaper light, the "Beacon Light" supplies a felt demand for an oil of the very best and safest description. The above brands of Burning Oil of any grade required, are put up in Bbls., Half Bbls., Family Cans, or Shipping Cans.

Also, CRUDE PETROLEUM and NAPHTHA.

BEACON OIL CO.,

Office: 26 BROAD ST., BOSTON, MASS. **Works: CHELSEA ST., EAST BOSTON.**

MAVERICK OIL CO.,

BURN THE
CENTENNIAL SAFETY OIL
ABSOLUTELY SAFE
CENTENNIAL
160 Fire Test
SAFETY OIL
Maverick Oil Co.
61 Broad St. Boston.
1776
THIS IS THE PUREST AND BEST OIL THAT IS PRODUCED FROM PETROLEUM
AND WAS AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AT THE FAIR OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. IN 1878.

REFINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

MAVERICK STANDARD BURNING -OILS-

OFFICES: 61½ Broad Street, BOSTON. 25 & 27 Commercial St., PORTLAND, ME. Front, Cor. May Sts., BANGOR, ME

REFINERY: Chelsea St. EAST BOSTON.

Centennial Oil gives the most brilliant light. Has freedom from disagreeable odor and smoke in burning. Is safer than other burning oils, being 50 degrees higher fire test. It will not crust the wick, as many of the high test oils where test is made by re-running and mixing with heavy oils.

MAVERICK PURE NAPHTHAS.

Oils delivered by the car load in bulk or in barrels at any point in New England.

The CENTENNIAL OIL was awarded a Medal at the Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

20 cs, $55, Antillas, Pto Rico
10 bxs, $27, Caracas, La Guayra
10 bxs, $126, Acapulco, Aspinwall

PEPPER

20 bgs, $315, City of Wash'n, Vera Cruz
8 pkgs, $155, San Domingo, Hayti
1 bg, $20, City of Para, Aspinwall
15 bgs, $273, Antillas, Pto Rico
6 bgs, $88, Caracas, La Guayra
2 bxs, $16, Acapulco, Aspinwall

PITCH

10 bbls, $18, City of Wash'n, Havana
2 bbls, $3, Zanark, Callao
4 bbls, $7, Santiago, Havana
5 bbls, $9, City of Para, Aspinwall
10 bbls. $7, Antillas, Pto Rico
1 bbl, $3, Acapulco, Aspinwall
2 bbls, $4, Caracas, La Guayra

PIMENTO

50 bgs, $553, G Monarch, London
5 bgs, $37, Caracas, La Guayra

POTASH

5 cks, $159, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres

PUTTY

123 lbs, $5, City of Para, Aspinwall

PUMICE

1 bbl, $7, Santiago, Havana

PLASTER

10 bbls, $12, Morning Star, St Jago
50 bbls, $70, E Merriam, Matanzas

PHOSPHORUS

9 cs, $673, F Woodhouse, Vera Cruz

QUICKSILVER

26 flks, $804, City of Para, Aspinwall

ACID

100 cbys, $370, M Jenness, Demerara
21 cbys, $89, Morning Star, St Jago
120 cbys, $502, E Merriam, Matanzas
16 cbys, $45, Antillas, Pto Rico
2 cs, $4, Caracas, La Guayra
15 cbys, $66, Acapulco, Aspinwall

ACID SULPHURIC

10 cbys, $44, C of Para, Aspinwall
2 cbys, $10, Acapulco, Aspinwall

ALCOHOL

18215 gls, $5874, L F Warren, Goree
2500 gls, $747, Highlands, Melbourne
58400 gls, $18688, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres

AMMONIA

2 cbys, $11, Morning Star, St Jago
1 cby, $5, Antillas, Pto Rico

ANISEED

7 bgs, $111, Acapulco, Aspinwall

ASBESTOS

8242 lbs, $720, C of Rome, L'pool

BONES

446 bgs, $256, G Monarch, London

BRIMSTONE

6 bbls, $50, E Merriam, Matanzas
3 bbls, $19, Caracas, La Guayra

BRISTLES

1 cs, $843, Hammonia, Hamburg

CARBON

100 bbls, $1250, G Monarch, London

CANDLES

60 pgs, $144, Iona, Kingston
6 cs, $14, Caracas, Curacao
120 bxs, $368, Caracas, La Guayra
47 bxs, $293, C of Para, Aspinwall
54 bxs, $261, San Domingo, Hayti
123 bxs, $113, R S Hunt, San Domingo
1 cs, $12, E Linwood, Aux Cayes
530 cs, $1056, Antillas, Pto Rico
7 cs, $16, Caracas, Curacao
28 bxs, $72, Acapulco, Aspinwall
130 bxs, $260, Caracas, La Guayra

CASSIA

21 bls, $74, Caracas, La Guayra

CEMENT

50 bbls, $63, Liberia, Sierra Leone
500 bbls, $575, Santiago, Havana
300 bbls, $765, C of Para, Aspinwall
10 bbls, $35, San Domingo, Hayti

CLAY

6 bbls, $100, Zanark, Callao

CHROME YELLOW

3 cs, $81, African, Vera Cruz

CHALK

1 bbl, $1, Morning Star, St Jago
21 bbls, $43, Antillas, Pto Rico

COTTONSEED MEAL

540645 lbs, $10813, Hammonia, Hamburg

COAL TAR

2 bbls, $7, Zanark, Callao
2 bbls, $8, A A Smith, Jacmel

COCOA

45 bgs, $1130, C Leoville, Bordeaux

COLOR

1 cs, $2, Caracas, La Guayra

COPPER SULPHATE

5 bbls, $100, F Woodhouse, Vera Cruz

CORKS

1 bg, $8, Portia, Halifax
1 bl, $25, Caracas, La Guayra
2 bls, $136, Acapulco, Aspinwall

DYESTUFFS

25 bxs, $150, C of Richmond, L'pool
206 pgs, $1631, Servia, L'pool

DYEWOOD

20 bgs, $48, Servia, L'pool

EXTRACT DYEWOOD

36 bbls, $850, Servia, L'pool

EXTRACT LOGWOOD

175 bxs, $738, Suevia, Hamburg
1020 pkgs, $4610, Hammonia, Hamburg
150 bxs, $587, J Breydel, Antwerp

25 bbls, $233, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres
1 bx, $2, Caracas, La Guayra

EXTRACT HEMLOCK

100 bbls, $1600, Teutonia, Trieste

EXTRACT HYPERNIC

500 bxs, $4239, Suevia, Hamburg

EXTRACT QUERCITRON

17 bbls, $375, Devonia, Glasgow

FERTILIZERS

475 bbls, $2975, P J Palmer, Havana

FLAVINE

100 bxs, $1250, Suevia, Hamburg

GASOLENE

900 gls, $325, F Woodhouse, Vera Cruz
1800 gls, $350, Terra Nova, Rio
7020 gls, $2452, Highlands, Melbourne
4928 gls, $640, Labora, London
5333 gls, $700, Daphne, Antwerp

GELATINE

4 cs, $221, Antillas, Pto Rico

GLASS MIRROR

1 cs, $12, Liberia, Sierra Leone

GLASS PLATE

1 cs, $23, Antillas, Pto Rico

GLASS WINDOW

1 ck, $55, C of Para, Aspinwall

GLUCOSE

40 bbls, $979, Highlands, Melbourne

GLUE

1 bg, $20, Antillas, Ponce
4 bbls, $108, Santiago, Havana
1 bbl, $30, Caracas, Curacao
2 bbls, $64, Caracas, La Guayra

GREASE

218322 lbs, $30115, Schiedam, Amsterdam

GUM CHICLE

3000 lbs, $540, G Monarch, London
2942 lbs, $875, G Monarch, London

GUM THUS

20 bbls, $25, Herschel, L'pool

GRAPE SUGAR

200 bxs, $672, G Monarch, London

HONEY

20 cs, $225, G Monarch, London
10 cs, $45, Galley of Lorne, London

LIME

100 cks, $150, City of Para, Aspinwall

LAMPBLACK

50 bbls, $600, Frisia, Hamburg
1 bbl, $6, Acapulco, Aspinwall

LEECHES

1 tub, $26, Caracas, Curacao
3 cs, $80, Caracas, La Guayra

LIME ACETATE

52146 lbs, $878, Herschel, Liverpool
50900 lbs, $750, Columbia, Glasgow

MEDICAL ROOTS

51 bls, $1200, Teutonia, Marseilles

MATCHES

5 cs, $67, A A Smith, Jacmel
1 cs, $12, San Domingo, Grand Turk
2 cs, $32, San Domingo, Hayti
13 cs, $120, City of Para, Aspinwa
4 cs, $51, R S Hunt, San Domingo
40 cs, $195, J G Pillsbury, Cayenne
2 cs, $18, Acapulco, Aspinwall

ROOTS

7 bls, $570, Lincoln City, Hull
3 bls, $275, G Monarch, London
9 bls, $560, Frisia, Hamburg
2 bls, $43, E Merriam, Matanzas
6 bls, $466, Rhein Bremen

ROSIN

503 bbls, $995, Johanna, Pernambuco
375 bbls, $1511, Zanark, Callao
301 bbls, $1590, G M Stanwood, Buenos Ayres
81 bbls, $280, Caracas, La Guayra
400 bbls, $602, A W Barker, Bahia
200 bbls, $550, Terra Nova, Rio

RED LEAD

4 kgs, $35, San Domingo, Hayti
1 kg, $5, R S Hunt, San Domingo
11 kgs, $52, Antillas, Pto Rico

ROSE WATER

3 cs, $6, San Domingo, Hayti

SILICINITE

50 tcs, $230, Zanark, Callao

SOAP

1 cs, $5, Iona, Kingston
3 cs, $9, City of Washington, Vera Cruz
100 cs, $180, N Swift, Aspinwall
30 cs, $158, F Woodhouse, Vera Cruz
1 cs, $4, Caracas, Curacao
1 cs. $70, Alvo, Savanilla
2500 bxs, $1750, A A Smith, Jacmel
5 cs, $169, Herschel, Hong Kong
3 cs, $37, Santiago, Havana
2 cs, $19, Portia, Halifax
10 bxs, $42, San Domingo, Grand Turk
1460 bxs, $873, San Domingo, Hayti
508 bxs, $1083, City of Para, Aspinwall
10 bxs, $30, Fulda, Bremen
500 bxs, $350, E Linwood, Aux Cayes
100 bxs, $350, City of Rome, L'pool
5 bxs, $25, Caracas, Curacao
1 cs, $24, Caracas, La Guayra
20 cs, $50, G M Stanwood, Buenos Ayres
251 bxs, $497, Acapulco, Aspinwall

SOAPSTOCK

125 bbls, $778, Newport, Havana

SPANISH BROWN

2 cks, $13, Antillas, Pto Rico

SODA

19 bbls, $188, City of Para, Aspinwall
4 bbls, $23, Caracas, La Guayra

SODA ASH

6 cks, $181, Caracas, La Guayra

SODA CAUSTIC

1 dm, $23, Caracas, La Guayra
10 dms, $171, C of Para, Aspinwall

SMALTS

1 cs, $6, African, Vera Cruz

SENEGA

648 lbs, $285, Hammonia, Hamburg

SPERMACETI

6108 lbs, $1290, State of Pa, Glasgow

SPONGES

8 bls, $300, Frisia, Hamburg
2 bls, $79, African, Vera, Cruz

STEARINE

58928 lbs, $4800, Teutonia, Genoa

STARCH

6 bbls, $57, State of Pa, Glasgow
1 cs, $4, Caracas, Curacao
95 cs, $169, Antillas, Pto Rico
2100 cs, $3855, G M Stanwood, Buenos Ayres

TAR

14 pgs, $37, City of Wash, Havana
10 bbls, $27, City of Wash, Vera Cruz
2 bbls, $5, A A Smith, Jacmel
12 bbls, $32, Santiago, Havana
1 bbl, $3, San Domingo, Hayti
1 bbl, $2, Morning Star, St Jago
1 bbl, $4, R S Hunt, San Domingo
25 bbls, $60, E Merriam, Matanzas
22 bbls, $51, Antillas, Pto Rico
2 bbls, $7, Caracas, La Guayra

TALLOW

57346 lbs, $3891, L City, Hull
7238 lbs, $179, Zanark, Callao
37326 lbs, $2500, State of Ind, Glasgow
93065 lbs, $8951, Schiedam, Amsterdam
28800 lbs, $1854, Frisia, Hamburg
23801 lbs, $1596, Giulia, Lisbon
10189 lbs, $66, Portia, St Johns
375 lbs, $29, City of Para, Aspinwall
1415 lbs, $117, San Domingo, Hayti
33013 lbs, $1950, Columbia, Glasgow
24772 lbs, $1600, Teutonia, Marseilles
1000 lbs, $95, Acapulco, Aspinwall

TURPENTINE

6 gls, $4, City of Washington, Vera Cruz
1200 gls, $431, Zanark, Callao
180 gls, $80, F Woodhouse, Vera Cruz
3850 gls, $1406, Terra Nova, Rio
819 gls, $282, Santiago, Havana
960 gls, $350, Highlands, Melbourne
120 gls, $47, San Domingo, Hayti
936 gls, $340, City of Para, Aspinwall
1650 gls, $665, E Merriam, Matanzas
226 gls, $91, Antillas, Pto Rico
800 gls, $308, J Heinrich, Arica
1000 gls, $355, G M Stanwood, Buenos Ayres
16 gls, $18, Acapulco, Aspinwall
150 gls, $67, Caracas, La Guayra

ULTRAMARINE

10 cs, $100, African, Vera Cruz
1 kg, $18, Caracas, La Guayra

VASELINE

22 cs, $780, Suevia, Hamburg
37 cs, $956, Devonia, Glasgow
220 cs, $5138, Galley of Lorne, London

VARNISH

30 gls, $45, Memnon, Liverpool
270 gls, $1238, G Monarch, London
401 gls, $292, F Woodhouse, Vera Cruz
50 gls, $57, African, Vera Cruz
21 gls, $28, C of Washington, Vera Cruz
51 gls, $32, Santiago, Havana
6 gls, $7, City of Para, Aspinwall
195 gls, $162, Caracas, La Guayra
2611 gls, $1140, J Breydel, Antwerp
300 gls, $400, G M Stanwood, Buenos Ayres

WAX

620 lbs, $140, G Monarch, London
95 lbs, $24, C of Washington Vera Cruz

WHITE LEAD

2000 lbs, $100, Zanark, Callao
4 kgs, $33, San Domingo, Hayti
1 kg, $5, R S Hunt, San Domingo
423 kgs, $488, Acapulco, Aspinwall

WHITING

1 bbl, $2, City of Wash, Vera Cruz
6 bbls, $14, Santiago, Havana
2 bbls, $4, Antillas, Pto Rico
1 bbl, $3, Acapulco, Aspinwall

ZINC OXIDE

100 bbls. $830, G Monarch, London
10 kgs, $110, Zanark, Callao
30 kgs, $60, City of Para. Aspinwall
100 bbls, $784, Crystal, Leith

Philadelphia Exports.

OIL CAKE

690 bgs, Br Crown, L'pool

OIL MEAL

48 hhds & 340 bgs, Eugenie, Barbadoes

Baltimore Exports.

ACID

60 cbys, Mississippi, Berbice

BARK

859 bgs, Castle Eden, L'pool

EXTRACT QUERCITRON

1050 bxs, Hohenstauffen, Bremen

OIL ESSENTIAL

5 cs, Hohenstauffen, Bremen

OIL LUB

10077 gls, Barrowmore, L'pool

OIL LARD

224 gls, Mississippi, Berbice

OIL LINSEED

105 gls, Mahaska, Old Prov

PITCH

40 bbls, Mississippi, Berbice

ROSIN

2000 bbls, Castle Eden, L'pool

SOAP

50 bxs, Mississippi, Berbice
25 bxs, Mahaska, Old Prov

TAR

2 bbls, Mahaska, Old Prov

TALLOW

40123 lbs, Castle Eden, L'pool

TURPENTINE

200 gls, Mississippi, Berbice

San Francisco Exports.

(Week ending Oct. 29.)

BORAX

4800 lbs, $448, City of Sydney, Australia
86829 lbs, $6062, Lucile, L'pool

CANDLES

267 bxs, $944, Mexico, Victoria
20 bxs, $60, W G Irwin, Honolulu

CORKS

1 bg, $61, Mexico, Victoria

GINSENG

3781½ lbs, $500, Spartan, Hong Kong

HONEY

11 cs, $63, Mexico, Victoria
170 cs, $780, C of Sydney, Australia
100 cs, $475, Lucile, L'pool

LIME

350 bbls, $525, W G Irwin, Honolulu

LUBRICATING COMPOUND

8 cs, $300, C of Sydney, Australia

OIL

55 bbls, $710, Mexico, Victoria

OIL LARD

20 cs, $142, Mexico, Victoria

OIL NUT

50 cs, $200, Mexico, Victoria

OIL WHALE

48 bbls, $1141, C of Sydney, Australia

PLASTER

22 bbls, $57, Mexico, Victoria

PAINT

67 pgs, $429, C of Sydney, New Zealand

RED LEAD

20 pgs, $39, Mexico, Victoria

OPIUM

1440 lb, $5440, Mexico, Victoria

STARCH

20 pgs, $19, Mexico, Victoria
20 cs, $17, W G Irwin, Honolulu

VARNISH

1 cs, $50, C of Sydney, Australia

Savannah Exports.

ROSIN

1385 bbls, Alida, Bremen
3412 bbls, Norden, Cardiff

TURPENTINE

2000 bbls, Alida, Antwerp

Wilmington Exports.

ROSIN

2820 bbls, Mariame, Hamburg

TURPENTINE

650 cks, Mariame, Hamburg

Charleston Exports.

PHOSPHATE ROCK

70 tons, Paul, Havre
150 tons, Coventry, Liverpool
100 tons, Mercator, Liverpool

ROSIN

2474 bbls, bbls, Coventry, Liverpool

Galveston Exports.

OIL CAKE

5925 bgs, $11850, Mizpah, Cork
114 tons, $2000, Marchioness, Liverpool

New Orleans Exports

COTTONSEED MEAL

2240 bgs, Flachat, Havre
5472 bgs, Stanmore, Bremen

OIL CAKE

1026 bgs, Jamaican, L'pool

STARCH

3 bxs, C of Dallas, Belize

Boston Exports.

ACID

50 cbys, Vanilla. Halifax
150 cbys, S K F James, St John, N B

ANILINE SALT

7 bbls, Tyrian, Glasgow

BEESWAX

1 pkg, Carroll, Halifax

CEMENT

23 pgs, Worcester, Halifax

DYESTUFF

43 pgs, Carroll, Halifax
3 pgs, Worcester, Halifax

COTTONSEED

40 bgs, S K F James, St John, N B

DYEWOOD

70 bgs, E Emmerson, Dorchester

GLUE

2 bbls, M Star, Honolulu

GLUCOSE

3 bbls, Worcester, Halifax

LAMPBLACK

3 bbls, M Star, Honolulu

MATCHES

75 cs, M Star, Honolulu

OIL CAKE

500 bgs, Borderer, L'pool
595 bgs, Palestine, L'pool
698 bgs, Virginian, L'pool
2308 bgs, Pavonia, L'pool

OIL COD

17 bbls, Haroldine, Melbourne

OIL CYLINDER
76 bbls, Carroll, Halifax

OIL LUBRICATING
15 bbls, Carroll, Halifax
15 bbls, Worcester, Halifax.

PAINTS
13 pgs, M Star, Honolulu
2 pgs, Dominion, Yarmouth

PLASTER
472 bbls, Haroldine, Melbourne

PITCH
1 bbl, Carroll, Halifax

ROSIN
400 bbls, Don Jacinto, Tasmania
230 bbls, Haroldine, Melbourne

SOAP
3 cs, M Star, Honolulu
75 cs, Carroll, Halifax

TALLOW
24 hhds. Borderer, L'pool
22 hhds, Palestine, L'pool

TURPENTINE
100 cs, Don Jacinto, Tasmania
400 cs, Haroldine, Melbourne

VARNISH
2 cs, M Star, Honolulu
1 cs, Worcester, Halifax

VITRIOL
0 cbys, E Lanther, Demerara

Departure of Steamers to Europe.

Letters for Europe need not be specially directed for despatch by any particular steamer in order to secure speedy delivery at destination, as all trans-Atlantic mails are forwarded by the fastest vessels available. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are mail steamers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination
*Oregon	Nov 12	Liverpool
*Ems	Nov 12	Bremen
Holland	Nov 12	London
Chateau Lafitte	Nov 12	Bordeaux
Sully	Nov 12	Havre
Chateau Lafite	Nov 12	Bordeaux
Australia	Nov 12	Hamburg
Guadiana	Nov 12	London
*Labrador	Nov 12	Havre
Ludgate Hill	Nov 12	London
Sully	Nov 12	Havre
*City of Montreal	Nov 13	Liverpool
State of Ga	Nov 13	Glasgow
*Lessing	Nov 13	Hamburg
Pascal	Nov 15	Liverpool
*Moravia	Nov 15	Hamburg
Rhynland	Nov 15	Antwerp
*Britannic	Nov 15	Liverpool
*Donau	Nov 15	Bremen
Helvetia	Nov 15	Antwerp
Circassia	Nov 15	Glasgow
Egyptian Monarch	Nov 15	London
Edam	Nov 15	Amsterdam
Cassius	Nov 15	Havre
Galileo	Nov 15	Hull
Bristol	Nov 18	Avonmouth
Eider	Nov 18	Bremen
*Arizona	Nov 18	Liverpool
*Umbria	Nov 19	Liverpool
Martello	Nov 19	Hull
*Normandie	Nov 19	Havre
*Gellert	Nov 20	Hamburg
*Republic	Nov 20	Liverpool
*Alaska	Nov 22	Liverpool
England	Nov 22	Liverpool
Noordland	Nov 22	Antwerp
India	Nov 22	Hamburg
Ethiopia	Nov 22	Glasgow
Hekla	Nov 22	Stettin, &c
Hermann	Nov 22	Antwerp
*Gen Werder	Nov 23	Bremen
Polaria	Nov 22	Hamburg
P Caland	Nov 22	Rotterdam
Orchis	Nov 22	Hull
*City of Chicago	Nov 22	Liverpool
Tower Hill	Nov 22	London
Vandyck	Nov 22	Liverpool
Germania	Nov 23	Med. &c
Assyrian Monarch	Nov 24	London
*Alaska	Nov 25	Liverpool
*Aurania	Nov 25	Liverpool
Chateau Yqem	Nov 26	Bordeau
Belgenland	Nov 29	Antwerp
Otranto	Nov 29	Hull
DeRuyter	Nov 29	Antwerp
*Wisconsin	Dec 2	Liverpool
Richmond Hill	Dec 3	London
India	Dec 3	Hamburg
Gottardo	Dec 4	Mediterranean
*Wyoming	Dec 9	Liverpool
Derwent	Dec 10	London
Bitterne	Dec 13	London
Polynesia	Dec 13	Hamburg

FROM BOSTON.

Roman	Nov 13	Liverpool
Cephalonia	Nov 15	Liverpool
Venetian	Nov 22	Liverpool
Waldensian	Nov 22	Glasgow
Catalonia	Nov 29	Liverpool
Pavonia	Dec 13	Liverpool

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Lord Gough	Nov 12	Liverpool
Lord Clive	Nov 15	Liverpool
British Prince	Nov 19	Liverpool
Nestorian	Nov 19	Glasgow

FROM BALTIMORE.

Salier	Nov 13	Bremen
Baltimore	Nov 15	Liverpool
Hermann	Nov 20	Bremen
Nova Scotian	Nov 25	Liverpool
Oranmore	Nov 25	Liverpool
Braunschweig	Dec 4	Bremen

TOTAL PACKAGES AND VALUES OF IMPORTS.

As returned by the Custom House for the week ending Nov. 7, 1884:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Glass	12136	24979
Glass plate	1180	28601
Looking-glass plate	7	1384
Annatto	5	34
Asphaltum	—	1123
Acids	240	7981
Aniline colors	395	24432
Aniline, arsen of	27	2144
Ammonia, sal	10	248
Argols	559	58599
Aloes	57	1846
Albumen, egg	65	3762
Alizarine	113	12408
Bark, Peruvian	145	3060
Barytes	—	1337
Bleaching powder	311	6232
Brimstone	—	23032
Buchu leaves	8	171
Burgundy pitch	150	322
Chalk	—	1680
Cantharides	6	2379
Castor beans	4563	18664
Chicory	20	483
Cochineal	84	4241
Chloral hydrate	4	203
Chlorodyne	5	614
Cudbear	14	1533
Cutch	2987	20242
Cubebs	115	3843
Cuttlefish bone	25	332
Dextrine	325	2356
Dyewood extract	205	8079
Ergot	14	190
Fish sounds	36	1942
Gambier	175	2170
Glycerine	99	3347
Gum arabic	53	3990
Gum copaiba	69	2036
Gum copal	42	3922
Gum scammony	1	950
Gum, other	55	3197
Glue	158	5886
Insect flowers	10	515
Indigo	96	17524
Indigo, extract of	50	2849
Iodine	38	2913
Isinglass	1	32
Licorice paste	100	2702
Licorice root	131	1547
Manna	26	760
Manuring salt		7557
Ocher	226	542
Orchilla weed	26	1711
Orchilla liquor	70	2933
Orris root	85	785
Oil, aniline	10	1999
Oil, almonds	12	451
Oil, cod	88	2388
Oil, castor	500	3213
Oil, cocoanut	297	27374
Oil, geranium	1	140
Oil, Haarlem	20	173
Oil, linseed	1	119
Oil, lavender	4	662
Oil, lemon	25	677
Oil, myrbane	50	710
Oil, orange	15	300
Oil, olive	1527	11365
Oil, poppy	27	625
Oil, rose	5	8217
Oil, rosemary	2	367
Oil, rape	14	343
Oil, sesame	180	3916
Oil, sandalwood	4	560
Oil, tanners	40	856
Oil, thyme	30	270
Oil, whale	38	4085
Oil, other essential	39	6048
Oil, all other	30	350
Opium	10	3910
Paints		21991
Potash chlorate	50	606
Potash, prussiate	15	2576
Potash, muriate of	3170	12284
Quinine	31	10300
Quicksilver	350	8839
Sarsaparilla	22	320
Saltpeter	3004	22675
Shellac	600	16918
Senna	18	322
Soda ash	438	8111
Soda, carbonate	140	760
Soda, caustic	1050	18775
Soda, hypo, of	125	223
Sponges	132	2677
Sumac	4462	23624
Talc		129
Turmeric	500	1975
Ultramarine	10	262
Varnish	1	132
Verdigris	8	1742
Other drugs	—	14283
Chillies		169
Gelatine		605
Bristles	62	26313
Lead, pigs	800	3020
Ginger		9
Mace		191
Nutmegs		1801
Pepper		35181
Pimento		3713
Corkwood		978
Empty barrels		88476
Logwood — M lbs	300	3193
Brushes		4362
Clay		9797
Corks		427
Cocoa, bgs	308	5585
Cocoa shells	200	2408
Honey	124	10731
Matches	906	6091
Plaster		20871
Perfumery	55	8222
Seed, canary	—	2740
Seed, caraway		2001
Seed coriander		589
Seed, fennel		367
Seed, hemp		1859
Seed, mustard		1534
Poppy seed		503
Seed, rape		48
Linseed	58833	216709
Soap	3195	10405
Pumicestone		471
Tapioca	20	269
Wax		2696

Boston Imports.

Comparative statement of the Imports at the port of Boston, commencing September 1, 1883 and 1884.

Articles.	Past week.	Previously.	Last year.
Ashes, Pot & Pearl, bbls	5	62	153
Brimstone, tons	....	.....	.....
cantare	....	.....	.....
Cocoa, bags	....	2053	4319
Logwood, tons	186	6507	3005
Fustic, tons	....	.....	262
pieces	....	.....	24671
Sapanwood, pcs	....	.....	.....
piculs	....	.....	510
tons	....	29	.....
Glass, bxs	....	63067	69221
Indigo, pkgs	....	7	....
Lac Dye, cases	....	.....	.....
Lead, pigs	....	1325	176
Rosin, bbls	620	6782	6334
Turpentine	....	.....	.....
Spirits Turpentine	340	1552	2165
Pitch	....	....	75
Tar	....	....	100
Oils—			
Wh. & Sp., bbls	....	...	240
Linseed, cks	....	....	90
Palm, pkgs	....	....	119
Olive, bkts	....	205	767
cks	....	1	103
Pepper, bags	....	....	4064
Saltpeter, bags	....	....	.....
Sumac, foreign, bgs	....	....	1682
coastwise, bgs	....	210	1865

Boston Exports.

Comparative statement of the Exports at the port of Boston, commencing September 1, 1883 and 1884.

Articles.	Past week.	Previously.	Last year
Ashes, Pot & Pearl, bbls	....	5	.....
Beeswax, pkgs	....	27	53
Candles, bxs	....	624	277
Fustic, tons	....	.....	.....
Indigo, cs	....	.....	2
Linseed, bags	....	.....	.....
Lime, casks	....	650	217
Rosin, bbls	403	935	673
Spirits Turpentine	31	403	251
Tar, bbls	....	132	140
Pitch, bbls	.....	741	777
Oil, bbls	5172	51549	19465
Sumac, bags	....	.....	.....
Saltpeter, bags	....	.....	.....
Soap, bxs	....	3972	4024
Tallow, bbls	88	4124	4906

Baltimore Imports.

Comparative statement of the Imports at the port of Baltimore commencing January 1st 1884 and 1883.

Articles.	This week.	Previously.	Same time '83.
Agricultural salts, tons	....	19789	26270
Cement, casks	1536	10148	6544
Brims'ne & Sul., tons	....	13912	10848
Guano, tons	240	17963	16323
Nitrate of Soda, bgs	....	34468	36757
Plaster, tons	...	5781	6989
Spirits Turp, bbls	223	19552	23625
Rosin, bbls	625	115491	141595
Tar, bbls	76	12982	9484

—o—

Baltimore Exports.

Principal articles exported from Baltimore to foreign countries since 1st of January, 1884, and compared with same time 1883.

	This week	Previously.	Same time '83.
Bark Quercitron bgs	859	45445	29840
hhds	....	836	60
Spirits Turpentine, gals	....	4105	2700
Rosin, bbls	2000	55949	48992
Oil Cake, pkgs	...	3950	21400
Petroleum, gls	238431	12377790	8710505
Candles, lbs	....	7700	35455
Tallow, lbs	40123	1014898	1470144

Values of Imports at Boston.

For the week ended Oct. 31, 1884.

	Value.
Perfumery	$ 667
Window glass	4288
Paints	2349
Soap castile	601
Logwood	3212
Chemicals	73296
Oil olive	2366

Values of Exports from Boston.

For the week ended Oct. 31, 1884.

	Value.
Acids	$4077
Candles	364
Drugs and chemicals	7100
Lime and cement	538
Matches	116
Rosin & turpentine	2000
Tar & Pitch	233
Oils—	
Refined petroleum	21550
Lard	1450
Fish	....
Lubricating	1238
Cake	39054
Paints	414
Tallow	12207
Wax	3714

GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES

Auckland
TO NEW YORK

Thames, 375 tons kauri gum

Bombay
TO NEW YORK

Pharos, 9627 qurs linseed

Calcutta
TO NEW YORK

Vice Reine, 1818 bgs saltpeter, 5000 bgs linseed.
Valiant, 2856 bgs saltpeter, 17250 bgs linseed.
Royal Alexandria, 9675 bgs linseed
Edinburgh, 11875 bgs linseed, 62 cs indigo, 30 tons redwood
Royal Edward, 13,247 bgs linseed, 200 cs castor oil, 100 chts shellac, 16 chts indigo, 13 tons redwood
Walter D Wallet, 1756 bgs linseed, 2200 bgs cutch
W H Corsa, 1288 bgs cutch, 16 chts indigo, 12754 bgs linseed, 10 tons redwood
Frank N Thayer, 1000 bgs saltpeter, 1000 bgs turmeric, 150 cs shellac, 200 cs castor oil
Champion, 10000 bags linseed, 600 cs shellac
Assyrian, 1197 bgs saltpeter
Record, 2340 bags linseed, 100 cs castor oil
TO PHILADELPHIA
Viscount, 18501 bags linseed, 1000 bags cutch

Colombo
TO NEW YORK

Pharos, 164 tons cochin oil, 12 tons tumeric, 250 cwt ginger, 2 cs Khimo, 1642 ozs nux vomica
Chattanooga, 347 tons cocoanut oil, 114 tons plumbago, 284 cs citronella oil
Margaret Mitchel, 600 tons cocoanut oil, 45272 ozs citron oil

Hiogo
TO NEW YORK

Annapolis, 2367 pcls camphor, 188 cs camphor oi
Pactolus, 1765 piculs camphor

Hull
TO SAN FRANCISCO

Mosly Don, 210 tons cliffstone, 100 cks whiting 496 cks chemicals

Iquique
TO HAMPTON ROADS.

Annie Berner, 6000 bgs soda nitrate
Carl Booth, 5500 bgs soda nitrate

TO PHILADELPHIA

St Patrick, 10000 bgs soda nitrate
Eugenie, 8320 bgs soda nitrate
TO BOSTON
Caroline Spooner, 8000 bgs soda nitrate
Magellan, 10000 bgs nitrate soda
Ariadne, 6500 bgs soda nitrate

Liverpool
TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Larnaca, 365 dms caustic soda 10cks bicarb soda 20 tons soda ash
Celtic Monarch, 225 tons soda ash, 301 dms caustic soda
Ennerdale, 414 dms caustic, 100 tons soda ash
Leicester Castle, 100 tons soda ash, 20 dms caustic soda, 70 cks sal soda
Borrowdale, 50 tons soda ash, 190 dms caustic soda, 150 cks bleach, 60 kgs soda bicarb

Newcastle
TO SAN FRANCISCO

Cowden Law, 676 cks sal soda, 177 cks soda ash, 300 cks Venetion red, 40 cks star antimony.
Francis Thorpe, 206 cks venetian red.
British Envoy, 1000 cks sal soda, 99 cks soda ash
Race Horse, 667 cks sal soda, 171 cks soda ash
TO PHILADELPHIA
Str Clintonia, 694 cks soda ash, 182 cks alkali, 82 cks sulphate of soda, 897 cks sal soda, 947 kgs sal soda, 105 cks bleach, 200 cks venetian red

Smyrna
TO BOSTON

Lorenzo Campodonico, 400 tons emery stone, 49 bgs nutgalls

TO NEW YORK

Leander, 4230 bales licorice root
Vincenzo Galalola, 3500 bales licorice root

Singapore
TO NEW YORK

Hayden Brown, 51 tons cutch, 119 tons gambier 570 cwt gum copal, 47 cwt nutmegs, 30 tons sago flour, 39 tons tapioca, 50 tons tapioca flour, 29 cwt gamboge, 170 cs citronella oil
Adriatic, 2000 bales gambier
TO BOSTON
Lizzie H, 325 tons gambier, 595 cwt gum copal, 59 cwt nutmegs, 25 tons black pepper, 21 tons sago, 50 tons sago flour, 39 tons tapioca
Denbigshire, 1600 bales gambier

St Helena
TO NEW BEDFORD

Lottie Beard, 750 bbls sperm oil, 625 bbls whale oil

RECORD OF VESSELS.

Port & Name.	Sailed.	Last Reported.
Bombay.		
Pharos	June 5	Left Cochin July 18
Auckland.		
Thames	Aug 6	
Calcutta.		
Vice Reine	April 26	
Valiant	May 4	Via Mauritius Sept 4
R Alexandria	July 15	
Edingburgh	July 19	
Rydalmere	July 4	
Royal Edward	July 29	
W D Wallet	Aug 15	
W H Corsar	Aug 19	
F N Thayer	Sept 13	
Champion	Sept 28	
Assyrian	Sept 29	
Record	Oct 6	
Viscount	Sept 26	
Colombo.		
M. Mitchell	June 18	Left Colombo Aug 8
Chattanooga	Aug 9	Via Galle Aug Aug 16
Hiogo.		
Annapolis	May 5	
Pactolus	July 10	
Hull.		
Mosly Don	Sept 1	
Iquique.		
Eugenie	Aug 21	
Ariadne	Aug 14	
C Spooner	July 8	
St Patrick	July 25	
A Brenner		Left Rio Oct 20,
Magellan	Sept 9	
Carl Booth	Aug 27	
Liverpool.		
Larnaca	July 10	
C'tic Monarch	July 14	
Ennerdale	Sept 9	
L Castle	Aug 28	
Borrowdale	Oct 8	
Newcastle.		
Cowden Law	Aug 28	Left Deale Sept 13
F Thorpe	Sept 21	
Br Envoy	Oct 7	
Race Horse	Oct 26	
Clintonia	Oct 23	
Smyrna.		
L Campodo'co	June 27	At Genoa Oct 8
V Galatola	Sept 19	
Leandro	Sept 16	
Singapore.		
H Brown	Aug 17	
Lizzie H	Aug 30	
Robert Porter		Loading Sept 4
Adriatic		Loading Sept 25
Denbigshire		Loading
St Helena.		
Lottie Beard	Sept 12	

TRADE REPORTS.

London.

Under date of Oct. 23, 1884, Messrs. S. C. Joyce & Co. say:

Coal Oil—The low price of petroleum does not admit of oil being sent here except upon old contracts. Scotch makers have well sold for the season.

Lubricating Oil—Dull and almost nominal; American pale 9·05 £10 on the spot; natural dark colored oils £6@8; dark cylinder oils £8@10; English refined thick heavy oil £12@16. British 8·65 about £6 10s, 8·85 about £7 10s. Lard Oil—English, £42; American, £43; Russian dark mineral oil £7@10; pale refined thick oil £12@20; these quotations are for small market parcels, for cargoes and quantity, sellers are open to quote lower.

Paraffin Wax—English hard, 120 deg upwards from 5¼@6½d, as to color and melting point.

Paraffin Scale—In fair demand. British hard, about 3½d, ditto semi-refined 4¼@4¾d. American pale 3½@4d. Soft remelted pale about 3d.

Under date of Oct. 25, 1884, Messrs. F. W. Bowyer & Bartleet. say:

Galls—Demand restricted, but prices remain steady. Greens and whites are scarce and wanted. Smyrna—Stocks of blues are exhausted. In greens nothing has been done. Morea—Nothing doing.

Gum Arabic, Trieste—Fine is scarce. Demand very limited. Some quantity offering. Senari—Supplies short, but there is little or no inquiry. Egyptian—Stocks are fairly large, and demand limited. Fine qualities are difficult to dispose of, but the lower grades are inquired for. Small sales of seconds at £6 10s. Turkey sorts—There has been more doing this week, and some quantity of sorts has been disposed of at 87s 6d@£5, according to quality. In Ghezirah nothing has been done, but in Talka a fair business has resulted at steady rates.

Gum Tragacanth—Market continues quiet, and business has again been of a retail character; holders however remain firm. Hog continues dull of sale. Fine Smyrna is wanted, but at the moment there are no stocks. For other grades there is scarcely any demand. Retail sales of fine seconds at £12 15s.

Opium—This week there has been a firmer tone, and a fair business has been done, more especially in the "druggists'" qualities at steady values. The "shipping" descriptions have been but sparingly dealt in. Malatia new is scarce and wanted, retail sales of old, selected, at 16s 6d. New Tokat scarce and wanted. Salonica—Fine quality has been dealt in sparingly at 16s: parcels containing an admixture of inferior are neglected. Bogaditz and Baloukissar unchanged. Beybazaar has been in more request at steady values. For the Smyrna "druggists'" qualities there has been more demand, and a fair quantity has been disposed of at 12s 6d for fine, good is obtainable at 12s. Seconds in limited request at 11s. Persian, small sales of fine on spot at 15s@15s 6d, and for arrival, December shipment, 13s 6d has has been accepted.

Senna—No fine offering. The stock consists almost enairely of inferior to fair qualities, which are in very limited request. Pods are almost unsaleable.

Under date of Oct. 23, 1884, Messrs. Game, Bowes & Co. say:

Linseed continues to advance. Calcutta ex ship is worth 44s 9d@45s, and October-December shipments, via Cape and Canal, 45s. Bombay—Considerable business has been done to Hull at 46s 6d October-December shipment, 46s December-January, and 44s 9d@45s March-May and April-June. For London the spot value is 45s 3d ex ship, and forward 45s. Azov.—A steamer sold early in the week at 42s 6d c i f Continent, after which 43s 6d was paid for two stormers on same terms. Parcels to Hull are worth 44s 6d. The export from Calcutta to the United Kingdom for the 1st half of October is telegraphed as 1900 tons against 6500 tons in 1883. The import into London for the week has been 14,501 qrs, and since 1st January 405,115 qrs against 506,270 qrs same time last year.

Linseed oil has again advanced, though the maket closes at a small decline from the highest point; spot in pipes we quote 22s, barrels 22s 3d, month 22s 3d, November-December 22s, January @ April 22s, May @ August 22s 3d. Hull is spot, in pipes 21s 9d@22s, barrels 22s 4½d @22s 6d, month 21s 9d@22s, November-December 21s 9d, January @ April 21s 9d, May @ August 21s 9d.

Rapeseed is inactive. Brown Calcutta on the spot is 42s 6d@43s, according to quality; forward the nominal quotations are: 39s@39s 6d for brown via Canal, 44s bold yellow, and 43s 6d average yellow, cost and freight. Bavison is quoted 25s 6d@25s 9d in all positions. The export from Calcutta to the United Kingdom for the first half of October is telegraphed as 400 tons against 600 tons in 1883. The import into London for the week has been 7640 qrs, and since 1st January 431,756 qrs against 453,652 qrs corresponding time last year.

Fish oils—Buyers having lately supplied themselves in America, there has not been any demand in this market, and the quotation of £56 is nominal. The demand for common fish oils continues very limited at above quotations.

Cocoanut oil is easier, Cochin being £33@33 15s, according to quality, spot, and £32 nominal for present sailing. Ceylon is £31 15s spot, sellers, near at hand 30s 9d, October shipment £30 paid, with sellers at this price for future sailing.

Copra keeps very inanimate, and to sell in quantity rather lower prices would have to be accepted. Singapore continues to be pressed for sale for forward delivery, and cannot now be quoted over £17 5s per ton. Spot prices for sun-dried Sydney £17 10s@18, kiln-dried £17@17 2s 6d per ton.

Under date of Oct. 24, 1884, Messrs. Nutter & Pinchin say:

Linseed—The market has been very animated, and a large business has passed at advancing prices, closing rather quieter at the following quotations: Calcutta spot ex ship 44s 9d, on passage via Cape 45s, October-December shipment via Canal 45s. Bombay—December-January shipment to Hull sold at 46s 3d, and spring shipment to the Continent at 45s@45s 3d. Azov—Business done for the Continent at equal to 45s A T. La Plata, January-March shipment, 43s. The total quantity of seed on passage to United Kingdom amounts to 253,500 qrs, against 310,500 qrs last year, and 376,000 qrs in 1882.

Linseed Oil—A further and more important advance in prices has taken place, but the market closes easier on realizations and in sympathy with the quieter feeling in seed. Spot cks £22, barrels £22 7s 6d@22 10s, November-December £21 15s@22, January-April £21 15s@22, May August £22 5s. Hull is £21 15s spot, and all forward positions.

Cotton oil steady. Crude £21 15s@22 spot, November £21 10s, December-April £21@21 10s. Refined £25 10s@26 10s, as to make and casks. December-April £24 10s@25 10s. Hull £24 10s spot, £23 5s December-April in ordinary casks.

Rosin inactive. Strained 4s@4s 3d, ex warehouse. For shipment 4s 1½d. According to latest advices from America, the receipts since April 1st amount to 639,613 bbls, against 796,407 bbls in 1883 and 717,038 bbls in 1882. The stock at the four ports amounted to 174,043 bbls, against 252,534 bbls in 1883 and 208,134 bbls in 1882. The decline in receipts for September alone amounted to about 36,000 bbls.

Liverpool.

Under date of Oct. 25, 1884, Messrs. Robert Crooks & Co say:

Caustic Soda—Enquiries have fallen off the last week, and orders are coming in sparingly and for small quantities, consequently makers are a little easier in their views. £9 10s for 70 per cent and £8 7s 6d for 60 per cent are lowest figures quoted so far.

Bleaching Powder—After a considerable business had been done at £7, and weak holders had cleared out their stocks, the market rapidly rallied, and whilst a little was sold at £7 2s 6d and £7 5s, £7 10s has been freely paid the last two or three days up to £7 15s for favorite brands for prompt and next month's shipment

Soda crystals remain firm, and makers finding a good demand from the home markets, refuse to accept less than 72s 6d.

Bark—200 bags No. 2 Baltimore sold at 5s per cwt.

Cutch—The improved demand apparent during the early part of the week has fallen off and buyers are difficult to deal with for large parcels. Sales only amount to 1,000 boxes, including Star B, 24s 6d, Engine, 27s 6d; Block, 27s 6d@28s per cwt.

Castor Oil—Spot has fluctuated a good deal during the week, but closes fairly steady at 3 1-16@3 3-32d per lb, for good seconds Calcutta. Sales, 1,000 cases.

Oils—Olive in improved demand, and a good business has been concluded at higher prices; Seville, £38 10s@39; and Candia, £39@40 per ton. Linseed continues to harden, and 22s 3d has been refused for raw oil in exports packages; crushers hold for 22s 6d. Cottonseed dull and easier; Liverpool refined 26s@26s 3d per cwt. Rape in very limited request at 32s to 32s 6d for refined Stettin.

Palm Oil—There has been a good demand during the week, and we have to report an advance of 5s to 7s 6d per ton on most kinds. Recent arrivals have been cleared off the market, and, as there are no near arrivals offering, we do not anticipate any break in values. Sales are estimated at about 1,000 tons, and include Lagos £32, Bonny £31 5s, Cameroon £31 5s, Accra £31, and Saltpond £29 5s per ton.

Hong Kong.

Under date of Oct. 1, 1884, Messrs. Russell & Co. say:

Kerosine Oil—We have to report two large sales to arrive, concluded some time ago and only just made public; they comprise 57,000 cases per Granite State and 45,000 cases per C. V. Troope, all Comet brand, at prices ranging from $1 56@1 60 per case. Business during the interval has been quiet and in the face of another large arrival, prices have again gone against importers. There has been a small demand from Saigon, which however has been readily satisfied by shipments of about 10,000 cases. The Kambira, whose cargo was sold afloat some four months ago, arrived here on the 22d ultimo; she brought about 70,000 cases. At the close, the market is dull and prices somewhat nominal at $1 54@1 55 per case.

Quicksilver—Beyond a sale on the spot of 300 flasks at $52 per picul, no business is reported done, and the market closes quite devoid of animation at the above quotation which is more or less nominal.

Camphor—Formosa packed is nominally quoted at $11 50@11 75 per picul, with no sales and no stock, while of Japan packed about 700 piculs have been placed at $13 50, leaving about 500 piculs in stock held at the same figure.

Star Aniseed—About 100 piculs of new season's seed have arrived on the market and are held at $23 50 per picul. The quality is reported to be fairly good, but the seed being too damp is unsuitable for export.

Star Aniseed Oil—80 piculs have been placed at prices advancing from $215@218 per picul, leaving about 32 piculs in stock, held at the latter figure.

Cassia Oil—Of 20 piculs lately arrived, a small quantity has found buyers at $109, and the insignificant stock left is now held at $110 per picul.

Manchester.

Under date of Oct. 25, 1884, Messrs. J. Berger Spence & Co. say:

Chemicals—An average amount of business has been done during the week, and the change in values has been very slight. Stocks are by no means excessive, and if a steady outlet can be secured for the current production, we may next spring have to chronicle an advance in prices. It is not, however, impossible that during the winter months weak holders may be forced to realize at a sacrifice, but it scarcely likely that this will have more than a temporary effect. Orders from America for bleaching powder have strengthened the market somewhat, and 5s@10s per ton more is being asked. This applies to present delivery: for next year a very limited business is being done. The large orders from abroad for sulphur has cleared the market of stocks. The reduction in nitrate of soda does not attract buyers. Litharge sustains the advance.

Minerals—In China clay there is no improvement, and even sellers of the best qualities are complaining loudly of the state of things.

Antwerp.

Under date of Oct. 18, 1884, Messrs. Souheur & Neizert say:

Petroleum oil—American refined.—The market has been much weaker in tone during the past week, from the tenor of advices received from producer's wells, and values have shown an all-round decline. This article closes, however, firmer at the following quotations: Spot fr 19, October fr 19⅛, November fr 19, December fr 19⅛, last two months fr 19, January fr 19¼, first three months 1885 fr 19¼ per 100 kos.

	Bbls.
Stock in antwerp 10th inst	128,098
Importations during week	26,057
	154,155
Delivered during week	35,000
Stock in Antwerp this day	119,155

Empty once filled American petros are worth today fr 5 60 each first cost.

Naphtha quiet, fr 24½ is asked per 100 kos.

Turpentine.—Business in American spirits has been of an important nature, prices however are firmly maintained, fl 14¼ is asked for spot, last two months fl14½, and January-April fl14¾. French spirits are in but slight demand and are held at fl14 per 50 kos.

Resin inactive, fr 8¾ per 100 kos is quoted for good strained American.

Dyestuffs—Extract of quercitron fr 65@62. Divi divi fr 14½. Garancine (common) fl 20@19. Quercitron (Phila) fr 5½@5¾. Cochineal fr 6@9¼ per ½ kos.

Singapore.

Under date of Sept. 24, 1884, Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co. say:

Gambier—The market opened at $5 20, but has gradually declined during the week and closes quiet at $5½@5 15. Purchases reported amount to 470 tons between $5 20 and $5½, and another 150 tons (arranged for before the advance) at $5 10—in all 620 tons. Of Cubes 56 tons No. 2 have been taken at $6 40.

Gum Dammar—Last purchases of Palembang were at $20¼; there is little offered at present and no very recent purchases.

Gum Benjamin—Nothing done in Sumatra; small purchases of Siam at $195 for No. 1 and $80 for No. 2.

Nutmegs—For nutmegs in shell there is some little inquiry, but no business has resulted. Of 80s, about 3 tons have been taken at $72. Mace is dull and no purchases have been made.

Pepper — Black: Demand continues very strong, but supplies are not forthcoming, the season being over. 25 tons which have come forward fetched $17⅛, and there are buyers at this figure. White—Supplies are scarce and demand good, prices having further advanced. Upwards of 50 tons have been taken, chiefly at $26 80@27 00.

Sago Flour—Demand continues good. Nothing has been done in Singapore or Sarawak, which are nominally unchanged; but of Borneo 200 tons have been bought at $1 92½, and further contracts have been made at prices not reported.

Tapioca—Flake tapioca is quieter and prices barely sustained, purchases are limited to 65 tons at $2 80@2 82½. Pearl on the other hand is firmer at an advance and has been active. 50 tons small have been bought at $2 90, and 80 tons medium at $2 85@2 90.

The Origin of Bitumens.

BY S. F. PECKHAM, A.M.*

Speculation regarding the origin of bitumens has been pursued during the last half century along several quite different lines of investigation, and has been influenced by several different classes of experience. Generally speaking, these lines fall into three different classes, and embrace those who regard bitumen as a product of chemical action, those who regard it as indigeneous to the rocks in which it is found, and those who regard bitumen as a distillate produced by natural causes.

The argument for a purely chemical origin of petroleum was first brought to the serious attention of scientific men by Barthelot in 1866. He found that when carbonic acid or the earthy carbonates were brought to react with alkali metals at a high temperature, oily fluids were formed similar to or identical with those found in petroleum. Byasson produced the same fluids by causing steam, carbonic acid, and iron to react; and Cloez produced them by the reaction of boiling water upon a carbide of manganese. The chemists of this school assume that the alkali metals, iron at a white heat, and speigeleisen, with other raw chemical reagents, exist in the interior of the earth, and that petroleum is formed by the reaction upon them of carbonic acid in water, which everywhere infiltrates the terrestrial crust. These chemical theories are supported by great names, and are based upon very elaborate researches, but they require the assumption of operations nowhere witnessed in nature or known to technology.

M. Coquand, who has written so fully upon the occurrence of bitumen in Albania and Roumania, and C. H. Hitchcock, have both advocated the theory that all forms of bitumen are produced by a chemical reaction in which marsh gas is converted into more condensed hydrocarbons, appearing as fluids viscous and solid bitumens. In so far a, his theory expresses the fact that maltha represents an intermediate stage in the transformation of petroleum into asphaltum, and recognizes the relation existing between marsh gas and the petroleum compounds, it is entitled to consideration; but in the chemical processes of nature, complex organic compounds pass to simpler forms, of which operation marsh gas, like asphaltum, is a resultant and never the crude material upon which decomposing forces act.

The opinion that petroleum is indigenous to the rocks in which it is found, has been maintained with great vigor by T. Sterry Hunt and J. P. Lesley, both of whom have based their views upon extended observations in Canada, West Virginia and Kentucky. At several localities in Canada, Dr. Hunt has observed the marine fossils of the Trenton limestone filled with petroleum in which it was hermetically sealed, and he regards the petroleum that saturates portions of the Niagara limestone near Chicago, as indigenious to that formation. In a recent letter, J. M. Safford informs me that in the limestone rocks that form the Silurian basin of middle Tennessee it is not uncommon to meet with geode cavities lined with calcite crystals and containing more or less petroleum. I am also informed by Edward Orton that the Clinton limestone of Ohio, lying over the whole northern border of the Cincinnati anticlinal, contains petroleum in small quantities. In J. P. Lesley's paper on "the existence of petroleum in the eastern coal field of Kentucky," he has shown that in Johnson County, Kentucky, the great Carboniferous conglomerate is saturated with petroleum at horizons now above the level of the water in the streams that intersect the country. He thinks the coal-measure plants contributed to the formation of the petroleum, and observes that "the specific gravities of the oil, decreasing with the increase of the depth, is a fact which shows conclusively that a chronic evaporation or distillation of the whole mass of oil in the crust of the earth (within reasonable reach of the surface) has always been and is still going on, converting the animal and plant remains into light oils, the light oils into heavy oils, the heavy oils into asphalt or albertite, the process being accompanied at every stage with the liberation of gas." In his introduction to Report III of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, he remarks "that it (petroleum) is in some way connected with the vastly abundant accumulations of Paleozoic sea-weeds, the marks of which are so infinitely numerous in the rocks, and with the infinitude of coralloid sea animals, the skeletons of which make up a large part of the limestone formations which lie several thousand feet beneath the Venango oil-sand group, scarcely admits of dispute, but the exact process of its manufacture, of its transfer, and of its storage in the gravel beds is utterly unknown." It is evident that in these later statements Professor Lesley expresses his opinion respecting the changes that convert the original petroleum content of the rocks into the different varieties of petroleum now met with, although in his earlier papers, and particularly in the one first quoted, Lesley has been one of the most conspicuous advocates of the opinion that the petroleum of the Appalachian system is indigenous to the rocks in which it is found. The ob-

*Abstract of Chapter V. of the Monograph on Petroleum, prepared for the Tenth Census of the United States.

servations of Wall in Trinidad appear to establish beyond a doubt that the bitumen of that locality has been and is being produced from a peculiar decomposition of woody fiber, Bright and Prestwich both regard the petroleum of England as indigenous in the limestone and shales, and the testimony of E. W. Binney is conclusive as to the production of petroleum from the decomposition of peat on Down Holland moss. J. D. Whitney has suggested that the infusorial remains so abundant in the sedimentary rocks of Southern California are the original source of the petroleum occurring in them.*

I think no doubt can be entertained that in certain localities of limited extent petroleum and other forms of bitumen are indigeneus to the rocks in which they occur.

As early as 1804 Humboldt observed a petroleum spring issuing from metamorphic rocks in the bay of Cumana, and expressed the opinion that it was "the effect of distillation at an immense depth." * * * Dr. J. S. Newberry and the late Professor E. B. Andrews have both called attention to the similar character of the distillates obtained from bituminous coals and shales and petroleum, and suggested that petroleum is a product of distillation by natural processes and at low temperatures. Daubree has in "Etudes sur le Metamorphisme" very fully discussed the relation of bituminous substances to metamorphism, and has proved by experiment the adequacy of such an origin for all forms of bitumen.

The studies which I have made upon petroleum, extending now over a period of more than twenty years, lead me ,to the conclusion that as yet very little is known regarding the chemical geology of petroleum, No one has studied the chemical properties of different varieties of petroleum in relation to their geological occurrence in any effective manner; it would therefore be extremely rash for any one to dogmatize with reference to the origin of bitumens. I am, however, led to state the conclusions that a careful survey of our available knowledge of the subject has enabled me to reach. I am convinced that all bitumens have, in their present condition, originally been derived from animal or vegetable remains, but that the manner of their derivation has not been uniform. I should, therefore, exclude all chemical theories as impossible or unnecessary. There remains the hypothesis that bitumen is indigenous in the rocks in whith it is found, and that which regards all bitumens as distillates. Whichever of these hypotheses be chosen, the modifying fact must be accepted that there are four kinds of bitumen;

1. Those bitumens that form asphalthum,and do not contain paraffine.

2. Those bitumens that do not form asphaultum, and contain paraffine.

3. Those bitumens that form asphaltum, and contain paraffine.

4, Solid bitumens that were originally solid when cold or at ordinary temperatures.

The first class includes the bitumens of California and Texas. They are doubtless indigenous in the shales from which they issue. It is also probable that some of the bitumens of Asia belong to this class.

I have described the conditions under which bitumens occur on the Pacific coast of southern California in great detail in the reports that I have made to the Geological Survey of that State. The forms of bitumen that are found there are almost infinite in gradation, from fluid petroleum to solid asphaltum. In Ventura County the petroleum is primarily held in strata of shale, from which it issues as petroleum or maltha, according as the shales have been brought into contact with the atmosphere. The asphaltum is produced by further exposure after the bitumen has reached the surface. These shales are interstratified with sandstones of enormous thickness, but I nowhere observed the petroleum saturating them, although it sometimes escaped from crevices in the sandstone, nor was the bitumen held in crevices of large size nor under a high pressure of gas; the disturbed and broken condition of the strata folded at high angles precluded such a possibility.

The topography and stratigraphy of the coast ranges of Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties are very complex. The Santa Barbara Islands, off the coast bordering these counties, are volcanic islands, where lava-flows are described as having formed cascades over cliffs of sedimentary rocks as they descended into the sea. On the mainland no lava appears to have reached the surface, although along the stage road from San Buena Ventura to Los Angeles,between Las Posas and Simi, on an eroded plateau surrounded by low mountains, fragments of scoria are scattered over the ground. The Coast Ranges here appear to have been produced by parallel folds, each successively higher, by which enormously thick beds of sandstone, interstratified with shale, were thrust up at an angle of about 70 deg., producing parallel anticlinals,which were subsequently eroded in such a manner as in many instances to produce valleys and plateaus where the sandstones were broken through to the softer shales beneath. This is the case with the western extremity of that fold which, commencing at Point Conception, extends eastward to Mount San Bernardino. West of the Sespe the sandstone crest has been completely removed and the shales cut away until, at the Rincon east of Santa Barbara, the erosion reaches the sea-level, and beyond, to the westward, the upturned edges of the shale form the bed of the ocean. The narrow plane on which Santa Barbara stands, lying between Santa Inez Mountains and the sea, consists of Pliocene and Quaternary sands and gravels, resting upon the eroded shales. East of the Rincon and Mount Hoar, the table-lands lying in the trough of the anticlinal gradually ascend until at the Sespe the sandstone caps the high mountain to the eastward. This range, occasionally broken by transverse canons, extends to near the headwaters of the Santa Clara River near the Solidad Pass, where it becomes merged in the San Rafael range. Between Point Conception and Point Rincon, where a stratum of sand occurs saturated with maltha, that substance has arisen and floated on the sea, attracting the notice of travelers ever since the coast was known to Europeans. At Point Rincon, where the anticlinal recedes from the coast, maltha rises and saturates the Quaternary sands. As the ascending plateau passes farther inland, we find a line of outcrop of the bituminous strata on the east and west sides of the basin in the line of hills east of Mount Hoar and in the Santa Inez Mountains. East of the San Buena Ventura River, the local synclinal fold in the shade forming the Azufre Mountain gives four lines of bituminous outcrop. In the canons of the Sespe, wherever the bituminous strata have been reached by erosion, tar springs and asphalt beds are the result. The deeply-eroded narrow valleys which cover the country east of Santa Barbara and south of the Coast Range present in the distance of a few miles the greatest lithological variations, and expose the bituminous strata under the greatest diversity of conditions. For this reason we meet here every possible form of bitumen in every possible degree of admixture with soil and organic remains.

The second class of bitumens includes the petroleums of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. These oils are undoubtedly distillates from vegetable remains, the proof of which seems overwhelming. Pennsylvania petroleum was examined in 1865 by Warren and Storer in this country, and in 1863 by Pelouze and Cahours in France. They found the lighter portion to consist of certain series of hydrocarbons identical with those obtained in thedestructive distillation of coal, bituminous shales and wood when the operation was conducted at low temperatures. Messrs. Warren and Storer also discovered that the same series of hydrocarbons could be obtained by distilling a lime soap prepared from fish oil. The experignce of technology has shown that if coals or pyroschists are distilled at the lowest possible temperature, particularly in the presence of steam, a black, tarry distillate is obtained along with a considerable quantity of marsh gas and very volatile liquids that cannot be condensed except at low temperatures If these distillates are redistilled, the second distillate may be divided into several different materials, beginning with marsh gas and ending with very dense oils heavily charged with paraffine. It is impossible to conduct this primary or secondary distillation without producing marsh gas, but the amount of this gas and the density of the fluid produced will depend on the temperature at which the distillation is carried on and the rapidity of the process. The use of superheated steam is found to increase the quantity of distillate and to prevent overheating and the formation of other hydrocarbons than those belonging to the paraffine series.

The section compiled by Mr. J. F. Carll, for Report III. of the Reports of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, shows the Devonian shales above the Corniferous limestone and below the Bradford third oil sand 1,600 feet in thickness. This shale outcrops along Lake Erie, between Buffalo, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio, where it is for the most part the surface rock in the neighborhood of Erie and southward to Union City, Pennsylvania. No one can examine this shale without noticing the immense quantity of fucoidal remains that it contains. N. S. Shaler estimates the Devonian black shale of Kentucky to cover 18,000 square miles at an average depth of 100 feet, and to yield on distillation fifteen per cent of fluid distillate. It is not necessary to follow him in his calculations of the enormous bulk of this distillate as represented in barrels; the important point in this connection is that it is a very persistent formation, being revealed by borings over a very wide area, and doubtless extending eastward beyond the boundaries of Kentucky, beneath the coal measures which contain the petroleum.

If, however, the Devonian black shales are inadequate both on account of extent and position as a source of supply, we may descend still lower in the geological series to the Nashville limestone and other Silurian rocks that underlie that region. Professor Safford writes, in a recent letter, "The Lower Silurian limestone in the basin of middle Tennessee is about 1,000 feet thick. Including the Upper Silurian limestones, the whole thickness of the limestones, in which are found occasionally little pockets or geodes and cavities of petroleum, is not far from 1,200 feet. The most of the petroleum has been found in the upper part(the Nashville) of the Lower Silurian, as, for example, the larger cavities near or on the upper Cumberland river, in the neighborhood of the Kentucky line, both within Kentucky and Tennessee." These limestones underlie the whole petroleum region of southeastern part of Kentucky and middle Tennessee.

The objection urged by Professor Andrews, that the coals in the measures of Ohio and West Virginia, among which these coals occur, have lost nothing of their volatile content, is without force here. Professor Shaler objects that "the condition of the beds that lie below the black shale in the Cincinnati group or in the Niagara section shows that there has been no great invasion of heat since the beds were deposited. Clays which change greatly under a heat of 1,000 deg. Fahr. are apparently exactly as they were left by the sea, and beds retain their marine salts just as when they were deposited. Any great access of temperature in this deposit of the Ohio shale would have been attended by an almost equal rise of temperature in the coal beds which lie within a few hundred feet above; but these coal beds are free from any evidences of distillation or consequences of heat. We have already seen reasons for supposing an erosion of some 3,000 or 4,000 feet of strata from this section; if we could reimpose this section, we should probably bring up the temperature of these rocks, by the rise of the isogeothermals or lines of equal temperature about 60 deg. . . . We are not able to suppose that the accumulation of strata would have elevated the temperature above the boiling point of water. The hypothesis which may be found to account for the formation of this coal oil must take into consideration the impossibility of its generation at another point and its removal to this set of beds, and the impossibility of supposing that it has been in any way the result of high temperatures."

The range of temperature between "the boiling point of water" and "1,000 deg. Fahr.," which is here allowed, is ample for all purposes of explanation.

Mendelejeff objects that "the sandstones impregnated with petroleum have never exhibited the carbonized remains of organisms. In general, petroleum and carbon are never found simultaneously."

These three objections—first, that the supply of organic matter is inadequate; second, that there are no evidences of heat action upon the rocks holding the oil; third, that there are no residues of fixed carbon observed in the rocks holding the oil—are the objections which have appeared to satisfy those who do not accept the hypothesis that regards petroleum as a distillate. I think the first has been already answered; the second and third I shall now examine.

[To be continued].

*Dr. J. S. Newberry has lately erroneously attributed this theory to myself. Ann, N. Y. Acad. Sci., ii.. No. 9.

Sources of Fertilizers.

A recently issued bulletin by Prof, Geo. H. Cook of the New Jersey Experiment Station, contains in condensed form so distinct an explanation of the sources of the most valuable portions of commercial fertilizers, that we insert this portion of the bulletin for the benefit of such of our readers as are interested in the subject:

For many years past an active search has been maintained for new sources of fertilizer supplies. Nearly every crude product which contains any noticeable percentage of either nitrogen, phosphoric acid, or potash is now carefully saved, and when mixed with other necessary material generally retailed as a complete manure. Many of these waste products are of great agricultural value; a few are almost worthless, either because they do not decay rapidly, or because they contain substances proved to be plant poisons

This bulletin is intended to give information regarding the sources, chemical composition and retail prices of the supplies which are used by reputable fertilizer manufacturers.

Nitrogen.—Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and dried blood are valued commercially on their percentage of nitrogen alone, Dried flesh, dried fish, and tankage are regarded chiefly as sources of nitrogen, but also contains considerable quantities of phosphoric acid. Cottonseed meal and similar products in addition to several per cent of both nitrogen and phosphoric acid, furnish small amounts of potash; as this potash is insoluble in water it is generally overlooked in analyses made for the fertilizer trade.

Nitrate of soda is mined and purified in the rainless regions of the Pacific coast of South America. It is used in complete fertilizers and to a limited extent, in an unmixed state, as a top dressing for grain and grass.

Sulphate of ammonia can be obtained in paying quantities wherever bituminous coal is distilled, either for illuminating gas, or for coke, and wherever bones are manufactured into bone black. The domestic supply is drawn principally from the large cities in our Eastern and Western States.

Dried blood, ammonite and tankage are products from abattoirs and pork packing establishments. The ammonite from South America consists mainly of dried wastes from the manufacture of Liebig's Beef Extracts, and similar products.

Dried fish is the pomace from the fish oil presses now so numerous along the Atlantic coast.

Cotton seed meal as its name indicates,comes at present from the Southern cotton belt; but as soon as its value as stock food is generally recognized it will disappear from the fertilizer market.

The supply of the very rich Peruvian guano, formerly one of the leading sources of nitrogen, is now said to be nearly exhausted.

Phosphoric Acid.—The chief sources of phosphoric acid are bone ash from South America, spent bone black from sugar refineries, guanos from Islands in the Carribean Sea, and from portions of the coast of Peru, the mineral apatite from Canada and phosphate rock from South Carolina.

When finely ground and treated with oil of vitriol, any one of the above materials yields a superphosphate rich in phosphoric acid but free from nitrogen and potash.

Bone ash and bone black superphosphates, when properly made, are fine dry products with 17 per cent. and more of soluble, and traces of insoluble phosphoric acid. These superphosphates do not change or revert if stored under shelter.

Excellent superphosphate can also be made from Canadian apatite and SouthCarolina rock. Frequently, however, a considerable portion of their phosphoric acid is insoluble in water, and under certain condition and limitations the longer such superphosphates are stored the the lower their percentage of soluble acids becomes, Of this insoluble phosphoric acid a certain amount can be dissolved in a solution of citrate of ammonia; to this the name reverted phosphoric acid has been applied.

Although opinions differ it is but fair to state that many regard soluble and reverted phosphoric acid equally valuable, both from the commercial and agricultural standpoint. German farmers, on the other hand, buy soluble phosphoric acid only, and refuse to pay for that which does not dissolve in water.

Potash.—Potash was formerly obtained entirely from wood ashes, and Canada still furnishes the market with considerable quantities from this source. Its price however is too high to allow it to compete for agricultural uses with the products from the Prussian mines at Stassfurt.

The grades of salts exported by these mines are: Kainite—with from twelve to thirteen per cent., sulphate of potash with twenty-three to twenty-five per cent., and muriate of potash with fifty per cent, and more of actual potash.

When nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood and similar nitrogenous matters are mixed with superphosphates and potash salts, a complete fertilizer is formed which contains all the chemical elements known to exist in stable manure.

Repeated trials by farmers and market gardeners, in some cases embracing a period of eight or ten years, have proven the high agricultural values of these fertilizers. Some market gardeners now use such fertilizers exclusively, instead of buying manure at the stables of street car companies. This statement is not intended to excuse the careless manner in which barnyard manure is generally saved. Its aim is solely to show that when the farm supply is exhausted it is better to purchase concentrated fertilizers than to pay high prices for freighting, carting, and spreading the bulky manures bought at distant stables.

Prosperous and thoughtful farmers are well aware of this fact, and those who have conducted carefully planned field experiments on their own farms are most favorably impressed with these concentrated fertilizers, particularly when they have found that a single element of plant food, for instance potash, is the only thing which they need to buy for a certain crop. Such men are not in the habit either of asking advice from others, as to what their own fields require, or of laying any weight on the statement that artificial fertilizers will exhaust their farms.

The bulletin from which the above statements are quoted, gives the analyses of a large number of fertilizers offered in market, in which it is interesting to observe how near the composition guaranteed by the manufacturers accords with the results obtained by analysis; and also the slight variation of the real market value thus obtained, from the prices at which they are sold. The inferior and worthless stuff formerly offered in the several States where stations for analysis have since been established, have thus been driven from the market, and these stations have conferred an immense benefit on the farmers who purchase commercial manures.

Prof. Cook gives the following as the cost of the different fertilizers, as obtained from the average prices of the manufacturers in 1884, which are 14 per cent. lower than last year:

	Cost per lb.
Nitrogen from nitrate of soda	16.9c.
Nitrogen from sulphate of ammonia	71.1
Nitrogen from dried blood	18.3
Nitrogen from ammonite and tankage	15.8
Soluble phosphoric acid from bone black.	7.3
Soluble phosphoric acid from S. C. rock..	8.6
Reverted phosphoric acid from bone black	6.7
Reverted phosphoric acid from S. C. rock	7.8
Insoluble phosphoric acid from bone black	2 9
Insoluble phosphoric acid from S. C. rock	1.9
Potash from high grade sulphate	7.2
Potash from kainit	4.
Potash from Muriate	3.7

DRUG MARKET.

NOTE.—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and the buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1884

All branches of trade have been rendered somwhat dull by the political excitement but are gradually getting into a quieter state, and if the result in this State is definitely settled within the next few days is is hoped that business circles will resume their wonted course and become more active than they have been for a few weeks past. There are not many important fluctuations in values. Iodine is advancing and is correspondingly affecting the iodides. Opium is steady in price here, while quinine is dull and unchanged. A little speculative business in oil of peppermint is again rumored and it is firmer. The principal changes in price are as follows:

ADVANCED	DECLINED
Iodides	Cinchonida
Quicksilver	Oil cloves
Cuttlefish	Lycopodium
Oil peppermint.	

Opium.

There has been a fair business doing for single cases and broken lots at $4, for prime new an aggregate of 5 cases being reported at that figure. We also learn of 7 cases new at $3 95 and 4 cases old at $3 90. There are said to be offerings of 1884 opium at $3 87½ but it is not of a favorably regarded brand and buyers are afraid to take hold of it although it is intimated that $3 85 would buy it. The London market is reported a shade easier by cable to-day, the quoted figures being 11s, 6d. Here the market continues firm. Powdered is firm with sales chiefly at $5 15.

Morphine is unchanged in first hands, but there are some offerings of domestic from second hands at $3 15. Foreign is dull.

Opium, in bond	P. lb. 2 90	@3 00
duty paid (cases)	3 85	@4 00
as wanted	3 95	@4 00
powdered	5 15	@5 25
Morphine	3 15	@3 20
Foreign	2 50	@2 75

Quinine.

There is a very good jobbing demand, and the stocks of small packages are well sold up. Domestic is without change in price, and appears to be in a steady position. Foreign in bulk is dull at 80@81c for all brands, at which there has been very little disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and the representatives of foreign manufacturers have not been very active in their efforts to make sales. There hare been sales of 1,000 ozs various brands at 80c and 2000 ozs at 80c, less brokerage. Brokers are soliciting bids of 75c to cable for sellers' option of brands January delivery, but give no assurance that they would be accepied. A new departure has been taken by one foreign house in adopting a rebate plan for its quinine, which makes the price uniformly 5c under domestic, where buyers agree to maintain prices.

Cinchonidia is dull and neglected and German bulk is offered at 25c with a possibility of shading that figure.

The receipts of quinine for the week are 95,000 ozs,of which 23,000 ozs have been entered.

Receipts of quinine for the week		23,000
" " since Jan. 1		688,346
Quinine, American	P oz. 88	@ 95
English	—	@—
French	—	@—
German	80	@85
Cinchonidia, American	53	@40
Foreign	25	@30
Quinidia German	50	@55

Miscellaneous.

Alcohol continues in good fair demand at $2 15@2 18.

Borax remains in about the same position as when last reported. The market continues dull with prices showing rather an easy tendency. We quote 9@9½c for city refined, 8¾@9c for California, and 7¼@8c for concentrated. The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says: "The demand for export exceeds the supply, causing a strong market with a rising tendency. Shipments include 89,829 lbs to Liverpool, hence October 23d, per Lucile. We quote concentrated 7c, refined 8c, in lots of ten tons. The City of Sydney, for Melbourne, carried 4,800 tons."

Burgundy pitch is reported in fair jobbing demand, the sales being mostly in single stands at 3@3¼c.

Cantharides continue rather quiet, there being only a moderate demand. Prices however, are firm at $1 75 for Russian, and $1 50 for Chinese.

Cuttlefish bone is a trifle firmer than when we last wrote, dealers now quoting 16@16½c, with sales at this figure. A fair demand is reported.

Carbonate of ammonia continues to be inquired for in a fair way at 11c for foreign and 11½c for domestic.

Cocoa butter is in demand in a jobbing way at 38@40c.

Castile soap rules at 12½@13c on spot and 11½ to arrive. There is a fair demand in a jobbing way.

Glycerine is reported as moving rather slowly at the present moment, owing to the excitement caused by the election of last week. We quote 16½@17c for German in drums and 17@18c for American.

Guarana continues to move steadily in a jobbing way at $2 20.

Insect powder is in fair demand at 20@25c for pure Dalmatian, according to quantity.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
—OF—
Quinia and Cinchonidia PILLS.

NEW YORK, October 27th, 1884.

In consequence of the decline in prices of QUINIA and CINCHONIDIA, we have this day made the following changes in our List of Soluble Pills:

	Bottles of 100 Pills.	Bottles of 500 Pills.
Cinchonidiæ Sulph., ½ gr.	35	1 55
Cinchonidiæ Sulph., 1 gr.	40	1 80
Cinchonidiæ Sulph., 2 grs	60	2 80
Cinchonidiæ Sulph., 3 "	90	4 30
Cinchonidiæ Sulph., 4 "	1 20	5 80
Cinchonidiæ Sulph., 5 "	1 50	7 30
Quiniæ Sulphatis, ¼ gr	45	2 05
Quiniæ Sulphatis, ½ gr	55	2 55
Quiniæ Sulphatis, 1 gr	65	3 05
Quiniæ Sulphatis, 2 grs	1 10	5 30
Quiniæ Sulphatis, 3 grs	1 60	7 80
Quiniæ Sulphatis, 4 grs	2 10	10 30
Quiniæ Sulphatis, 5 grs	2 60	12 80
Quiniæ Bi-Sulph., ¼ gr	45	2 05
Quiniæ Bi-Sulph., ½ gr	50	2 30
Quiniæ Bi-Sulph., 1 gr	60	2 80
Quiniæ Bi-Sulph., 2 grs	1 00	4 80
Quiniæ Bi-Sulph., 3 grs	1 50	7 30
Quiniæ Bi-Sulph., 4 grs	2 00	9 80
Quiniæ Bi-Sulph., 5 grs	2 50	12 30

Other formulae containing the above have been reduced in proportion.

Subject to usual discount.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co.

AMERICAN QUININE
PROMPT DELIVERY,
In Bulk, Tins, Vials, Eighths,
ETC., ETC.
KEASBEY & MATTISON,

Philadelphia,	Ambler,	New York,
No. 328-32 N. Front St.	Penna.	No. 13 Cedar St.

ESTABLISHED 1837.
CONRAD ZIMMER,
Frankfort-on-the-Main, GERMANY.
OFFERS TO THE TRADE HIS STRICTLY PRIME
QUININE CINCHONIDIA,
And other preparations of Peruvian Bark on spot and for future delivery, in quantities to suit at lowest market quotations, through
STALLMAN & FULTON, General Agents for the United States and Canada.
53 Cedar Street, New York.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SONS, Mannheim,
QUININE
And other Alkaloids of the Cinchona Barks.
L. ENGELHORN, Sole Agent,
49 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

FRIDR. JOBST'S, STUTTGART,
QUININE.
OTTO G. MAYER, Importer and Commission Merchant,
42 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK, Sole Agent for the U. S.
Orders for Spot or Forward shipments, in quantities to suit the Trade, promptly executed.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A FULLY EQUIPPED
CREAM OF TARTAR FACTORY.
Apply to E. AARON & CO.
49 Cedar Street, New York

SEEDS.
Rape, Canary, Hemp, Millet.
F. E. McALLISTER,
IMPORTER,
12 & 31 Fulton St., NEW YORK

TYLER & FINCH, IMPORTERS
54 Cedar Street, New York,
VANILLA BEANS.

F. N BURK & CO.,
7 Platt St., New York.
212 E. Kenzie St., Chicago.
Cod Liver Oil.

T. W. MYERS,
Manufacturers' Agent for the sale of
LINSEED OIL.
Cottonseed Oil, Lard Oil,
—AND—
Castor Oil.
☞ Write for prices before purchasing. ☜
No. 318 NORTH MAIN STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

FRANK RING,
(Late of EDWARD RING & SONS,)
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.
Linseed Oil,
Castor Oil, Lard Oil,
COTTONSEED OIL
No. 20 North Commercial Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

BALLER'S

Oil of Lemon.
CODMAN & HALL,
NEW YORK & BOSTON.

☞ Selected Specialties from our Departmen adapted to the Drug Trade, all from their Original Sources, in every variety.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
Henry A. Gould & Co.,
Boston, New York Philadelphia and Louisville

Dept. 1.
INDICO:—Madras and Manila.
ANILINE COLORS
MYRBANE OIL.

Dept. 2.
CAMPHOR:—(Sole Agents for Phillip & Rumney Refineries) in Small Cakes Large Cakes, Pure Powdered in cases, also in regular Barrels. Established 1824.

Dept. 3.
INDIA RUBBER:—Crude and Pure Sheeted.
GUTTA PERCHA:—Crude Pure thick Sheeted for Surgical use, Pure Medium Sheeted for Cement use, Gossamer Pure Sheeted for Dental use.

Dept. 5.
TONQUA BEANS
BALSAM COPAIBA. } Always in Stock.

THOMSEN & MUTH
Baltimore Md.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
DRUGS
AMERICAN INDIGENOUS
OILS, ROOTS, BARKS, HERBS.
A SPECIALTY

J. E. MOORE;
415 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
MANUFACTURER OF
Sugar & Gelatine Coated Pills
AND
Standard & Fancy Court Plasters
Jobber of Albany Chemical Company's Fluid Ext., Elixirs, and Syrups, Royal Saccharated Pepsin, Corks, &c,
Price List forwarded on application

DELORO ARSENIC.
97½ per cent. Pure Arsenious Acid
Direct from the Mines at Deloro, Ont.
BINNEY & SMITH, Agents
33 FERRY ST., NEW YORK.

Insect flowers are firm at 18@20c as to quality, with a fair demand.

Isinglass continues in good demand at $3 00@3 75 for Russian. We hear of a small sale of a special quality at $4 50, and 400 lbs within the range of quotations.

Lycopodium has declined since our last and is now quoted at 35@37c as to quantity with a rather light demand.

Manna has shown no change since our last report. A light jobbing demand is reported at prices quoted.

Menthol is in fair demand and is firm at $12 50@13 00 according to quantity and date of delivery.

Japan wax has not been so freely inquired for the past week. Prices remain steady, however, at 13½@14c with a moderate jobbing inquiry.

Hops.—There is a light business doing among the shippers; the market generally is dull. Some direct shipments are being made from the interior to the other side. Prices are about the same as in our last. We quote 22c for new, 18@21c for best to good, 16@20c for old and 18@20c for the Pacific coast. Reports received by the *Waterville Times* from London last week, state that the market is at a stand-still and that there is some anxiety to sell; that the German market is lower, and that in some instances American hops have been offered at less money.

Iodine is in a very firm position abroad, owing to the formation of a combination between the Peruvian and European manufacturers, and it is expected that the price will be advanced to 9d after ruling at 6d and under for some years, or since the combination was broken. There have already been sales from second hands at 8d and no quotations are named by manufacturers. Resublimed iodine has advanced here to $2 75. The iodides are all firm and potassium has advanced to $2 25 without offer, and is expected to go to $2 50.

Oil castor continues in jobbing demand at 17@17½c for barrels and 17½@18c for cases.

Oil cod liver has been rather dull during the past week, and prices are somewhat easier. We quote $38@40 for Norwegian and $1 05 for Newfoundland. A light demand is reported. It is stated that there has been an advance in Newfoundland, but as yet prices have not been affected here.

Oil sesame continues firm and in fair jobbing inquiry at 85@87½c, according to quantity and quality, with some dealers quoting 90c. We get a sale of 20 barrels at the inside figure.

Quicksilver has advanced since our last and is now held firmly at 41½c. We get a sale of 125 flasks at 41c. The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says: "Here in San Francisco the spot price is $29 50@30 00 per flask. The London price is £5 12s per bottle, as per cable. Our exports the past week were: None.

	Flasks.	Values.
Total since January 1, 1884....	11,813	$338,921
Same time in 1883.....	26,992	730,023

Receipts October 22d to October 29th, 1110 flasks; total October 1st to date, 2,506 flasks. In September, 1,129 flasks; in August, 1,877 flasks; in July, 2,611 flasks; in June, 1,780 flasks; in May, 2,117 flasks; in April; 3,564 flasks; in March, 3,210 flasks, in February, 1,995 flasks; in January, 1,901 flasks. Total since January 1st, 22,690 flasks.

Exports by rail in August, 154 flasks. Total since January 1st, 1,764 flasks."

Acid benzoic, German	℔	75 @	80
English	℔ oz	12½@	13
boracic, purified	℔	23 @	25
refined		17½@	18
flaky		17 @	17½
Carbolic, pure crystals		40 @	45
commerical		25 @	—
Citric, Domestic		45 @	46
Foreign		46 @	47
Salicylic, bulk & boxes		1 70 @	1 80
Alcohol, 94 p ct, in bond	℔ gal	32 @	—
Free		2 18 @	2 20
Refi'd wood, 95 p ct.		— @	1 20
Dia Methyl, 94 p ct.		1 30 @	1 40
Cologne spirits, 188 p ct		2 30 @	2 35
Ammonia Carb, Foreign		— @	11
Domestic		— @	11½
Bay rum, imp. bulk		2 00 @	2 10
Barbadoes Tar		40 @	42
Borax, Refin. ed City, bbls	℔	9 @	9½
Cal., bbls		8½@	9
Concentrated		7½@	8
Powdered		9 @	9½
Burgundy Pitch		3 @	3½
Cantharides, Russian		— @	1 75
Chinese		— @	1 50
Calomel, Domestic		— @	59
English		82 @	85
Castile Soap, White		13½@	14
Mottled ordinary		5½@	5½
pure		7 @	—
Chian Turpentine	℔ oz	45 @	—
Colocynth Apples, Trieste	℔	35 @	45
pressed		30 @	35
Spanish		18 @	30
Cacao Butter		38 @	40
Chloral Hydrate, crystals		1 55 @	1 70
plates		1 35 @	1 55
Corrosive Sublimate		— @	52
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste		16 @	16½
Ergot, Spanish		25 @	—
German		15 @	—
Russian		12½@	15
Gelatine, English		50 @	2 00
French		32 @	35
American		35 @	—
Glucose		3 @	4½
Grape Sugar		3 @	3¾
Glycerine, German, dms		16½@	17
H L & Co, bbls & cs		17 @	18
W J M G, bbls & cs		17 @	18
Am. Glyc.Co.C. P., bbls & cs		17 @	18
do do No 1, pure white		16½@	16½
Grains Paradise		9 @	10
Guarana, Whole		2 20 @	—
Iceland Moss		4 @	4½
Indian Hemp, (Canabis In)		12 @	14
Insect Powder		20 @	25
Flowers		18 @	20
Irish Moss		4½@	6
Isinglass, Russian		3 00 @	3 75
American ordinary		95 @	—
prime		1 05 @	1 50
Iodine, re-sublimed		— @	2 75
Licorice, Corigliana		28 @	28½
Guzzolini		29 @	30
"P. & S."		27 @	28
Domestic		22 @	23
Paste		13 @	17
Lime Juice, bbls	gal	40 @	90
Lupulin, American	℔	@	90
German		45 @	50
Lycopodium, prime		35 @	37
Manna, Large Flake		1 10 @	—
Small Flake		55 @	—
Sorts		60 @	70
Musk, True Grain	oz	15 00 @	31 00
Tonquin Pods		12 00 @	23 00
Canton Grains		@	20
Nux Vomica, pockets	℔	2½@	3
Oil, Almond, Sweet		28 @	40
Charras Sweet		35 @	—
Myrbane, American		20 @	—
English		22½@	24
German		45 @	—
Sesame	gal	— @	85
Castor, City, bbls & cases		17 @	18
Cod Liver, Norwegian	bbl	38 00 @	40 00
Newf	gal	$1 05 @	—
Phosphorus	℔	70 @	75
Precip. Red		— @	69
White		— @	79
Precipitated Chalk, Eng. bk		6 @	6¼
bdls		7 @	7½
Potassium, Bromide, bulk		26½@	27
glass		34½@	35
Iodide, bulk		@	2 25
Quicksilver		39½@	40
Sago, Pearl		@	3¾
Flour		3½@	3¾
Sugar of Milk, Cob		24 @	25
Powdered		26 @	26½
Sulphur, Roll, net		@	2¾
Flour, net		@	2⅞
Tamarinds	kg	1 90 @	2 00
Venice Turpentine	℔	18 @	20
Wax, Brown Southern		@	33
State		35 @	37
Bleached		37 @	—
White, pure		45 @	50
Japan		13½@	14
Carnauba		20 @	22
Ceresin		17 @	18

Shellac

Shellac remains the same as at the date of our last. Prices show no changes and new features are entirely wanting. Cables to-day quote a little firmer market at the public sales. The particulars of the sale of October 28th are as follows: "The market was quiet and the sale was smaller than of late. Good second orange sold at a decline of 1@2s; fair and ordinary second orange was steady. Button lac again cheaper. No garnet was offered privately; there are sellers of good flat A C at 61s. It is reported that 400 chests second orange R G brand have been sold to arrive at 63s."

D. C. & B. S. L. S	℔	22 @	—
V. S. O		18½@	19½
Diamond I		18½@	19
Octagon B		18½@	19
Diamond S. S		17½@	18
Diamond S		17½@	—
Lower grades		17 @	—
Garnet, A. C		16½@	17½
Button		— @	—
Bleached		24 @	25

Essential Oils.

During the past week there have been few changes worthy of note in the market. Prices for the most part are firmly maintained, and a fair jobbing trade is the main feature. Anise continues to rule at $1 70@1 72½, as to quantity, with a fair demand. We hear of a sale of 100 lbs at the inside quotation. Almond is moving slowly in jobbing quantities at a range of $3 50@7 50, as to quantity and quality. Cassia still continues firm at 92½@95c, but we hear of no large transactions. Bergamot is easy and rather slow of sale at $1 50@1 70 as to quantity. Citronella is quoted at 50@80c as to brand with a fair jobbing request reported. Cubeb is without change at $5. Lemon is reported as rather quiet at the present moment at 75c@$1 40 as to brand and quantity, Clove is a little easier than in our last. Quoted at 85@90c. A fair jobbing demand is reported. Peppermint continues in fair request. In tin oil there has been little change and only a moderate inquiry is reported. For prime Wayne Co oil we quote $2 65 and for Western $2 40. Considerable business has been done in case oil during the week, which was stated to be principally for the account of one house, and from $2 90 the market has risen to $3 00, at which figure there are several refusals still out, with some dealers asking $3 10. The general impression seems to be that the market is likely to go still higher. Pennyroyal continues to job at $1 10. Sassafras is firm at our quotations with a fair jobbing demand. Spearmint in request at $4 50@5 00 according to quantity. We get a sale of 400 lbs at the inside figure. Wintergreen continues easy at $1 90.

Anise	℔	1 70 @	1 72½
Almond (bitter)		3 50 @	7 50
Bay, ℔ bottle of 22 ozs		5 00 @	6 75
Bergamot		1 50 @	1 70
Black Pepper		75 @	80
Cajeput		40 @	55
Cassia		92½@	95
Citronella		50 @	80
Clove		85 @	90
Croton		1 50 @	1 60
Cubebs		— @	5 00
Cumin, American		3 00 @	4 00
Fennel		75 @	1 75
Geranium, Turkish		3 00 @	10 00
Rose, French		8 00 @	—
Gingergrass		2 75 @	—
Juniper, once rect		— @	90
Twice rect		— @	1 50
Wood		27 @	37
Lavender, Garden		40 @	60
Flowers		1 15 @	1 20
Charras's		90 @	1 50
Lemon		75 @	1 40
Lemongrass		54 @	—
Neroli, Bigarade		42 00 @	—
Portugal		25 00 @	—
Petale		50 00 @	—
Nutmeg		2 50 @	3 00
Orange, Sweet		1 65 @	2 00
Bitter		3 50 @	—
Origanum		21 @	85
Peppermint, tin cans		2 65 @	2 70
cases		3 00 @	3 10
Pennyroyal		1 10 @	—

ESTABLISHED 1852.

FORSTER & GREGORY,

LONESOME CHEMICAL WORKS,

Streatham Common, Surrey, England.

Makers of all the Hypophosphites; Valerianic Acid, and all Valerianates; Sulphur Precipitated Washed Sulphur, &c., Baryta, Chlorate and Nitrate; Strontia, Chlorate and Nitrate; Black Sulphuret of Antimony, and all Chemicals for Pyrotechnical purposes; also Golden sulphuret of Antimony, Chloride of Sulphur, Bisulphide of Carbon and India Rubber Manufacturers.

EPSOM SALTS

PRIME CONDITION.—DIRECT FROM OUR WORKS.

Carbonate of Magnesia,

Chemically Pure and Free from Grit.

1, 2 and 4 oz. and s. s. cakes and powdered. Send for price list and analysis.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR LAUNDRY, TOILET AND NURSERY.

COLUMBIA CHEMICAL WORKS,

66 Water Street and 51 & 53 Front Street, BROOKLYN.

SCHERING & GLATZ,

55 Maiden Lane, N. Y.,

Importers of CHEMICALS, and Sole Agents for SCHERING'S and SAAMES'

CHLORAL HYDRATE,

Salicylic Acid, Carbolic Acid, Creosote, Glycerine.

Russian Isinglass. Chinoline and Resorcine.

NEW YORK SHELLAC CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF ALL GRADES OF

SHELLAC.

9 Burling Slip, NEW YORK.

(OldStand of Halsey & Allen,)

W. F. ARMSTRONG, F. F. McCLINTOCK, Agents.

PURE DRUGS

FOR SALE BY

R. HILLIER'S SON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DRUG MILLERS,

46 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

CHARRAS & CO.,

DISTILLERS OF

ESSENTIAL OILS,

NYONS (DROME), FRANCE.

36 PLATT STREET, NEW YORK.

SEEDS

ALBERT DICKINSON,

Dealer in Timothy, Clover, Flax, Hungarian, Millet, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lawn Grass, Orchard Grass, Bird Seeds, &c.

POP CORN.

Warehouses { 115, 117 & 119 Kinzie St. / 104, 106, 108 & 110 Michigan St. } OFFICE, 115 KINZIE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Pure Powders.

D. & O. BRAND

In barrels, boxes and 1 pound bottles.

Cantharides,
Cardamoms
Cubebs,
Gum Gamboge,
Gum Kino,
Gum Benzoin,
Ipecac,
Ergot,
Opium.

Orrisroot, Florentine,
Orrisroot, Verona,
Tonka Beans, Para,
Tonka Beans, Surinam
Rhubarb, four grades
Vetivert Root,
Cassie Flowers,
Rose Leaves.
Patchouly Leaves.

Rose, Ihmsen's	₩ oz	8 00	@	8 25
Holstein s		7 75	@	8 00
Rosemary, Trieste	₩ lb	40	@	45
French		—	@	35
Flowers		80	@	1 15
Charras's		40	@	68
Sandalwood		2 25	@	10 00
Sassafras		50	@	55
Savin		—	@	75
Spearmint		4 50	@	5 00
Spruce		28	@	30
Tanzy		3 25	@	4 00
Thyme, Red		22	@	85
White		90	@	1 15
Wintergreen		1 90	@	—
Wormseed		—	@	1 60
Wormwood		3 50	@	3 75

Balsams.

Copaiba continues rather quiet, jobbing sales at 38@40c as to quantity and quality for angostura. Canada continues to move slowly at $2 75@2 80. Peru is held steadily at $1 75@1 80, with jobbing sales at these figures. Tolu remains nominal at 39@40c. An advance is reported in London, but as yet prices have not been affected in this market.

Copaiba, Angostura	₩ lb	38	@	40
Para		40	@	42
Central American		38	@	—
Fir, Canada	₩ gal	2 75	@	2 80
Oregon		1 50	@	1 55
Peru	₩ lb	1 75	@	1 80
Tolu		39	@	40

Barks

Nothing of importance has transpired since we last wrote. A fair jobbing trade is reported for the majority of the articles in this list with prices for the most part wholly unchanged. Prime Malaga peel is quoted at 6½@7c. Quebracho is firm at 15c. Soap can be had at 5@5¼c for whole and 7¼c for crushed.

Berries.

Cubebs are inquired for in a jobbing way at 45@50c for prime as to quantity, Junipers remain featureless at 2@2¼c. Prickley ash are quoted at 30@35c.

Cubeb	₩ lb	45	@	50
Juniper		2	@	2½
Fish (Cocculus Ind)		4½	@	5
Laurel		4	@	—
Prickly Ash		30	@	35

Beans.

There have been no changes since our last issue worthy of note. Vanillas are reported as moving slowly at from $4 for ordinary up to $12 for strictly prime. Toncas are in light demand at $1 75@1 80 with some dealers asking $1 85. Paras are dull at 30@50c as to quantity.

Vanilla, Mexican	₩ lb	4 00	@	12 00
Tonka, Angostura		1 75	@	1 80
Para		30	@	50
Calabar		18	@	—
St. Ignatius		18	@	—

Flowers.

Arnicas are in light inquiry at 6½@7c. Chamomiles continue dull and slow of sale at 18@19c for German. Roman remain unchanged at 12@15c, with a light demand. Lavender are in moderate inquiry at 2¾@3c.

Arnica	₩ lb	6½	@	7
Calendula		25	@	28
Chamomile, German		18	@	19
Roman		12	@	15
Lavender		2¾	@	3
Rosemary		15	@	20
Saffron, American		22	@	24
Alicante,		5 50	@	6 00
Valencia		10 00	@	10 50

Gums

During the past week the general tone of the market has been quiet. Only moderate jobbing sales of aloes are reported within the range of our quotations, which remain nominally unchanged. Asafoetida continues to be quoted at 12@16c, as to quantity and quality. Arabics are reported in good demand, with prices unchanged and firm. Camphor is inquired for in jobbing quantities. We quote 16½ @ 16¾c for barrels and 17@17½c for cases. Senegal is in fair request at 17½ @ 19c. We get 150 bags on private terms. Chicle is easy at 18 @ 20c. Tragacanths continue to job at prices quoted.

Aloes, Cape	₩ lb	10	@	—
Barbadoes		40	@	44
Curacao		9½	@	10
Socotrine		35	@	45
Arabic, 1st picked		36	@	37½
2d picked		30	@	—
3d picked		29	@	—
4th picked		—	@	25
5th picked		—	@	24
6th picked		—	@	20
Sorts		21	@	23
Siftings		21	@	—
Senegal		17½	@	19
Asafœtida		12	@	16
Benzoin		35	@	45
Camphor, refined, in bbls		16½	@	16¾
in cases		17	@	17½
Chicle		18	@	20
Euphorbium		15	@	16
Gamboge, pipe and block		63	@	65
Gedda, Siftings		12½	@	15
Sorts		15½	@	—
Guaiac		18	@	24
Kino		10	@	12
Mastic		85	@	90
Myrrh		26	@	—
Olibanum		8	@	14
Sandrac		30	@	32
Scammony, Aleppo		3 25	@	3 75
Virgin		7 50	@	—
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1st flake		—	@	45
2d flake		37	@	37½
3d flake		—	@	35
Turkey, 1st flake		75	@	80
2d flake		60	@	65
3d flake		50	@	55

Herbs and Leaves.

Little has been done during the past week excepting in a jobbing way. Aconite continues to job at 7c. Belladonna is quoted at 12½c with a light demand. Short buchu is in light inquiry, little or nothing being done at 7 @8c. Long is quoted at 30@33c as to quantity. Coca leaves are in demand in a jobbing way at 40@65c. Alexandria senna is jobbing steadily at unchanged quotations. Tinnivelly is offered at 6@14c with a moderate inquiry. Uva ursi is quiet at 5c.

Aconite	₩ lb		@	7
Althea		8	@	
Belladonna		12½	@	—
Buchu, Short		7	@	8
Long		30	@	33
Coca		40	@	75
Damiana		25	@	—
Digitalis		7	@	8½
Eucalyptus		4½	@	6
Grindelia Robusta		12	@	14
Henbane, (Hyosciamus)		10	@	—
Horehound		6	@	—
Jaborandi		9	@	10
Laurel		3½	@	4
Lobelia		7	@	—
Matico		20	@	22
Marjoram, German		14	@	18
French		9	@	11
Prince's Pine		6½	@	8
Rose, Red		1 45	@	1 50
Pale		—	@	50
Rosemary		3	@	—
Sage, Italian		1¾	@	2
Senna, Alex. Nat		11	@	12
Siftings		10½	@	11
Garbled and sifted		18	@	25
Tinnivelly		6	@	14
Thyme			@	5
Uva Ursi		5	@	
Yerba Santa		16	@	18

Roots.

There are few changes to note, the market being quiet for the majority of the articles in the list. Aconite is quiet at 10@11c. Alkanet is firm at 10c, with a moderate inquiry. Belladonna is dull at 12@13c. Blood can be had at 6@7c. Gentian is jobbing at 5½@5¾c. Ginger continues to be inquired for in a jobbing way, with no change to note in prices. Golden seal is offered at 15c. Hellebore is in demand at 12c. Ipecac continues without change at 75@80c as to quantity. Licorice is reported in good jobbing demand at steady prices. Ginseng is quiet at $1 75@$1 80, according to quality and quantity. Orris continues to be inquired for at quotations. Rhubarb is jobbing in a fair way. Mexican sarsaparilla is quiet at 11c. Western senega remains nominal at 45@47c.

Aconite	₩ lb	10	@	11
Alkanet		10	@	—
Althea, Whole		—	@	15
Cut		17	@	18
Angelica, German		10	@	11
American		28	@	30
Arrowroot, Bermuda		32	@	35
St. Vincent, bbls & cans		9	@	10
Jamaica		18	@	20
Arnica		—	@	15
Belladonna		12	@	13
Blood		6	@	7
Burdock		9	@	10
Calamus, Bleached		21	@	24
Unble'd, split & peeled		8½	@	9
Canada Snake, select		—	@	18½
Colchicum		—	@	12
Colombo		7	@	14
Culvers		16	@	17
Dandelion, German		10	@	14
American cut		11	@	13
Elecampane		8	@	
Galangal		5	@	5½
Gentian		5½	@	5¾
Ginseng		1 65	@	1 80
Ginger, Jamaica, Unbleached		11	@	13
Bleached		14	@	16
American, Bleached		12½	@	—
London Bleached		15	@	—
Golden Seal		15	@	—
Hellebore, White, powdered		12	@	—
Black		8	@	10
Ipecac, Rio		75	@	80
Jalap		15	@	—
Kava Kava		40	@	—
Lady Slipper		18	@	22
Lovage, American		—	@	50
German		—	@	13
Licorice, ordinary		4	@	5
selected, in bdls		9	@	15
Mandrake		4	@	4½
Orris, Florentine		9	@	12
Finger		42	@	75
Verona		5½	@	5¾
Pareira Brava		—	@	18
Pellitory		—	@	16
Pink		20	@	30
Rhatany		7	@	8
Rhubarb, Whole		40	@	1 00
Cut		75	@	3 00
Sarsaparilla, Honduras		30	@	37½
Mexican		—	@	11
American		14	@	—
Senega Southern		50	@	53
Western		45	@	47
Serpentaria, Texas		45	@	50
Stillingia		8	@	
Squills, ordinary		5	@	5½
white, prime		6	@	6½
Valerian German		—	@	8
English		—	@	20
Vermont		—	@	12
Yellow Dock		6½	@	7

Seeds.

We are unable to report anything beyond the usual jobbing trade. Anise is firm at 7½@7¾c for Italian with a moderate inquiry. Canary has not changed since last reported. The business doing is limited to jobbing quantities. For Smyrna there is a fair inquiry with prices firm at 3½@3¼c. Caraway is easy at 6¾@7c. Celery continues quiet, little or nothing being done at 11½@12c. Cardamons are jobbing fairly at quotations. English coriander can be had at 5½@6½c. Hemp continues dull and slow of sale at 4½c for Russian. Rape remains nominal at our quotations.

Anise, Italian	₩ lb	7½	@	7¾
German		—	@	6
Star		19	@	20
Canary, Sicily		3½	@	3⅝
Smyrna		3½	@	3¼
Spanish		3½	@	3¾
Caraway, Dutch		6¾	@	7
German		—	@	6
Cardamom, Alleppy		1 40	@	1 65
Malabar		1 50	@	1 75
Mangalore		2 00	@	2 25
Celery		11½	@	12
Colchicum		—	@	10
Clover		9	@	11
Coriander, English		5½	@	6½
French		5	@	5½
German		5	@	5½
Cummin		7	@	8
Fennel, German		10½	@	11½
Fœnugreek		2⅜	@	2½
Hemp, Russian		—	@	4½
Smyrna		—	@	—
Lobelia		45	@	50
Millet, Domestic	₩ bush	1 10	@	—
Foreign	₩ lb	3½	@	4½
Mustard, California brown		—	@	—
yellow		4½	@	4½
English		5½	@	6
Trieste brown		5	@	5¾
Poppy		6¾	@	7
Quince, German		80	@	—
Russian		40	@	45
Rape, Domestic		4	@	—
English		—	@	4¼
German		3¾	@	4
Timothy	₩ bush	—	@	1 80

Spices.

There has been some movement in ginger and 500 bgs African, also 300 to 400 bgs Calcutta have been taken, the latter at 8¼c. The market is now quoted at 10¼@10½c for African and 8¾@9c for Calcutta. Pepper is firm though not changed in price.

Corks.

The different grades of corks continue in steady demand, with discounts on druggists sizes ruling at 50 per cent and upwards.

Sponges.

There is little to note beyond the usual jobbing trade in the sponge market. Florida goods continue scarce, and prices are firmly maintained. Chamois skins continue to be inquired for in jobbing lots, and prices remain firm and unchanged.

A New Departure in Quinine.

Messrs. C. F. Boehringer & Son, of Mannheim, who have for some time past been represented by Messrs. L. Windmuller & Roelker, have opened a branch house at 49 Cedar st. where they will hereafter be represented by Mr. L Engelhorn. They will also establish a warehouse here, where a stock of their goods, notably of their cinchona products, will be carried so that the demands of the trade may be more promptly met. Messrs. Boehringer & Son take this step not so much with a view to increasing their sales in America as for the purpose of bringing themselves into direct relation with the distributors and keeping their goods out of speculators' hands. For the purpose of assuring a profit to jobbers they have conceived the novel idea of applying the rebate plan to quinine. Their price list will be the same as that of the leading domestic makers and a rebate of 5 cents per ounce will be allowed on receipt of a contract from the purchaser not to sell below the list prices in lots of less than 100 ozs, nor lower than 2½c per ounce under the list on lots of 100 ozs or over, at one time, to one party. The rebate will be the same whatever may be the long price.

San Francisco papers announce the death of Mr. Speer Riddle, president of one of the leading borax companies and for many years prominently identified with the product.

A CHEMIST, graduate of school of mines, wants a position as analyst in manufacturing or other branch of chemistry. Address C. F M., care of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

WILLIAMS, ROGERS & PYATT,
8 Maiden Lane, New York.
Manufacturers of Bleached Shellac and Spirit Varnishes.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CULTIVATED SPICES

Singapore Black Pepper,
Tellicherry White Pepper,
African Cayenne,
Borneo Ginger,
Ceylon Cinnamon,
Amboyna Cloves,
Jamaica Pimento.

We call the attention of Druggists to our fine Cultivated Spices which for flavor and pungency excel any thing ever put upon the market. We should be pleased to send samples and quotations on application.

We also offer for sale Chemically Pure CREAM TARTAR, which analyzes 99 per cent. Bitartrate of Potash.

PERFECTLY PURE

Trieste Mustard-Seed Oil

A SPECIALTY.

STICKNEY & POOR,

Importers and Manufacturers,

205 & 207 STATE STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

McILVAINE BROS.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Drug Millers & Importers.

We offer to the Wholesale and Jobbing Trade the following Drugs of our own powdering, guaranteed pure.

Alum, Aloes, Borax, Charcoal, Castle Soap, Camboge, Cum Arabic, Asafœtida,
Pumice Stone, Plumbago, Fœnugreek, Hellebore, Centian, Orris Root, Shellac, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1844. Cartage Free.

W. H. CHAPPELL, ESTABLISHED 1849. E. F. CHAPPELL.
Missouri Chemical Works,
W. H. CHAPPELL & CO., Manufacturers of
OIL VITRIOL MURIATIC ACID NITRIC ACID, &c. ST. LOUIS, MO

WE HAVE

NO

ESTABLISHED

REPUTATION.

But we have what suits the trade better and that is Glycerine of unequalled purity and specific gravity at prices that equal any honest competition.

Requests for prices and samples will receive prompt attention

The American Glycerine Co.,

CINCINNATI.

Liquid Anhydrous Ammonia
AND
AQUA AMMONIA.
26°, 28° and 30° Beaume,
For Refrigerating & Ice Machines.

Having superior facilities for the manufacture of these articles consumers will do well to correspond with us before ordering elsewhere.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
New York office 88 Maiden Lane. H. T. JARRETT, Manager.

Anhydrous Liquid Ammonia
(100 per cent. Pure Ammoniacal Gas Liquified.)
The Safest, Cheapest and Best Refrigerant for
ICE and REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
Time, Labor and Money Saved. Cylinders applied direct to coil and emptied in fifteen minutes. No residue. Neither Explosive nor Inflammable. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
AQUA AMMONIA, all strengths.
LARKIN & SCHEFFER,
Manufacturing Chemists,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Staten Chemical Company.
WORKS, ELIZABETH, N. J.
SULPHURIC ACID
Of all strengths, from 50 to 66½ Beaume.
EDWARD HILL, Agent,
25 & 27 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

GEO. G. BLACKWELL,
26 Chapel St., LIVERPOOL, ENG.
BAUXITE—(Alum Clay) "Irish Hill" Brand, testing high in available alumina. For Alum, Alum Cake, and Sulph. Alumina. In Lump, or Kiln-dried and Ground.
FULLERS' EARTH—Irish "Emerald" Brand. Perfectly Soluble. Free from Grit and Iron, and high in Alkali. Kiln-dried, Lump or Ground, and Levigated, Colored or Uncolored.
MAGNESITE—98 per cent. Carb. Magnesia, for Paper Makers and others. Lump, or Ground and Calcined.
BARYTES—"Standard Barytes Co.'s" Brand. Carbonate and Sulphate. Lump or Ground all grades.
MANGANESE—Lump or Ground, for Glass, Pottery, Tiles, Steel Makers, Varnish Makers, &c. Of all grades and combinations.
Paint Makers' Chemicals and Bases.
Glass Makers' Minerals, Chemicals, Coloring Materials, &c.
Rottenstone—Prime Soft. English Ochre.
French Chalk, Strontia, Antimony
And Chemicals in General.
A. W. DESPARD, U. S. Agent, 56 Pine St., New York.

Jarrow Chemical Company,
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE.
Caustic Soda, Sal Soda,
Soda Ash 48, 52, 56 per cent.
Alkali 48, 52, 58 per cent, Bi Carb Soda.
EDWARD HILL, Agent.
25 & 27 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Grasselli Chemical Works
E. GRASSELLI & SONS,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
Office and Works, Broadway and Independence Streets, CLEVELAND, O.
OFFER TO THE TRADE

SULPHURIC ACID, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID.	COPPERAS, GLAUBER SALTS, SAL SODA.	AQUA AMMONIA, SULPH. OF ZINC, SODA ASH.	AQUA FORTIS BLUE VITRIOL EPSON SALTS.

MIXED ACID FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE.
Send for Price List.

COCHRANE CHEMICAL CO.,
55 KILBY STREET, - - - BOSTON,
MANUFACTURJER AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICALS.
Mfrs of OIL VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ACETIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, SULPHATE AMMONIA AQUA AMMONIA, TIN CRYSTALS, TIN SPIRITS, MURIATES OF TIN, IRON LIQUOR, EXT. INDIGO, STANNATE SODA, OXY. MUR, ANTIMONY, GLAUBER'S SALT and other Chemicals.

PURE ALKALI.
Manufactured by the Ammonia Process.

This Alkali contains 58 per cent. of Alkali or nearly 99 per cent. of Carbonate of Soda. It is the most economical form of Soda for Manufacturers of Soap, Glass, Paper, Wood Pulp and Colors, and for Printers and Bleachers.

CRESCENT BRAND. TRADE B.M&C.o MARK.
MANUFACTURED BY
BRUNNER, MOND & CO.,
LIMITED,
NORTHWICH, ENGLAND.
AND
SOLVAY PROCESS CO.,
SYRACUSE. NEW YORK.
CRESCENT BRAND TRADE B.M&C.o MARK.

TRADE MARK

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO. will make by this same process an Alkali adapted for Window Glass Makers testing 48 per cent.

WING & EVANS, 92 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Sole Agents for the United States.

WING & EVANS have appointed as exclusive Sale Agents
LINDER & MEYER, BOSTON, for New England States, who are prepared to contract for deliveries in year 1884

CHEMICAL MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 11, 1884.

The political question has been the absorbing topic during the past week and pending its settlement no business of any extent may be expected. The outlook for a good business in chemicals is not very promising, as it is too near the close of the year, when so many of our merchants take stock to close up the year's work. There have been quite free offerings of bleach for contract over 1885, but so far no business of any importance is reported as being consummated. The stock of both carbonated and caustic soda ash is about exhausted here, thus compelling buyers to purchase in Boston and Baltimore to cover their immediate wants. Caustic soda continues to come freely to hand and at the moment the stock is in excess of the demand. The steamer Viola from Newcastle is to hand with a full cargo of chemicals; the larger part, however, was placed previous to arrival for consumption. There is also a steamer due at Philadelphia from the same port with a full assortment. Nitrate soda is in full stock at the moment, as will be seen from an article on our editorial page. Brimstone has come freely to hand, though no surplus stocks are pressing on the market at the moment. Kainit and muriate are both dull and weak under a limited demand. The other light chemicals are meeting with the usual consumptive demand with values steady and unchanged.

Heavy Chemicals.

Carbonated soda ash 48 per cent of the various Liverpool makes is becoming quite scarce on the spot, and should any active demand set in buyers would find some difficulty in supplying their needs, as it is however the supply is equal to the demand. Late foreign advices report the Liverpool market as being lower under the free offerings by some makers who are disposed to meet the market. The sales here are confined to small orders, for which 1 50@1 55 is demanded as to brand and quantity. High test is nominally quoted at 1 45@1 50c as to quantity and make.

Caustic soda ash 48 per cent is quite scarce here for immediate delivery, consequently buyers have been purchasing to meet present requirements at Boston and Baltimore where it is in better stock. The sales comprise 100 tons at prices ranging from 1 40@1 45c as to brand and quantity. High test is in the same position as regards stock, though the demand has been unusually quiet during the week, we quote 1⅝@1 40c as to quantity and brand, but for a round lot our inside figures can be shaded.

Alkali 36 per cent is very dull at the moment and in the abscence of any active demand it is nominally quoted at 1 20@1 25c as to brand and quantity. For B M 48 per cent there continues a fair consumptive demand, with sales reported of 50 tons at 1 40@1 45c as to quantity. High test B M has not come very freely to hand during the past week, consequently stocks are becoming very much reduced. There have been a few contracts placed for delivery early in 1885, but beyond this there has been but little done. The sales comprise 125 tons in lots at 1 40@1 45c as to quantity. The other high test refined alkalies are very dull at the moment.

Newcastle ash 48 per cent has come freely to hand since our last report; the larger part, however, will go into consumption, as it was sold previously. There is another steamer on way, also one due at Philadelphia, which wil have a full cargo. The demand, as usual at this season of the year, is light, as nearly all of the large consumers are under contract; hence the sales making are of a jobbing nature. We are reported sales of 100 tons at prices ranging from 1 40@1½c, as to brand and quantity. High test is in the same position, and in the absence of any demand or free offerings of goods, it is nominally quoted at 1 40 @ 1 45c, as to quantity and brand.

Bleaching powder of prime high test brands continues quite scarce on the spot at the moment, for which full values are demanded. There are some holders who are offering contracts over 1885 with their option of brands, at 1 85c, though the general quotation for specified brands is 1⅞@1 95c, as to quantity and holder. Buyers, however, are not anxious to purchase at these figures preferring to take their chances. The Boston market is somewhat lower than what is quoted here, there being sellers of well known brands at 1 85@1 90c, as to quantity, with sales of 75 cks reported within the range. The demand here is chiefly confined to such wants as present requirements need, the sales aggregating 100 cks at prices ranging from 1 95@2 c, as to brand test and quantity. Messrs. Robert Crooks & Co. under date of Liverpool, October 30, say: "Bleaching powder remains steady at £7 10s up to £7 15s, according to the ideas of the makers, some expecting considerable improvement, as it is generally believed there is very little stock. Sales during the week have been made at £7 10s up to £7 15s, and there is very little offering available for early shipment."

Caustic soda 60 per cent is rather quiet at the moment, for spot parcels, they are asking 3 10@3 15c, but for shipments it is freely offered at 95 and 3c as to brand, quantity and date of shipment. High test is not active, as many of the large consumers are well supplied at the moment. Foreign advices report a steady and quiet market. The arrivals have been quite free of late, but as holders are not disposed to sacrifice them they are storing to await an improvement in the demand. Late in the week an offer of 2 70 was declined for 200 dms, which were stored. With the opening of the week there have been several arrivals and prices are easier. The sales comprise 100 dms at 2 70c and 75 dms at 2 72½@2¾c as to brand; also 150 dms of Jarrow 76 per cent at 2¾@2 80c as to quantity.

Sal soda English is very scarce on the spot; the arrival of the lots by the Viola will not ease the market as they were sold previous to arrival for consumption. For shipments they are now asking 1 10@1½c as to quantity and date of shipment; an offer of 1 07½c was declined for 100 tons.

Sal soda—American is meeting with an improved demand, as the scarcity of the foreign causes buyers to give the domestic more attention. The sales comprise 150 tons at prices ranging from 1 05@1 10c f o b, less 1½ per cent for cash, as to brand and quantity.

Soda bicarbonate—English is in better stock since the arrival of the Newcastle steamer. The demand, however, is slack at the moment. We quote 3⅛@3⅜c, as to quantity and brand.

Soda bicarbonate—American is meeting with the usual jobbing demand at prices rangihg from 3⅜@3½c f o b, less the usual discount for cash, as to make and quantity.

Salt cake is very quiet at the moment, as many of the large consumers are under contract for this season's supply. Sales are reported of 50 tons at prices ranging from 75@80c as to make, test and date of shipment.

Soda carbonate continues to meet with the usual jobbing demand at 1 90@2c as to quantity and date of delivery.

Alkali, 26 ℘ cent	1 20	@1 25
Refined, high test	1 40	@1 75
Bleach, over 35 ℘ cent	1 90	@2 00
Salt cake	70	@ 80
Soda ash, Carb, 48 ℘ cent	1 50	@1 62½
High test	1 45	@1 50
Caustic, 48 ℘ cent	1 40	@1 45
High test	1 35	@1 40
Newcastle, 48 ℘ cent	1 40	@1 45
High test	1 35	@1 40
Bicarb, English	3¼	@3½
American	3⅜	@3½
Carbonate	1 90	@2 00
Caustic, 60 ℘ cent	3 00	@3 20
70 ℘ cent	2 75	@2 85
74 ℘ cent	2 75	@2 85
76 ℘ cent	3 10	@3 25
Sal, English	1 10	@1 20
American	1 05	@1 10

Acids.

Acetic acid has ruled very quiet during the past week; only a small jobbing business has been done. The sales comprise 29,000 lbs at prices ranging from 2@2 10c as to make and quantity. Some outside makers are offering for forward delivery at 1⅞c, at which a few small contracts have been placed.

Tartaric acid is meeting with an improved demand, consequently values are somewhat firmer. Sales are reported of 15 bbls of crystals at 40@41c and 10 bbls of powdered at 41@42c as to make and quantity.

Oxalic acid continues to come freely to hand upon a dull market. The demand has been very slack, consequently holders are storing their goods rather than accept less than 10¼c Sales are reported of 10 casks at prices ranging from 10¼@10½c as to brand and quantity.

Since our last report there has been a good consumptive demand for acids. Manufacturers are all behind with their deliveries; many of them have been compelled to purchase stocks to make good their contracts. Sulphuric acid 66 per cent is meeting with a good steady demand, with sales of 1200 cbys reported at 1 10@1 25c as to quantity and make. Bulk acid 66 per cent. is in the same position. Stocks are light in makers hands. The sales comprise 2000 tons at prices ranging from $9.00@11.00 per ton f.o.b. as to quantity and date of delivery. The other acids are all meeting with the usual jobbing demand at our previous quotations.

Acid, Acetic	2	@	2¼
Chemically pure	5	@	10
Oxalic	10¼	@	10½
Sulphuric, 60 deg	1¼	@	1¾
66 deg	1 15	@1 30	
Muriatic, 18 deg	1 60	@1 70½	
20 deg		@	1 75
22 deg	1 80	@	2
Nitric, 36 deg		@	6
38 deg		@	7½
40 deg		@	8½
Tartaric, Crystals	40	@	41
Powdered	40	@	42

Miscellaneous.

Acetate of lime has been very dull since our last report. While there has been a moderate demand for export, the home consumption has been very light. We quote brown at 85@90c and gray at 1½c, as to quantity and date of delivery.

Alum continues in light stock in manufacturers' hands available for prompt delivery. Values are steady and unchanged. Sales are reported of 100 bbls lump at 1½c and 50 bbls ground at 2c.

Argols are a shade easier abroad, though not quotably any lower at the moment. We quote fr2 72½@2 80, as to test, quantity and date of shipment. Plates 23@25c, and half refined at 28@29c as to quantity.

Arsenic is very quiet at the moment, as the recent advance seems to have checked business at the moment, the sales being confined to small jobbing orders for which 3c is demanded. Red is meeting with the usual demand at 6½@6⅝ as to quantity and style of keg.

Blue vitriol is only wanted in a limited way, values continue steady. We quote common at

JAMES LEE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

72 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS OF

Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Sal Soda, Bleaching Powder, Salt Cake, Oxide Manganese, Chloride Manganese, Potash Alum, Sulphate Morphia, Carbonate Potash.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

Charles Tennant & Co.,

FLOUR SULPHUR DOUBLE REFINED SUBLIMED BROOKLYN SULPHUR WORKS OFFICE 163 FRONT ST. NEW YORK.

Brooklyn Sulphur Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Virgin Rock and Roll

BRIMSTONE

AND FLOUR SULPHUR,

Battelle & Renwick,

163 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

EDWARD HILL,

25 and 27 Cedar St., New York.

Caustic Soda,	Caustic Potash.	Cocoanut Oil.
Sal Soda,	Carbonate Potash,	Myrbane:
Soda Ash,	Chlorate Potash.	Oxalic Acid,
Bleaching Powder,	Arsenic,	Cookson's Ven. Red,
Bicarb Soda,	Archil Extracts.	Orange Mineral,

Ultramarine, Painters' Colors.

ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

64 & 66 John St., NEW YORK. Liverpool, ENGLAND

Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Soda Crystals, Bleaching Powder, Chemicals, Oils & Dyestuffs.

THE ECLINTON CHEMICAL CO. LD

WORKS: GLASGOW, IRVINE, GLENARM, & BALLINTOY

OFFICES: 27 ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

BICHROME MANUFACTURERS,

POTASHES—95 per cent. as used by leading English Turkey Red Dyers and Soap Makers

80 per cent. hydrated, as used by leading English Glass Makers.

70-80 per cent. Caustic Potash of finest quality.

BAUXITE—(Eglinton Alum Clay), as used by leading English Alum Makers.

ACIDS AND GLYCERIN.

Standard Chemical Co., Office, 57 Pine St., New York.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Oil Vitriol, Sulphate Ammonia, Copperas, Muriatic Acid

Aqua Fortis, C. P. Glycerin, Nitric Acid, Aqua Ammonia, Etc., Etc.

Mixed Acid for Nitro Glycerin. E. D. Glycerin for Nitro Glycerin.

NEW YORK AGENTS For Sale of MARSH & HARWOOD CO. GLYCERIN.

FERGUSSON BROTHERS,

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

102 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Glass, Soap & Paper Makers' Chemicals, Essential Oils

AGENTS FOR

GREENBANK CO., St. Helens. RUNCORN CO., Liverpool.

C. ALLHUSEN & SON, Newcastle. G. ABATE & SON, Messina.

BLEACHING POWDER.	CAUSTIC POTASH.	BORAX.
SODA ASH.	CHLORATE OF POTASH.	CASTOR OIL.
CAUSTIC SODA.	CARBONATE OF POTASH	CAMPHOR.
SAL SODA.	OXALIC ACID.	OIL LEMON.
NITRATE OF SODA.	BRIMSTONE.	OIL BERGAMOT

Finest Quality Philadelphia Quercitron Bark for Export.

GASKELL, DEACON & CO.,

Alkali Manufacturers, WIDNES.

In addition to their well known Chemicals, offer their more recent specialty and already highly popular form of Soda

CRYSTAL CARBONATE

CRYSTAL CARBONATE

The Purest, cheapest and most Soluble form of Crystallized Soda.

1 lb. Equal to 2 1-2 lbs. of Soda Crystals.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER, AGTS.

45 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

C. A. & E. MEYER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

30 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Lee's Bicarb Soda,
Bleaching Powder, Venetian Red, Indigo,
Shellac, Chance's Bicarb Soda,
Pattinson's Carbonate and Calcined Magnesia

Carbonate in 2 oz., 4 oz. small square & powdered. Calcined ½ & 1 lb. bottles and 1 lb tins.

AGENTS FOR

H. L. PATTINSON & CO.
WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO.
HOYLE, ROBSON & CO.

Jos. C. GAMBLE & SON

ST. HELENS, Lancashire.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Purified AND Caustic Soda Ash

Cream Caustic Soda, Bleaching Powder,
CHLORATE OF POTASH,
Chlorate of Soda,
AND
CHLORATE OF BARYTA.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CHAS. F. PITT & SONS,

121 LOMBARD ST.,

BALTIMORE.

SODA ASH,

Caustic Soda,

Nitrate of Soda,

GERMAN POTASH SALTS, &c.

NIAGARA LABORATORY. REFINED PURE B&R SALTPETRE JERSEY CITY.

BATTELLE & RENWICK,
163 Front Street,
NEW YORK

THE NIAGARA LABORATORY,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Saltpetre

Crystals, Granulated and Powdered.

(ESTABLISHED 1829.)

Martin Kalbfleisch's Sons,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., BUFFALO, N. Y., and BAYONNE, N. J.

OFFICES:

55 Fulton, corner Cliff St., New York, and 255 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Offer in large or small quantities,

Alum, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Glauber's Salt, Epsom Salt, Oil of Vitriol, Nitric Acid, Muriatic Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, Aqua Ammonia, Tin Crystals, Aqua Fortis, &c.

SOLE AGENTS OF THE

BALTIMORE ACETATE CO.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Acetate of Lime, Pyroligneous Acid, Acetic Acid, Wood Naphtha, &

Established 1848.

LINDER & MEYER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

21 PEARL STREET, - - - BOSTON, MASS.

Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Caustic Soda, Bleaching Powder, Indigo, Prussiate Potash, &c.

SALES AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND FOR

BRUNNER, MOND & CO.'S 58 per cent. PURE ALKALI.

E. de HAEN,

Chemical Works, List, near Hanover Germany,

Manufacturer of Chemicals,

For Pharmaceutical and Technical Purposes.

WILLIAMS, ROGERS & PYATT, Agents,
80 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

Ammonia Chloride, Manganese Chloride, Sodium Phosphate, Am. Nitrate, Mang. Sulphate. Sodium Sulphide, Powd. Nit. Strontia.

Newcastle Chemical Works Co.

LIMITED.

Successors to C. ALLHUSEN & SONS,

Newcastle on Tyne, England,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbonated Soda Ash, 48, 52 & 56%

BLEACHING POWDER and SAL SODA.

Our 48 per cent. Ash is manufactured under the NEW PROCESS, expressly for Glass-making. Newcastle test being more liberal than Liverpool, buyers of this brand gain from 1 to 2 per cent. in strength.

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

WING & EVANS,

92 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

4¼@4⅜c and extra at 4⅛@4⅜c as to quantity and make.

Brimstone has arrived quite freely during the week, the bulk of same going into consumption. For best unmixed seconds they are asking $24 50, but this is above buyers views. For shipments during December and January they are quoting $23 25 for seconds and $22 75 for thirds, but no business is reported.

Cream tartar has been very quiet; only small sales are being made to cover present wants of consumers. The sales comprise 25 casks at prices ranging from 31@31½c, as to make and holder. For 99 per cent. there has only been a moderate demand: values howevr, remain steady at 32½c per unit.

Nitrate soda. The E. Mentz, with 5,500 bags just to hand. This was sold previously for consumption, and will not come on the market. The jobbing demand has been very light; the sales comprised 1,500 bags at prices ranging from 2.15@2¼c, as to quantity. Messrs. Webber & Co., under date of Valparaiso, September 1, say: "Nitrate.—Producers are very firm; some ask $2 92½@2.95 for 95 per cent; others prefer to withdraw from the market altogether. As at the same time cable quotations are flat and drooping, but little transpired. The combination of producers is kept up rigidly, there being turned out only 800,000 quintals on the entire coast in August, September not to exceed 750,000. Sales during the fortnight are 300,000 quintals, charters amounting to 11,000 tons for Europe, there being none made for the United States."

Saltpeter is meeting with the usual consumptive demand at prices ranging from 5@5¼c, as to quantity and holder. Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co. in their circular under date of November 1, say:—

	1884. Bags.	1883 Bags
Imported into the United States from Jan 1st to date	49,283	45,353
On the way for the United States by mail, to Sept. 23	5,337	17,042
On the way for the United States by cable, to Oct. 31	4,750	5,500
Estimated sailings for month of Nov	2,500	4,500
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Oct. 31		300
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New York, Oct. 31	13,000	10,000
Supply	25,587	57,142
Stock on hand January 1st	13,150	12,000
Deliveries since Jan. 1st, New York and Boston	49,403	47,653
Deliveries past 30 days	9,816	2,653
Deliveries for years		60,696
Prices c't, Oct. 31, per lb	4½@5 spot	5⅝@5¾

Sales—About 7,000 bags here and to arrive at 4½@5¼. Market steady.

Sugar of lead is very dull at the moment; prices, however, continue steady at our previous quotations at which a fair jobbing business has been done.

Acetate of Lime, American, Gray	1½@	1¾
American, Brown	¾@	90
Alum Potash, Lump	1¾@	2
Ground	2 @	2½
Cake	1½@	1¾
Argols, Crude Oporto	— @	—
Plate	24 @	25
Half Refined	30 @	31
Arsenic, White	3 @	3½
Red	6¾@	6¾
Brimstone, Crude, best 2ds	23 25 @	27 00
best 3ds	@	22 75
Copperas, Ordinary	¾@	⅞
Best grades	⅞ @	1
Powdered	1½@	1⅝
Cream Tartar, French, in bond	— @	—
American	31½@	32
99 per cent.	32 @	32½
Powdered	32½@	33½
99 per cent.	33 @	33½
Glauber Salts	3½@	
Nitrate of Lead	8½@	9
Soda	2 20@	2 25
Rochelle Salts	30½@	31½
Sugar Lead, Brown	5½@	5¾
White	11½@	11¾
Liquor, White	— @	—
Saltpeter, Crude	5 @	5¼
Refined	7 @	9
Vitriol, Blue Ordinary	4¼@	4½
Extra	4¾@	5

Ammonias, Potashes and Fertilizing Chemicals.

Since our last review of this market, there has been but little change to note as regards values. The demand has been of a sort of hand to mouth business. Sulphate of ammonia is

EMKEN BROTHERS,
96 Spring Street, NEW YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NITRATE OF BARIUM,
FOR PYROTECHNICAL AND OTHER PURPOSES.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
FOR BLEACHING AND FOR MEDICINAL USE.

Chemical Specialties.
ANHYDROUS BINOXIDE OF BARIUM,
SOLE MANUFACTURER IN THE U. S.
PATENTED NOV. 14, 1882,
Peroxide of Hydrogen, of any strength,
Patented March 6th, 1883.
SOLE MANUFACTURER IN THE U. S.
FOR BLEACHING AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
MANUFACTURED BY
CHARLES MARCHAND & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
S. W. COR. WEST & HORATIO STS., NEW YORK.

ALONZO L. THOMSEN,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Works, Leadenhall & Winder Sts., BALTIMORE, MD.
—EPSOM SALT,—
Bromide Potassium, Iodide Potassium, | Precip. Carb Iron, Sol. Chlor. Iron, | Iodine Resubl Chem. Pure Acids, | Precip. Sulphur, Zinc Sulphate.
And a full line of other Chemicals.

NATRONA BI-CARB SODA.
"THE BEST IN THE WORLD."
(Absolutely Pure.)
The nature of the raw material from which NATRONA BI-CARBONATE OF SODA is made—viz., Kryolith, a mineral containing pure sodium—insures a purity and uniformity of product which cannot be obtained from any other known material. In making Bi-Carb. Soda from any other raw material, the use of sulphuric acid is a necessity, but none is used in any part of the process of making NATRONA BI-CARB; hence its entire freedom from the slightest trace of arsenic, which is always present in ordinary soda. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from all traces of sulphate of soda, common salt, and other impurities, render NATRONA BI-CARB NEARLY TASTELESS, and, being bolted through the finest bolting-cloth, insures the finest state of division.
To these indisputable facts the attention of CONSUMERS of soda is specially called. They are IMPORTANT and should influence both those who use and those who sell soda, to buy and sell NONE BUT THE BEST.
The NATRONA Bi-Carb Soda is kept in stock by almost every wholesale druggist and grocer throughout the United States, of whom it may be ordered.
Natrona Bi-Carb. Soda is unequalled by any other brand of English or American Manufacture.
PENNSYLVANIA SALT M'F'G CO.,
Natrona Chemical Works PHILADELPHIA PA.

ACETIC ACID
FREE FROM IMPURITIES
FOR
PARIS GREEN MAKERS.
We are now prepared to contract for 1885.
FOR PRICES APPLY TO
Putnam Co. Chemical Works
18 CEDAR STREET,
NEW YORK.

Welch," Holme & Clark,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
CHEMICALS
Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Potash, | Sal Soda, Pearl Ash, Bi-Carb Soda,
Bleaching Powder.
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin, Spirits Turpentine, Tar, Pitch.
MANUFACTURERS'
—AND—
Wholesale Druggists
SUPPLIES.
Palm Oil, Cocoanut Oil, Cottonseed Oil, Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard. | Stearine, Grease, China Clay, Silex, Bone, Bone Black,&c
381, 382 & 383 WEST ST.
AND
141 to 149 BARROW ST.,
NEW YORK.

RICHARD C REMMEY Agt.
Philadelphia Chemical Stoneware Manufactory
1100 East Cumberland St., Phila., Pa.

Manufacturer o all kinds of Chemical Stoneware for Manufacturing Chemists Also, Chemica Bricks for Glove Tower.

HELLER, HIRSH & CO.
Commission Merchants and Brokers
Office, 164 Front St., New York.
Acid Phosphate, Kainit, Muriate of Potash
Crude and Ground Mineral Phosphates.
SPECIALTIES:
Blood and Egg Albumen, Starch, Boneblack, Cottonseed Meal, Dried Blood and other Fertilizing Materials.

Established 1836.
Croton Laboratory.
OFFICE, 13 CEDAR ST., N. Y.
J. B. Hendrickson,
IMPORTER AND REFINER OF
Crude Saltpetre and Nitrate of Soda.
best qualities always on hand at lowest cash price

CONRAD & KAMMERER
MANUFACTURERS OF
GLUE AND FERTILIZERS
NEW ALBANY. IND.

Boston Dyewood & Chemical Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Dyewoods.
Extracts, Chemicals and Dyestuffs Generally
Extract Logwoodin bulk, 1s 1-2s 1-4s. and sorted for Druggists use

KNOWLES BROTHERS,
Importers and Refiners of
SALTPETER
20 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

THE SULPHUR MINES CO. OF VIRGINIA
AND THE
ARMINIUS COPPER MINES CO.,
OFFER
Pyrites Free From Arsenic,
In any quantity for immediate delivery or on contract for a term of years. Also
THE PETER SPENCE AUTOMATIC FURNACE,
For Burning Granular Ore (smalls) on a Royalty.
FOR PRICES, TERMS, &c., APPLY TO
ALEX. GUITERMAN,
159 Front Street, New York, Sales Agent.

lower, it now being quoted at 2 90@3c, though for some makes in a small way 3¼c is still demanded. Azotine is dull at 2@2 10c as to quantity. Red and black blood are nominally quoted at $2 though for some of the high grades of ground black $2 05 is demanded, while for some of the low grades $1 90 is quoted. Kieserite is only wanted in a limited way, we continue to quote $5 75@6 00 as to quantity and date of shipment.

Chlorate of potash is becoming scarce on the spot, consequently values are firmer, though several lots are now due by steamer. The sales comprise 50 kegs at 15½@16c as to brand and quantity. Powdered is held firm at 15¾@16¼c as to quantity and make.

Muriate of potash has been very quiet during the week, the sales being confined to meet current wants of consumers, agggregating 150 tons from dock at 1 57½@1 60c as to quantity. For future shipments holders are asking 1 62½@1 65c as to quantity and date of shipment.

Kainit at the moment is very dull, as the stock is in excess of the demand. Buyers are only purchasing to cover their immediate wants. Values continue steady at $6 50 for either spot lots or those now afloat.

Aqua Ammonia (in obys) 16 deg.	₩ lb.	3 @	3½
18 deg.		3¾@	4¼
20 deg.		4¼@	5¾
22 deg.		5½@	6½
26 deg.		8 @	9
Ammonia, Muriate		11 @	11¼
Sal		7¼@	10
Sulphate		3 00 @	3 25
AMMONIATES, ETC:			
Azotine, per unit		3 00 @	2 10
Blood, Dried, Red, ₩ unit		2 00 @	2 05
Black, ₩ unit		2 00 @	2 05
Bones, Rough, ₩ ton		21 00 @	22 00
Ground, ₩ ton		28 00 @	30 00
Bone Black, refuse, ₩ ton		16 00 @	17 00
Kieserite		5 75 @	6 00
Phosphate Rock, f. o. b. Charleston		6 30 @	6 00
Phosphate Rock, f. o. b. New York		8 50 @	9 00
Phosphate Krock, ground		11 00 @	12 00
Acid Phosphate		12 00 @	15 00
Potash Muriate	₩ 100 lbs.	1 60 @	1 70
Kainit	₩ ton	6 25 @	6 50
Ashes, Pot, 1st sorts	₩ lb.	4¼@	4¾
Pearl		6¼@	6½
Potash, Chlorate, English		15½@	16
Powdered		16 @	16¼
Carb		6 @	6¼
Caustic		7 @	8

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1884.

The report of the week now closing is of little interest as it has been one of extreme dullness. Owing to the election and the uncertainty of the result, business has been at a stand still and politics the all absorbing topic of conversation. Notwithstanding the absence of trade, values have changed but little and the few sales made were about at figures of last report.

Carbonated soda ash—Is in full stock with sales being made only in small way. Liverpool 48 per cent can be had on spot at 1 55@1 60c as to brand and quantity. To arrive 1 55 would buy round lot. In 58 per cent there is comparatively nothing doing and prices are ruling same as last report. Newcastle 48 per cent is quoted on spot at 1 50@1 55 and to arrive 1 50 will buy. High test is unchanged.

Caustic soda ash—Like all other kinds of chemicals is without any special feature and prices remain without change, although a slight weakness is noticeable. Spot goods are bringing 1 50@1 55c, while to arrive 1 45@1 47½c would buy as to quantity.

Caustic soda—60 per cent has been in better demand and several round lots have been placed from store and to arrive. Spot goods are bringing 3 10@3 15c. These figures can probably be shaded to arrive. 70 per cent is moving quietly at 2 90@3c. 74 and 76 per cent are dull without change.

Sal soda on spot is firm, owing to a light stock. For jobbing parcels 1 25c is asked. To arrive by steamer round lots can be had at 1 15@1 17½c.

Refined Alkali—36 per cent is showing no improvement, and store goods can be had at 1 37½@1 40c. Price to arrive remains at 1 35c. B. M. 58 per cent is in light stock. Store lots are held at 1 55@1 60c. To arrive 1 50@1 52½c is wanted.

Bleaching Powder—The stocks are being gradually reduced and spot goods are held at 2 10@2 20c. To arrive 2@2 10c will buy, as to brand and quantity.

Nitrate Soda—On the spot 2 30@2 35c will buy, near arrivals a shade less would be accepted. For shipment 2 45c is asked, with a firmer feeling.

Soda Ash Carb, 48 per cent	1 55	@	1 60
58 per cent	1 50	@	1 57½
Newcastle, 48 per cent.	1 50	@	1 55
56 per cent.	1 47½	@	1 52½
Caustic, 48 per cent	1 47½	@	1 55
60 per cent	3 10	@	3 15
70 per cent	2 90	@	3 00
74–75 per cent	3 05	@	3 15
76 per cent	3 05	@	3 25
Bicarb	3 40	@	3 50
Crystals	1 20	@	1 25
Refined alkali, 36 per cent	1 37½	@	1 40
58 per cent	1 50	@	1 60
Bleaching Powder	2 05	@	2 20
Oxalic Acid	10½	@	11
Nitrate Soda	2 30	@	2 45
Potash Chlorate	15½	@	16
Muriate	1 70	@	1 80
Carb	6½	@	7
Caustic	7½	@	9
Brimstone	23 00	@	25 00

A well known chemical dealer, in this city conceived the brilliant idea of paying his election bets by checks on the Marine Bank. It is safe to say this kind of soap did not wash.

Soap-makers' Department

Viennese Toilet Soaps.

[Continued.]

TRANSPARENT ROSE GLYCERINE SOAP.

Materials:—
50 kilos Cochin cocoanut oil,
28 " stearin,
32 " castor oil,
57 " caustic soda lye of 38 deg. B,
30 " glycerin—free from lime,
40 " alcohol, 96 per cent,
20 " sugar, dissolved in
20 " distilled water.

Perfume:—
500 gms oil of geranium,
150 " " lemongrass,
700 " " citronella.

This soap is prepared like white transparent glycerine soap I. For coloring, corallin dissolved in boiling water is used.

TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP FOR BALLS. I.

Materials:—
40 kilos Ceylon cocoanut oil,
20 " tallow,
20 " stearin,
20 " castor oil,
52 " caustic soda lye of 38 deg. B,
40 " alcohol of 96 per cent,
20 " glycerin—free from lime,
10 " sugar,
10 " water,

Perfume:—
30 gms oil of lavender,
200 " " cinnamon,
200 " " cloves,
70 " " caraway,
70 " " lemon,
200 " " bergamot.

Preparation, same as above.

In case the soap is to be colored yellow, saffron substitute, dissolved in boiling water is used.

NOTICE!

Acid Magenta,

Patented Nov. 29th, 1881.

No. 250,247.

The Hon. Judge Blatchford, sitting Circuit Judge of the U. S., having on the 11th ay of March, 1882, rendered a decision sustaining the above patent, we, the owners thereof, hereby warn any and all persons manufacturing, selling, or using this product, without our license, that they will be prosecuted.

Read Holliday & Sons,

121 Leonard Street, New York

N.B.—Any person furnishing proof of infringemen. will beauitably rewarded

Walpole Dye & Chemical Works

HENRY D. DUPEE, Proprietor.
Manufacturer and Importer of
CHEMICALS AND DYES,
44 & 46 Oliver Street BOSTON

SOLE AGENT FOR John Marshall, Son & Co., LEEDS, ENG. Cudbear. Archil, Extracts, Carmine Indigo.
SOLE AGENT FOR Clayton Aniline Co. l'ťd, MANCHESTER, ENG. Aniline Colors & Coal Tar Products.
(WORKS, WALPOLE, MASS.)

QUERCITRON BARK EXTRACT.
ABRAM De RONDE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Dyewoods, Extracts & Chemicals,
Office, 12 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

GIFFORD, SHERMAN & INNIS
Importers Manufacturers and Dealers in
Dyewoods, Dyestuffs, Chemicals,
AND DYEING DRUGS.
No. 120 William Street, NEW YORK.
POUGHKEEPSIE DYE WOOD WORK

REUBEN HAINES,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
738 Sansom Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOSEPH BINNS,
Successor to Geo. Binns, Sr.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
Aqua Ammonia. Spirits of Nitre, Epsom Glauber Salts. Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids, Aquafortis, &c.
Office, 183 Pearl Street, cor. Cedar, New York. Works, Williamsburgh, L. I.

Extracts & Carmines
—OF—
INDIGO,
TAYLOR & BARKER,
Manufacturing Chemists. LOWELL, MASS

To SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.

The unprecedented success of the methods of

THE CONTINENTAL GLYCERINE CO., L'T'D,

in extracting glycerine from soap stock and all fatty matters and thereby rendering practicable an economy amounting in this country alone to millions of dollars annually, has tempted other parties with inferior processes into the field. In the endeavor to secure the adoption of such processes, statements have been made derogatory to the Continental Glycerine Co.'s process and product. We wish therefore to emphasize the following facts:

☞Our process is the **SIMPLEST, QUICKEST, MOST ECONOMICAL** and **MOST PRODUCTIVE** known.

☞Instead of injuring, it **IMPROVES** the stock in **COLOR** and **WORKING QUALITIES.**

☞The glycerine produced by our process directly, **WITHOUT DISTILLATION,** is fully equal for powder making and all manufacturing purposes to glycerine produced in any other way **AFTER DISTILLATION.**

These facts upon which the absolute pre-eminence of

THE CONTINENTAL GLYCERINE CO., L'T'D

rest are proved by **CONTINUOUS PRACTICE** and not merely by theory. The largest employers of glycerine extraction in this country are using our process to-day in the production of **OVER 20,000 POUNDS PER WEEK** and numerous others are introducing it as rapidly as the plant can be constructed. The terms upon which our process is applied are of the most favorable character possible, no direct outlay on the part of the manufacturer being required. Full particulars will be furnishen on application to

THE CONTINENTAL GLYCERINE CO., L'T'D, Successors to H. DeCASTRO,
55 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

RUDOLPH GIEBERMANN,
Chemical Engineer and Manufacturing Chemist,

Glycerine in all its Branches,

Complete Glycerine Plants, for Soap Works, Digestors, Stills, Steam Superheaters, Vacuum Pans, and Filter-Presses.

56 MENOMONEE ST., CHICAGO.

The extraordinary amount of correspondence and orders received, after advertising a few times in this paper, compelled me to suspend my advertisement for a month. I have now made arrangements with several of the best equipped shops in the country to do my work promptly. I am now prepared to fill orders in the shortest time possible, and at the lowest prices, and at the same time guaranteeing best workmanship and finish.

My process of extracting Glycerine excels any other and I challenge comparison.

I do not charge any royalty, but will free you of paying the same. My apparatus are set up and my process is in use at the largest works in the country,

SALZBERGWERK NEU-STASSFURT,
Loederburg, near Stassfurt, GERMANY,
MINERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
RAW AND REFINED POTASH SALTS,

KAINIT (Eagle Brand),

MURIATE OF POTASH,
Sulpho-Potash-Magnesia; Potash-Manure-Salts of every description.
Correspondence Solicited.

DYEWOODS, EXTRACTS, LIQUORS, DYESTUFFS
Chemicals and Acids.
NEW YORK DYEWOOD, EXTRACT AND CHEMICAL COMPANY
Office, 161 Front St., N. Y.
WORKS, BROOKLYN, L. I.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

RUTSCHMAN BROS.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Machinists, Engineers and Manufacturers of

Toilet Soap Machinery.

Full Sets of Machines for Manufacture of Fancy Toilet Soaps, and which for their MARKED SUPERIORITY OVER THE FRENCH MACHINERY, have received the Highest Commendations of those having them in use.

Illustrated Catalogue will be sent on application.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. *CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.*

TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP FOR BALLS. II.

Material:—

40 kilos Ceylon cocoanut oil,
40 " stearin,
20 " castor oil,
52 " caustic soda lye of 38 deg. B,
40 " alcohol of 96 per cent,
50 " glycerin—free from lime.

Perfume:—

500 gms oil of cassia,
400 " " citronella,
60 " " rosemary,
50 " " cloves,
50 " " lavender,

Preparation.—Same as above.

ALMOND GLYCERINE SOAP.

Material:—

100 kilos Ceylon cocoanut oil,
60 " caustic soda lye of 38 deg. B,
10 " salt water of 20 deg. B.,
10 " potash solution of 30 deg. B.,
12 " crystallized soda,
20 " glycerin,
10 " sugar,
10 " water.
5 " pale rosin—pulverized.

Perfume:—

600 gms oil of myrbane,
200 " " caraway,
200 " " lavender.

Color.—140 gms saffron substitute dissolved in boiling water.

Preparation.—After the cocoanut oil is dissolved, the caustic soda lye, potash solution, salt water and crystallized soda are added to the fat in the kettle, the mixture is combined by heat and allowed to become clear. After combination is effected, glycerine and sugar water are added and the soap is thoroughly crutched. The rosin is then pulverized and added to the soap through a sieve. As soon as the rosin has completely dissolved in the soap, it is colored, perfumed and framed.—*Seifenf.*

The Origin of Soap.

A history of soap would be interesting. Who invented it? When and where did it first come into common use? How did our remote ancestors wash themselves before soap was invented? These are historical questions that naturally arise at first contemplation of the subject; but, as far as we are aware, historians have failed to answer them. We read a great deal in ancient histories about anointing with oil and the use of various cosmetics for the skin, but nothing about soap.

These ancients must have been very greasy people, and I suspect that they washed themselves pretty nearly in the same way as modern engine-drivers clean their fingers, by wiping off the oil with a bit of cotton waste.

We are taught to believe that the ancient Romans wrapped themselves round with togas of ample dimensions, and that these togas were white. Now such togas, after incasing such anointed oily skins, must have become very greasy. How did the Roman laundresses or launders—historians do not indicate their sex—remove this grease? Historians are also silent on this subject.

A great many curious things were found buried under the cinders of Vesuvius in Pompeii, and sealed up in the lava that flowed over Herculaneum. Bread, wine, fruits, and other domestic articles, including several luxuries of the toilet, such as pomades or pomade-pots, and rouge for painting ladies' faces, but no soap for washing them. In the British Museum is a large variety of household requirements found in the pyramids of Egypt, but there was no soap, and we have not heard of any having been discovered there.

Finding no traces of soap among the Romans, Greeks, or Egyptians, we need not go back to the prehistoric "cave men," whose flint and bone implements were found imbedded side by side with the remains of the mammoth bear and hyena in such caverns as that at Torquay, where Mr. Pengelly has, during the last eighteen years, so industriously explored.

All our knowledge, and that still larger quantity, our ignorance, of the habits of antique savages, indicate that solid soap, such as we commonly use, is a comparatively modern luxury; but it does not follow that they had no substitute. To learn what that substitute may probably have been we may observe the habits of modern savages, or primitive people at home and abroad.

This will teach us that clay, especially where it is found having some of the unctuous properties of fuller's earth, is freely used for lavatory purposes, and was probably used by the Romans, who were by no means remarkable for anything approaching to true refinement. They were essentially a nasty people, the habits of the poor being "cheap and nasty;" of the rich, luxurious and nasty. The Roman nobleman did not sit down to dinner, but sprawled with his face downward, and took his food as modern swine take theirs. At grand banquets, after gorging to repletion, he tickled his throat in order to vomit and make room for more. He took baths occasionally, and was probably scoured and shampooed as well as oiled, but it is doubtful whether he performed any intermediate domestic ablutions worth naming.

A refinement upon washing with clay is to be found in the practice once common in England, and still largely used where wood fires prevail. It is the old-fashioned practice of pouring water on the wood ashes, and using the "lees" thus obtained. These lees are a solution of alkaline carbonate of potash, the modern name of potash being derived from the fact that it was originally obtained from the ashes under the pot. In like manner soda was obtained from the ashes of seaweeds and of the plants that grow near the sea-shore, such as the salsover soda, etc.

The potashes or pearlashes being so universal as a domestic by-product, it was but natural that they should be commonly used, especially for the washing of greasy clothes, as they are to the present day. Upon these facts we may build up a theory of the origin of soap.

It is a compound of oil or fat with soda or potash, and would be formed accidentally if the fat on the surface of the pot should bo over and fall into the ashes under the pot. The solution of such a mixture if boiled down would give us soft soap.

If oil or fat became mixed with the ashes of soda plants, it would produce hard soap. Such a mixture would most easily be formed accidentally in regions where the olive flourishes near the coast, as in Italy and Spain for example, and this mixture would be Castile soap, which is still largely made by combining refuse or inferior olive oil with the soda obtained from the ashes of sea weed.

The primitive soap maker would, however, encounter one difficulty—that arising from the fact that the potash or soda obtained by simple burning of the wood or sea weed is more or less combined with carbonic acid, instead of being all in the caustic state which is required for effective soap making. The modern soap maker removes this carbonic acid by means of caustic lime, which takes it away from the carbonate of soda or carbonate of potash by simple exchange, that is, caustic lime plus carbonate of soda becoming caustic soda plus carbonate of lime, or carbonate of potash plus caustic lime becoming caustic potash plus carbonate of lime.

How the possibility of making this exchange became known to the primitive soap maker, or whether he knew it at all, remains a mystery, but certain it is that it was practically used long before the chemistry of the action was at all understood. It is very probable that the old alchemists had a hand in this.

In their search for the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life or drinkable gold and for the universal solvent, they mixed together everything that came to hand, they boiled everything that was boilable, distilled everything that was volatile, burned everything that was combustible, and tortured all their "simples" and their mixtures by every conceivable device, thereby stumbling upon many curious, many wonderful, and many useful results. Some of them were not altogether visionary—were, in fact, very practical, quite capable of understanding the action of caustic lime on carbonate of soda, and of turning it to profitable account.

It is not, however, absolutely necessary to use the lime, as the soda plants when carefully burned in pits dug in the sand of the seashore may contain but little carbonic acid if the ash is fluxed into a hard cake like that now commonly produced, and sold as soda ash. This contains from 3 to 30 per cent of carbonate, and thus some samples are nearly caustic, without the aid of lime.

As cleanliness is the fundamental basis of all true physical refinement, it has been proposed to estimate the progress of civilization by the consumption of soap, the relative civilization of given communities being numerically measured by the following operation in simple arithmetic: Divide the total quantity of soap consumed in a given time by the total population consuming it, and the quotient expresses the civilization of that community.

The allusion made by Lord Beaconsfield, at the Lord Mayor's dinner in 1879, to the prosperity of our chemical manufactures was a subject of merriment to some critics, who are probably ignorant of the fact that soap-making is a chemical manufacture, and that it involves many other chemical manufacturers, some of them, in their present state, the results of the highest refinements of modern chemical science.

While the fishers of the Hebrides and the peasants on the shores of the Mediterranean are still obtaining soda by the burning seaweed as they did of old, our chemical manufacturers are importing sulphur from Sicily and Iceland, pyrites from all quarters, nitrate of soda from Peru and the East Indies, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, by the aid of which they now make enormous quantities of caustic soda from the material extracted from the salt mines of Cheshire and Droitwich. These sulphuric acid works and these soda works are among the most prosperous and rapidly growing of our manufacturing industries, and their chief function is that of ministering to soap-making, in which Britain is now competing triumphantly with all the world.

By simply considering how much is expended annually for soap in every decent household, and adding to this the quantity consumed in laundries and by woolen and cotton manufacturers, a large sum total is displayed. Formerly, we imported much of the soap used at home; now, in spite of our greatly magnified consumption, we supply ourselves with all but a few special kinds, and export very large and continually increasing quantities to all parts of the world; and if the arithmetical rule given above is sonnd, the demand must steadily increase as civilization advances.—*Ex.*

Reversion of Phosphoric Acid by Heat.

W. B. PHILLIPS, PH. D.

When manufactured phosphates are analyzed immediately after preparation, the percentage of phosphoric acid soluble in water is generally found to be higher than at any subsequent time. A portion of it becomes insoluble in water, but is soluble in some of the organic salts of ammonia; i. e., in the oxalate and citrate. To this phosphoric acid the term reverted is applied, signifying, as is well known, phosphoric acid which, though at one time soluble in water, has become insoluble in that liquid, and occupies an intermediate position between the original tri-calcium-phosphate of the crude material, and the tetra-hydrogen-calcium-phosphate of the manufactured product.

The change from soluble to reverted begins almost at the very moment of manufacture, and continues for an indefinite period, varying among other things with the raw material used, the quantity of acid employed, &c., &c.

It might be supposed that as this reversion begins when the product begins to dry, it was connected intimately with the process of drying. But it has been shown by Post (Chem. Industr. 1882, p. 217,) that it goes on even in samples enclosed in hermetically sealed bottles, and hence is not dependent on the loss of moisture, under ordinary conditions of temperature.

The limits of this paper will not allow me to enter at all into the discussion of the various causes of reversion. Among the more prominent ones are the presence of unattacked oxides of calcium, iron, and aluminum, and calcium sulphate and carbonate.

The object of this paper is to direct attention anew to the fact that a temperature of 100 deg. C., maintained for varying lengths of time on the manufactured phosphates, causes a very rapid reversion.

The material used was a sample of an "Acid Phosphate" prepared under my personal supervision at the works of the Navassa Guano Company. It was prepared as follows:

	Pounds.
Fine ground Charleston rock	1,160
Sulphuric acid, 470 B	950

Several tons of it were made November 21st, 1883, and a sample of it was drawn by myself, November 22d. The sample was pulverized by hand as fine as possible, and analyzed at once.

Fifty grains of the sample were taken and dried at a temperature of 90 deg.-100 deg. C. for two days. At the end of that time a sample was drawn, pulverized until it passed through a sieve of 100 meshes per square inch, and analyzed.

The drying was continued for eight (8) days longer, at the end of which time a sample was drawn, passed through a 100 mesh sieve, and analyzed.

Tabulating these results for convenience of reference we have:

On a Dry Basis.	A. 24 hours after preparation, pulverized by hand.	B. After 2 days at 90—100° c. Through 100 mesh sieve.	C. After 10 days at 90—100° c. Through 100 mesh sieve.
	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.
Total Phosphoric Acid	17.31	17.13	17.32
Soluble " "	11.74	10.59	7.48
Insoluble " "	3.32	2.95	2.85
Reverted " "	2.25	3.59	6.99
Available " "	13.99	14.18	14.47

We have here a loss of 4.26 per cent. of sol. phos. acid in days a loss of .47 per cent. insol. phos. acid, and a gain of 4.74 per cent. of reverted, Ordinarily the loss of soluble is compensated by the gain of reverted, while the insoluble remains about the same. Post, in the article before referred to, claims to have found that in the course of six (6) months, in sealed bottles, some of the soluble becomes so insoluble as not to be dissolved by ammonium citrate at 90 deg. C. But here it is shown that in ten (10) days at a temperature of 90-100 deg. C., some of the originally insoluble phosphoric acid, viz: .47 per cent. has become soluble in ammonium citrate at 40 deg. C., that is, has changed to reverted! But this loss of .47 per cent. of insoluble phosphoric acid is doubtless due to the very fine grinding of the dry samples. For the difference in insoluble phosphoric acid between the first and second analyses is .37 per cent., while the difference between the second and third is only .10 per cent. That is to say, the difference between the insoluble phosphoric acid in the sample pulverized by hand and the sample dried for two (2) days and then passed through a 100 mesh sieve, is .37 per cent. in favor of the finely pulverized. But the difference between the two finely pulverized samples after eight (8) days of drying is only .10 per cent.

That the ammonium citrate should dissolve more phosphoric acid from the finely ground sample is just what was to be expected. When sufficient sulphuric acid is added to the crude tricalcium phosphate to render all of the phosphoric acid soluble in water reversions does not appear to proceed as rapidily as when there is present some of the original undecomposed phosphate. But in this case, when using Charleston rock, it is very difficult to obtain a product which will dry in a reasonable time without the aid of artificial heat, or some carbonate as a dryer. Using artificial heat there is great danger of hastening reversion, and the same is true if some chemical "dryer" is used, to say nothing of the reduction of the content of total phosphoric acid in this latter case.

There is one point to which I wish to direct especial attention, and that is what I conceive to be the necessity for fine grinding of the analytical sample. Plants derive their food from the soil in solutions, and in these solutions the food is in a state of almost inconceivable fineness.

In estimating the value by chemical analysis of any plant food, we should, as far as practical approximate to the degree of fineness to which the food must be reduced before the plant can use it.

Other things being equal, the finer we grind analytical samples before acting upon them with chemical reagents which is a greater or less degree represent the action of the soil the nearer do we approach to the methods of nature.

Lutes for Hydrocarbon Stills.

BY F. REDL.

The lutes used in closing retorts, flange connections, &c., on stills differ in composition in almost every factory.

Lime, gypsum, clay, minium and white lead, and cements between wire netting are the most important. For luting the covers of manholes and connections on apparatus which are to be absolutely impervious to liquid hydrocarbons, I have successfully used the following cements.

It is well known that glue is the most impervious material for benzine, petroleum, fatty oils, &c., but on account of its brittleness after cooling it can only be used when the hydrocarbons remain cool and at rest. Glue is, however, altogether useless when steam is present together with the hydrocarbons.

I generally use a liquid glue, which has the property of forming a cement of any desirable consistency with zinc oxide. In order to make the glue liquid, it is at first swelled with cold water; the water is then poured off, and 25 per cent of a zinc chloride solution are added.

The zinc chloride solution is most cheaply prepared by dissolving zinc scraps in hydrochloric acid until the acid is saturated, and then filtering through glass wool.

Evaporation is unnecessary, as the solution which is prepared in the above manner in the cold, is sufficiently concentrated in most cases. The glue jelly is then mixed with the 25 per cent of zinc chloride solution, and heated to 100 deg. C. with constant stirring. After perfect solution has been effected, the glue remains fluid on cooling and has a syrupy consistency. The consistency may be varied by the addition of water.

The liquid glue does not lose any of its adhesive properties, but is improved by age. It becomes lighter and clearer, all the impurities settling to the bottom.

This glue is used in the following manner:

For luting retorts, blue clay or yellow clay, free from sand, is used. The clay is mixed with the zinc chloride glue [diluted with water] and beaten to a plastic cement with hammers. For connecting pipes, through which petroleum and paraffine oils are to be conducted, the screw threads are simply immersed in the glue cement, and absolutely tight joints are obtained. Flanges on pipes for warm or cold oils are connected by discs of ordinary paste board, which have been immersed in the liquid glue for 12 hours.

For luting pipes, &c., which are subject to pressure, as is the case in extraction apparatus or stills where steam is likely to be present, the following cement can be recommended:

Pure zinc white is mixed with the zinc chloride glue to form a paste, only small quantities being prepared at a time, because it hardens very quickly. The paste is quickly applied to the flanges with a knife, and the connection screwed on. In a short time this cement will be as hard as bone. This cement without glue is known as Sorel's cement [zinc oxychloride], but is not generally applicable on account of the rapidity with which it hardens, whereas the glue compound prevents a too rapid hardening.

This cement fills all cavities in the surfaces in such a manner that it can be used as a *cliche* for the most delicate engravings. The rapidity with which the cement hardens may be regulated by using more or less water in preparing the zinc chloride glue.

I have also successfully used discs of ordinary paste board, soaked in the liquid cement and then placed into the zinc white. The mass is then rubbed to a paste with a spatula, and quickly placed between the flanges.

For luting glass retorts for laboratory purposes, I use a mixture of ½ zinc oxide and ½ caustic lime, made to a paste with zinc chloride glue. This cement hardens at a higher temperature, and will resist 350 deg. C. of heat. —*Chem. und Techn, Ztg.*

Among the many brands of bicarb soda manufactured in this country that have attained an enviable reputation among the consumers of this article, may be mentioned that made by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., whose works are located at Philadelphia, Pa. As will be seen by their advertisement upon the chemical page of this issue, they claim it to be not only "absolutely pure," but "the best in the world."

DYE MARKET

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 11, 1884.

The market for the past week has been very much unsettled by the conflicting reports as regards the pending presidental question, while this continues, all thoughts of business is banished. There has, however, been a fair consumptive demand in progress and values show but few fluctuations. Gambier continues to come freely to hand by steamer. Cutch is dull, and cochineal under reports of an easier market abroad, values here are somewhat weaker, though no quotable change is reported. Indigoes are about dead, there being almost no demand of any consequence reported. The other dyes are all steady under a moderate jobbing demand with values showing but few fluctuations.

Cutch is only wanted in a limited way at the moment; stocks, however, are not excessive, though ample for present requirements, as consumers are not purchasing only as their immediate needs require. Sales are reported of 200 bags of W and two stars at 6@6¼c and 300 of diamond S M at 5⅝c and 100 bags of various grades at 5¾@6¼c as to quantity. Late foreign advices report a dull market with sales of 940 boxes BB at auction at 23s.

Cochineal has been very quiet during the past week, the recent advance has in a measure checked business, buyers not been inclined to purchase beyond their immediate wants. The sales comprise 10 bags of gray blacks at 31@35c, 40 bags blacks at 31@34c and 5 bags of silvers at 29@30c as to quantity and grade. The London *Commercial Record*, under date of Oct. 31, says: "Cochineal is firm and a fair business has been done since our last at full prices. About 200 bags Teneriffe are reported sold at 1s 1d@1s 1½d per lb for silvers, and 1s 2d@1s 3d for blacks. Only 2000 bags of the old crop are reported in stock in the Canaries, whilst the new crop will not, it is said exceed 5000 bags." The stock for the week ending as compared with the same period of 1883 was 9079 bags as against 10,077.

Since our last report there have been several arrivals of Gambier by steamer, aggregating about 250 tons, this has had a tendency to depress values to some extent, as buyers are aware that other shipments are to follow, are only purchasing such quantities as their necessities require. Sales are reported of 300 bales from dock at 5 15@5¼c; while from store 5⅝@5¼c is demanded as to quantity and holder. Messrs. Russell & Higginson in their circular under date of Boston, Nov. 1st, give stock in store at the various ports as being 7037 bales. To arrive and loading 11,800 bales, making a total visable suppiy of 18,837 bales.

Turmeric continues very scarce and in the absence of arrivals it is not quotable. Powdered is meeting with the usual jobbing demand and is held firm at 6¾@7c as to quantity. Late advices report the London market as being lower, at auction the price obtained was 2s 3d lower than the previous week.

Prime Sicily sumac under free arrivals, has been very quiet; though values have not become any weaker, they still are asking $95 00@100 00, as to brand and quantity, at which a fair jobbing trade is reported. Virginia is meeting with the usual demand at prices ranging from $55 00@60 00, as to quantity and date of delivery.

Indigoes remain very quiet, there being almost no business done except now and then an order comes along for a case. Values, however, continue steady and show but little change. The London market remains very quiet with only a few transactions at previous rates. The last estimates of the Bengal crop are better, being about 165,000 maunds.

American yellow prussiate of potash is meeting with a good consumptive demand. Manufacturers are still well sold up. The sales comprise 30 casks at 23¼@23½c as to make, quantity and date of delivery. Scotch is steady at 24c, with sales of 5 casks.

There has only been a moderate demand for bichrome during the week. Values, however, continue steady at 10½@11c as to quantity for either make.

Acid Picric best crystal.... ℔ lb	25 @	27
Albumen prime egg	37½@	40
imported blood....	14 @	15
domestic blood.....	12½@	13
No. 1½ blood.	12 @	13½
Alizarine ass't	7 @	9
Annatto	20 @	30
seed	6 @	11
Archil Weed	7 @	9½
Aurine	65 @	70
Barbary Root, cut	4 @	5
Bichromate of Potash, Scotch.	10½@	11
American	10½@	11
Carmine of Indigo	50 @	60
Cochineal, Honduras Silver....	— @	—
Black....	— @	—
Teneriffe Silver.....	29 @	30
Black.....	32 @	33
Gray.....	36 @	37
Mexican	— @	—
Ammoniac	1 50 @	2 20
Cudbear, French	12 @	18
high grades....	20 @	30
English	14 @	20
Cutch 1st	5½@	6¼
bag	5½@	6¼
Divi Divi ℔ ton	60 00 @	70 00
Fuller's Earth, lump ℔ lb	85 @	90
powdered	1½@	2
Flavine	21 @	25
Fustic	21 00 @	22 00
Gambier	5½@	5¾
Garancine	7 @	14
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	85 @	1 00
medium	1 10 @	1 40
high grade	1 50 @	1 70
Caracas	— @	—
Kurpahs	85 @	1 10
Guatemala	85 @	90
Manila	45 @	65
Madras	45 @	65
Indigotine	3 00 @	4 50
Lac Dye	9 @	15
Logwood ℔ ton	18 00 @	25 00
Madder, Dutch ℔ lb	8½@	10
French	4 @	6
Myrabolans	3 @	4
Muriate of Tin	6 @	10
Nitrate of Iron, commercial	2 @	3
true	5 @	6
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo	14½@	15
Chinese	13½@	14
Oxymuriate of Antimony	4 @	6
Persian Berries	42½@	45
Prussiate of Potash, Am. Yellow	23½@	24
Red	47 @	48
Scotch, Yel.	24 @	24½
Red	48 @	50
Safflower	23½@	28
Sago Flour	3½@	3¼
Salts of Tartar	6½@	7
Soluble oil	— @	6
Sumac, Sicily prime ℔ ton	100 00 @	110 00
other grades	95 00 @	100 00
Virginia	65 00 @	70 00
Starch, Corn ℔ lb	2¾@	3¼
Potato	4½@	4¾
Stannate of Soda, 50% soluble	@	13½
40% soluble	— @	10½
25% soluble	— @	8
20% soluble	— @	7
Tin Crystals	15 @	17
Turmeric root, Mad. & Aleppo	— @	—
Bengal	— @	—
powdered	6¾@	7½
Ultramarine, imported	20 @	30
American	12 @	26
Vanadiate, Ammonium	2 75 @	2 85
Woad, English	9 @	10
COAL TAR COLORS:		
Acid violet	2 00 @	2 25
Alizarine	28 @	30
Aniline Oil	26 @	28
Salt, crystals	24 @	29
cake	18 @	20
Bismarck brown	70 @	80
Eosine	2 50 @	3 00
Fast red	65 @	75
Fast yellow—acid	75 @	1 50
Fuchsine crystals	1 45 @	1 75
Hoffmann's violet—3B	2 00 @	2 25
Methylene blues	4 50 @	6 75
Methyl violets—2R	— @	1 75
2B	— @	2 25
6B	3 00 @	3 25
Nicholson (alkali) blue—3B	2 85 @	3 00
5B	4 00 @	4 25
Red shade—	@	2 50
Nigrosine	1 00 @	1 50
Orange A—II	65 @	75
Safranine	2 25 @	2 75
Scarlet R	— @	55
RR	60 @	65
RRR	70 @	75
Soluble blue—Green shade	— @	4 50
China	— @	2 50
Serge	1 75 @	2 00
Victoria (malachite) gr'n crys	2 00 @	2 25
One Dip Cotton Scarlet	90 @	1 25
EXTRACTS:		
Archil ℔ lb	12 @	16
Concentrated	17 @	20
Barberry, French	28 @	30
Chestnut	5½@	7
Fustic, solid	11 @	12
liquid, 51 deg	9 @	11
Indigo Extract	10 @	15
Logwood, solid	7½@	8¼
liquid, 51 deg	6 @	6½
42 deg	5½@	5¾
Madder	— @	50
Persian Berries, French	44 @	57
Quercitron, French	15 @	19
American	5½@	6
Safflower, French	3 50 @	4 00
Sapan, French	21 @	22½
Sumac, English	5 @	8
French	5 @	8

These prices are for colors of standard purity in original packages. Reduced colors can be obtained at irregular and very much reduced figures.

HOLLINGSWORTH & PETERSON,
Brokers in Chemicals, 49 North Front St., Philadelphia,
Representing WING & EVANS, of New York, for the sale of
PURE ALKALI, 48 & 58 per cent.
MANUFACTURED BY
BRUNNER, MOND & CO., England. SOLVAY PROCESS CO., Syracuse N. Y.

The Stamford Manufacturing Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR
DYEWOOD EXTRACTS & LIQUORS
Also GREEK AND SPANISH LIQUORICE PASTE.
Office, 157 Maiden Lane, - - NEW YORK.
NEW ENGLAND AGENTS, J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., 119 MILK STREET, BOSTON

DAVIS, WOLT & CO.,
BROKERS IN
Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs.
Agents for
Greenbank Alkali Co.'s Chlorate of Potash, Caustic Potash, and 76 per cent, Caustic Soda.
Dunn's English China Clay, and Brooke, Simpson & Spiller's Aniline Dyes.
P. O. Box 1103. 55 Pine Street NEW YORK

Wm. Pickhardt & Kuttroff,
IMPORTERS OF
Dyestuffs, Colors and Chemicals,
98 Liberty Street,
BRANCHES: Boston, Philadelphia.
NEW YORK.
Aniline Dyes, Eosine, Azo Dyes, Extracts.
Artificial Alizarine, Artificial Indigo
Ultramarine, Fine Colors,
Artificial Chinoline.

W. C. BARNES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COAL TAR PRODUCTS.
HACKNEY WICK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Aniline { **Oils and Salts.**
SOLE AGENTS FOR U. S. AND CANADA.
WM. J. MATHESON & CO., 20 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

EDWARD J. WESSELS,
IMPORTER OF
Anilines, Dye-Stuffs, Etc.,
15 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
141 MILK STREET, BOSTON. 220 CHURCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
SOLE AGENT FOR
LEMBACH & SCHLEICHER'S
ANILINE COLORS.

E. SEHLBACH & CO.,
48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
163 Milk Street, Boston. 117 Chestnut St., Phila.
ALIZARINE.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF ANILINE COLORS,
MANUFACTURED BY
FARBENFABRIKEN vormals FRIEDR. BAYER & CO.,
ELBERFELD & BARMEN, GERMANY.
SOLE AGENTS OF THE
HUDSON RIVER ANILINE COLOR WORKS, ALBANY, N. Y.

BEACH & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Dyestuffs and Chemicals.
Sole United States Agents for
BROOKE, SIMPSON & SPILLERS' ATLAS WORKS ANILINE DYES,
ALIZARINE IN ALL SHADES,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
British Alizarine Co., Limited, of London.
209 & 211 State St., HART ORD, CONN. 164 Congress St. BOSTON, MASS.

PH. H. KARCHER,

55 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada for

P. Monnet & Co., La Plaine,

(SWITZERLAND,)

Manufacturers of High Grades of

Aniline & Resorcine Colors,

Specialties for Color Manufacturers:

EOSINE, ERYTHEROSINE,
PHLOXINE, ROSE BENGALE,
CYANOSINE, ETC.

Chemicals and Dyestuffs.

Jas. L. Morgan & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ACIDS, DYEWOODS, DYESTUFFS, CHEMICALS AND DYEING DRUGS,

47 Fulton St., New York. Hudson River Chem. W'Ks & Dyewood Mills

---

GEISENHEIMER & CO.,

22 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK,

DYESTUFFS,

Aniline Dyes, Oil and Salt, French Dyewood Ext., Glycerine

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES OF

K. OEHLER'S ANILINE DYES, A. KAULEK'S FRENCH DYEWOOD EXTS.

F. A. Sarg's Vienna Glycerine

Farbwerk Griesheim Dittler Co.,

ANILINE COLORS,

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.

92 New Church Street and 81 Greenwich Street,

A. WALDSTEIN, Pres. P. O. BOX 3487
A. H. MAAS, Treas.
DR. M. E. WALDSTEIN, Sec'y. NEW YORK.

MAAS & WALDSTEIN,

REFINED WOOD ALCOHOL

92 New Church Street, N. Y.

C. W. HEINEKEN,

Greenville Chemical Works,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Alizarine, Aniline and Azo-Colors

DYE-STUFFS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,

IMPORTED REALLY CHEMICALLY PURE ACIDS.

Office, 14 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

BENZOLE.
NAPHTHA.
CARBOLIC ACID

PHILADA.

MYRBANE OIL.
SOLVENT NAPHTHA.
TOLUOL.

Philadelphia Coal Tar CHEMICAL CO.,

226 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Heller & Merz,

55 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK. | 40 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ULTRAMARINE.

BARREL PAINT

EOSINE,

For Color Manufacturers.

FUCHSINE.

ANILINE RED,

ANILINE VIOLET,

In 1 Lb. Cans, and

BALL BLUE,

For Druggists and Grocers.

STANDARD BRANDS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Special Shades Made to Order.

J. C. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Calico Printers' & Dyers' Materials,

ANILINE COLORS, INDIGOS, ETC.

Machinery and Machinery Clothing.

11 DEY ST., NEW YORK, and MANCHESTER, ENG.

Branch Office, 3 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I. Branch Office, 118 Market St., Phila., Pa.

CONRAD BRAKER, JR., President. PAUL SURY, Sec'y and Treas.

THE TURKEY RED OIL MANUFACTURING CO.,

(INCORPORATED 1884.)

Works at Jersey City, N. J., and Bronxville, New York.

OFFICE, 11 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

Our works are under the superintendence of DR. A. MULLER-JACOBS, the original inventor of **TURKEY RED OIL** or **ALIZARINE ASSISTANT.** We are prepared to offer our products in any strength required and GUARANTEED made from pure Castor Oil.

All orders to be addressed to

J. C. BLOOMFIELD & CO., No. 11 Dey Street, New York

Sadler, Forbes, Abbott & Co

LIMITED,

MIDDLESBROUGH,

ALSO

Old Ford E, Ordnance Wharf, Shoreham, East Greenwich, Carlton, Ulverston, Portsmouth, and Stockton.

London Office, 85 Gracechurch St., E. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

'ALIZARINE," MIDDLESBROUGH AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALIZARINE (every shade), Aniline Oils, Aniline Salts, Magenta (non-arsenical process), Blues, Induline, Saffranine, Scarlets, Orange, Browns, Reds and other Tar Colors. Anthracene, Benzoles, Toluol, Xylol, Naphthas, Naphthaline, Beta Napthol, Di Nitro Benzole, Nitro Benzole, (Mirbane) Toluidine, Xylidine, OXALIC ACID, Sulphate of Ammonia, Liquor of Ammonia, Sodas, Potashes, Epsom Salts, Tar Oils, Greases, Pitch, Chemical Manures, Sulphuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric Acids, Gelatine, &c., &c., &c.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER,

AGENTS FOR U. S.

45 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

Long Island Paint & Color Works.

GEO. H. HOPPER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Petroleum Barrel Paints

OF ALL COLORS.

JAS. G. NEWCOMB, Manager. Office: 46 Broadway, New York.

W. S. MILLER, Manager.

SYRACUSE OIL CO.,

Manufacturers of Carbon, Railroad, Machinery, Lubricating, Headlight and Signal

OILS.

Cold Pressed Paraffine Oil and Wax and Axle Grease.

OFFICE: 70 WALTON STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Important to Railroad Managers and Master Mechanics.

Sibley's Perfection Valve Oil.

More perfect lubrication insured, and entire freedom guaranteed from corrosion of cylinders and destruction of steam joints by fatty acids.
In exclusive use on forty railroads.
References and Prices furnished upon application.
Has stood the test for three years.

Make exclusive specialty of the manufacture of Valve and Signal Oils for Railroad use.

SIGNAL OIL WORKS, Limited.

J. C. SIBLEY, President. FRANKLIN, PA.

Mica Axle Grease and Improved Mica Car Grease

THE GREATEST LUBRICANTS KNOWN,

ALSO HOT NECK, COLD NECK, ROLLING MILL AND ALL GRADES OF AXLE GREASE

MANUFACTURED BY

AMERICAN LUBRICATING OIL CO., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE BY

STURGES & WESCOTT, New York.
CHAS. K. SMITH & Co., Philadelphia.
C. H. THOMPSON & CO., Boston.
PAINE, ABLET & CO., Limited, Pittsburgh
SYRACUSE OIL CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
STAR OIL CO., Buffalo.
READING OIL CO., Reading, Pa.
ALEX. McDONALD & CO., Cincinnati, O.
DAYTON OIL TANK LINE CO., Dayton, O.
STANDARD OIL CO., Toledo, O.
INDIANAPOLIS TANK LINE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.
EVANSVILLE OIL TANK LINE CO., Evansville, Ind.
DECATUR TANK LINE CO., Decatur, Ill.
PEORIA OIL TANK LINE CO., Peoria, Ill.
P. C. HANFORD OIL CO., Chicago.
P. C. HANFORD OIL CO., Milwaukee.
STANDARD OIL CO., St. Paul.
DUBUQUE TANK LINE CO., Dubuque.
CONSOLIDATED TANK LINE CO., Kansas City.
CONSOLIDATED TANK LINE CO., St. Joseph.
CONSOLIDATED TANK LINE CO., Omaha.

A. A. MACINNIS' SONS,

Lock Box 744, *MANUFACTURERS OF* New Orleans, La.

Summer Yellow and White Cotton Seed Oil,

OIL CAKE SOAP AND COTTON BATTING.

GEORGE DELANO & CO.

Sperm, Whale and Menhaden Oils,

Refined Spermaceti, Sperm and Paraffine Candles.

Factory, New Bedford. Mass. 140 FRONT STREET, N.Y.

ALEX. McDONALD. E. ZIMMERMAN JAS. McDONALD.

ALEX. McDONALD & CO.,

Oils and Naval Stores,

N. W. COR. WALNUT & SECOND STS.,

CINCINNATI, - - - - - - OHIO.

NAVAL STORES.

Having representatives in the primary markets, we will be glad to n am prices for

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

AND ALL GRADES OF

ROSINS

Deliverable in any of the American Markets.

CHESS-CARLEY COMPANY,

LOUISVILLE KY.

WATERS PIERCE OIL CO.,

REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM,

Manufacturers of CAR and AXLE GREASE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 600 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Depots in all Towns in the SOUTHWEST and OLD MEXICO.

The Standard Lubricating Oil of America

FOR RAILROADS.

Galena Engine, Coach and Car Oil,

Gravity 26°, 27°, 28°, 29°; Cold Test, 10° to 15° deg. below zero.

No freezing in coldest weather, and entire freedom from hot journals at any time; perfect uniformity at all seasons o the year. Saves forty per cent. in wear of brasses, as its exclusive use upon a majority of the leading railroads has demonstrated,

SHOWING BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY OIL EXTANT.

REFERENCE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

GALENA OIL WORKS, Limited,

CHAS. MILLER,
Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

FRANKLIN, PA.

CREW, LEVICK & CO, 113 Arch St., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

High Fire Test Oils a Specialty.

MINERAL LUBRICATING AND CYLINDER OILS.

AGENCIES ESTABLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND ON THE CONTINENT.

PARAFFINE OILS AND WAX.

Wool, Lard and Neatsfoot Oils,

WORKS:
111 & 113 Union Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STAR OIL CO.,

REFINERS of PETROLEUM,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

All Grades of Burning & Lubricating Oils.

Dudley's "Family Safety" 160°

Dudley's Head Light, 150°

Paraffine, Cylinder and Machinery Oils.

The Devoe Manufacturing Co.

47 New Street, New York City,

Proprietors and Manufacturers of the Celebrated brands of Illuminating Oils.

Devoe's Brilliant—Photolite—Sterling and Nonpareil

W. H. DOAN,

Refiner Red "I.X.L. Brand" Naphtha and Gasoline.

Printers' Deodorized Benzine.

63° Deodorized Naphtha for Painters & Varnishes

68° to 70° Deodorized Naphtha for Manufacturing Burning Fluid.

74° to 76° Deodorized Gasoline for Printers, Druggists' Erasive Fluid, Vapor Stoves and Vapor Burner Lamps.

4° to 76° Redistilled Gasoline for Street Lamps and Vapor Burners.

85° to 90° Gasoline for Gas Machines.

FOR SALE BY

ALEX. McDONALD & CO	Cincinnati, Ohio
HESS-CARLEY COMPANY	Louisville, Ky.
CHESS-CARLEY COMPANY	New Orleans, La.
WATERS-PIERCE OIL CO	St. Louis, Mo
WATERS-PIERCE OIL CO	Galveston, Texas.
J. L. BEATH & CO	Chicago, Ill
C. HANFORD OIL CO	Detroit, Mich.
INGALLS & CO	Kansas City, Mo.
CONSOLIDATED TANK LINE CO	Hannibal, Mo.
DUBUQUE TANK LINE CO	DuBuque, Iowa.
J. D. CHAMBERS, Agent	Toledo, O.
J. C. BONNELL, Agt	Grand Rapids, Mich.
T. B. EMPIE	Fort Wayne, Ind.
CENTRAL OIL CO.	Galion, O.
J. PARK ALEXANDER	Akron, O.
ISAAC DAVIS	Dayton, O.
DAYTON OIL TANK LINE	Dayton, O.
R. S. YEAZELL	Springfield, O.
INDIANAPOLIS OIL TANK LINE CO	Indianapolis, Ind
PEORIA OIL TANK LINE CO	Peoria, Ill.
BLOOMINGTON OIL TANK LINE CO	Bloomington, Ill.
DECATUR OIL TANK LINE CO	Decatur, Ill.
H. A. WILLIAMSON	Quincy, Ill.
CONSOLIDATED TANK LINE CO.	Omaha, Neb.
W. C. LAUGHLIN, Agent	Milwaukee, Wis.
STAR OIL CO	Minneapolis, Minn
IOWA TANK LINE CO	Keokuk, Iowa.
IOWA TANK LINE CO.	Des Moines, Iowa.
CONSOLIDATED TANK LINE CO	Topeka, Kas.
CONSOLIDATED TANK LINE CO	Wichita, Kas.
JOHN GILBERT	Fort Wayne, Ind.
M. R. GOLDSWORTHY, Agt	Hancock, Mich.
W. H. CONVER, Agt	St. Paul, Minn.
A. F. C. WADDELL, Agt	Youngstown, O.
W. L. PORTER	Lima, O.

346 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA,

And No. 56 Maiden Lane, New York,

OFFER TO THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE,

AND THOSE WHO BUY IN SIMILAR QUANTITIES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHEMICALS

INCLUDING

QUINIA—Sulphate and other Salts, MORPHIA—Sulphate, and other Salts.
CINCHONIDIA—Sulphate, and other Salts. SILVER—Nitrate. AMMONIUM—Nitrate.
POTASSIUM—Bromide and Iodide. BLUE VITRIOL. COPPERAS.
CHLOROFORM. ETHER. MERCURIALS. ALUM. EPSOM SALT.
ACIDS—CITRIC, TARTARIC, NITRIC, SULPHURIC, MURIATIC, ETC.

ANCIENS ETABLISSEMENTS CLOLUS, PARIS, FRANCE.
C. DELARUE & CIE., Succ'rs.

Glycerine

FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE AND OTHER PURPOSES.

H. DELACAMP, Sole Agent for the U. S., 123 Front St., NEW YORK.

MARSH & HARWOOD CO.,

Cleveland, O. St. Louis, Mo. Cincinnati, O

MANUFACTURERS OF Chemically Pure Distilled 1.260 Sp. Gr.

Glycerin.

ALSO GLYCERIN FOR NITRO-GLYCERIN AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Mixed Acid for Nitro-Glycerin

SULPHURIC ACID, SULPHATE AMMONIA, MURIATIC ACID, AQUA AMMONIA
NITRIC ACID, AQUA FORTIS, COPPERAS &C., &C.

New York Agents for sale of Glycerin, Standard Chemical Co., 73 Pine Street, New York

---

HARTMANN, LAIST & CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio, MANUFACTURERS OF

GLYCERIN,

DISTILLED chemically Pure, specific Gravity 1,260.

Also GLYCERIN for NITRO-GLYCERIN and other manufactures

AGENTS

New York, A. Giese & Glocke, 48 Cedar street. | Boston, R. H. Parker & Co.
Philadelphia, Frank S. Lewis. | Baltimore, Wolff & Seligsberg.
San Francisco, Ph. Wolf & Co. | New Orleans, J. Falkman

GOODWIN M'F'G CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO. Manufacturers of

GLYCERINE.

Distilled Chemically Pure, Specific Gravity 1.260.

Also GLYCERINE for NITRO-GLYCERINE and other purposes

ESTABLISHED 1848.

W. J. M. GORDON, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720 PLUM ST.,
Manufacturing Chemist, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Manufacturer of Chemically Pure Distilled

GLYCERIN

And Glycerin for Nitro-Glycerin and all purposes for which it is used.

AQUA AMMONIA, 26 deg. and other strengths,

CORRESPONDENCE WITH LARGE BUYERS SOLICITED.

PROCTER & GAMBLE. M. WERK & CO.

AMERICAN GLYCERINE CO.,

CINCINNATI, O.

Manufacturers of Chemically Pure Distilled 1.260 Sp. Gr.

GLYCERINE.

Also Glycerine for Nitro-Glycerin and other purposes.

ACETIC ACID.

No. 8.—1.040 Sp. Gr. free from impurities, manufactured by the PHENIX CHEMICAL WORKS expressly for LEAD CORRODERS, PARIS GREEN MAKERS' and CALICO PRINTERS' USE

FOR SALE BY

GRIDLEY & CO., 87 MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK.

---

29 N. Front St., Philadelphia. 145 & 147 Pearl St., Boston.

Banning, Bissell & Co.,

22 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS OF

Dyestuffs, Aniline Colors, &c.,

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE

Aniline Dyes manufactured by

GEORG CARL ZIMMER, Mannheim.

GLYCERINE

Superior for Nitro-Glycerine and all technical uses constantly on hand.

Continental Glycerine Co., Limited, H. de CASTRO, President.

55 Liberty Street, New York.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT ON ANOTHER PAGE.

A. GIESE & GLOCKE,

Office, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE U. S FOR

Herm. A. Holstein's Otto Rose,

Heinrich Haensel's Concentrated Essential Oils & Essences.

DEALERS IN ALL GRADES

Glycerine Gelatine.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

THE FOSSIL MEAL COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Fossil Meal Composition, the leading Non-conductor of Heat.

THE PATENT COVER CAN.

WILLIAM VOGEL,

Manufacturer of Tinware

FOR THE

Drug, Paint, Grocer and Spice Trades.

Estimates furnished on application.

This can is provided with a cover, which being replaced after the top of the can (which is thin tin) has been cut out, will enable the consumer to preserve the contents

41, 43 & 45 South 9th Street BROOKLYN, (E.D.,) N. Y.

Fratelli De Pasquale & Co.'s

ESSENTIAL OILS,

LEMON, BERGAMOT AND ORANGE

Guaranteed Pure.

EDWARD HILL, AGENT. 25 & 27 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

THURSTON & BRAIDICH,

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. MERRICK & CO.,

130 & 132 William St. New York.

Importers and Dealers in Specialties.

Gum Arabic.	Vanilla Beans.
Gum Gedda.	Tonka Beans.
Gum Tragacanth.	Insect Flowers.
Insect Powders,	Trieste Cuttle Bone.
&c.,	&c.

WING & EVANS

Commission Merchants,

92 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Caustic Soda, Bleaching Powders

AGENTS FOR

BRUNNER, MOND & CO.
SOLVAY PROCESS CO.
C. ALLHUSEN & SON.
W. PILKINGTON & SON.
HAY, GORDON & CO.

CHAS. PFIZER & CO.,

NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHARMACEUTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

SULPH. QUININE SULPH. CINCHONIDIA

Put up with our Label and Guarantee of Purity.

TARTARIC ACID, ROCHELLE SALT,
REF'D BORAX, CREAM TARTAR, REF'D CAMPHOR

MYRBANE OIL.

WM. J. MATHESON & CO.,
20 Cedar St., New York,
SOLE AGENTS.

SPONGES AND CHAMOIS SKINS

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
NEW YORK.
ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FROM THEIR OWN AGENCIES
Florida, Cuba, Nassau and Turkish Sponges.
ALL FREE FROM SAND, AND RELIABLE PACKING.
CHAMOIS SKINS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH,
BEST MAKERS.
ALL CASED SPONGES SOLD BY COUNT ONLY.

MANUFACTURED BY DE GOLYER & BRO
DE GOLYER VARNISHES
CHICAGO AND TROY N.Y.

The Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Kerosene Burners,
LAMP TRIMMING, LAMPS, LANTERNS, &C.
Factories, WATERBURY, CONN.
WAREHOUSES:
18 MURRAY ST., New York. 109 LAKE ST., Chicago. 13 FEDERAL ST. Boston.

FIRST HANDS.
Purest Italian Olive Oil
—AND—
OLIVE OIL SOAP FOR DYERS.
LIEBMAN & BUTLER, Direct Importers,
Write for Samples. 22 South William St., New York.

BEST **BORAX** REFINED
ALWAYS IN STOCK,
Product of San Bernardino Borax Mining Co.
COFFIN, REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS
72 JOHN STREET NEW YORK

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.,
Importers, Exporters,
AND **Manufacturing Chemists,**
GENERAL DEPOT FOR AMERICAN ARTICLES,
Snow Hill, LONDON, E.C.

EVANS SONS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS, 56 Hanover St., Liverpool.
EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, LONDON, ENG. H. SUGDEN, EVANS & Co, MONTREAL, CANADA,
Are prepared to make special arrangements with American buyers to purchase Drugs, Chemicals, &c on the English and Continental markets, on commission. Being established in London and Liverpool over 50 years, and having a most extensive home and foreign trade, Messrs. E. S. & Co. are amongst the largest buyers of Drugs, &c. on the Liverpool and London markets, and can therefore offer special facilities to their correspondents.

MAYER BROTHERS & CO.,
P. O. Box 2999, NEW YORK. 112 Pearl Street,
SOLE AGENTS OF THE CELEBRATED
CITRONELLA OIL
Of the Teban-Louisa Estate, Singapore.

RIVERSIDE DYEWOOD MILLS AND EXTRACT WORKS
John M. Sharpless & Co.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Pure Extract of Logwood
AND ALL KINDS OF DYEWOODS.
—IMPORTERS OF—
Indigo, Cutch, Chemicals, &c.,
20 & 22 N. FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK COAL TAR CHEMICAL CO.,
Formerly, PAGE, KIDDER & FLETCHER,
10 Warren St. N. Y
CARBOLIC ACID, Crystals Liquid.
Myrbane Oil, Black Varnish, Creosote, Naphtha, &c.

H. J. BAKER & BRO.
215 PEARL ST. NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SALTPETRE
All Grades, packed in barrels, kegs and boxes.
Castor Oil, "Crystal" & "AA" Camphor, Agricultural Chemicals.
Represented in Philadelphia by FERGUSSON BROS.

Future City Oil Works.
J. J. POWERS & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Refiners and Manufacturers of CRUDE, REFINED AND BLEACHED
COTTONSEED OILS.
Pure Winter Pressed Miners' Oils, White and Yellow, the best BURNING Oil ever prepared for Miners' use; Superior to LARD OIL and at LESS COST Guaranteed to remain limpid at Freezing Point.
OF **Salad Oils,**
PARAGON (TRADE MARK.) **COOKING OILS,**
Purely Vegetable.
Cottonseed Oil Cake and Meal, Reginnings & Soap Stock
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Parrott Varnish Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Manufacturers of **Fine Coach & Car Varnishes**

The attention of the Oil Trade is specially called to this space in the next or following issue of this paper.